Lynchings—1924
Reports on Sent Press,—Editorial Commentson,

1699

N. Y. C. OUTLOOK
JULY 23, 1924

The Wane of Lynching

IF lynching continues to decrease as it has been doing for the past four years, some day soon we shall read in our newspaper the brief statement, "There were no lynchings last year."

Not only is the record for the first six months of 1924 the lowest for the same period in the forty years during which figures are available, but there has been a surprisingly regular decrease for the last four years, and a less regular downward trend preceding. Thus the record runs: 1918, 45; 1919, 29; 1920, 12; 1921, 36; 1922, 30; 1923, 15; 1924, 5. From 45 to 5 is surely a long step; from 5 to 0 should be quite possible.

What is the cause of this encouraging diminution of violence? Two causes are mentioned by Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, whose Bureau of Records and Research has for many years carefully collected the statistics. They are: first, the growth of public opinion; secondly, the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. There have been many temptations to wreak vengeance lawlessly for crimes not having any racial elements—that is, the murderous hold-ups and robberies by bandits. Yet there was not one lynching recorded in the report in this class of cases. The five lynchings reported in 1924 were all of Negroes and in three Southern States; four were for attacks on women, one for killing an officer. There are therefore no such "causes" alleged as we have had previously, like "impudence," "trouble-making," "hit a neighbor's hog," and so on. And for almost or quite the first time what many call "the usual cause" is actually so instead of being accountable for only a third or less of the lynchings. All this goes to show that hanging or burning on suspicion or as part of a race feud has vanished for this period at least, and we hope forever.

Dr. Moton's second explanation is a sound one. As we have reported repeatedly, there has been a reasonable and practical effort in several States for the discussion and settlement of troublesome racial matters by joint committees of the two races. This has nothing to do with social recognition and very little, if anything, to do with political rights. It is a getting-together effort to prevent friction, to stop quarrels in their inception, and to encourage education and forbearance. If the fire-eaters and irreconcilables on both sides will leave the moderate people alone, this movement has far-reaching possibilities—the more so as the recent exodus of Negroes from the South makes it desirable for the whites to placate them by generous treatment.

Finally, it is quite probable that the proposed Federal Anti-Lynching Bill, although it failed of passage, has had an influence in awakening State legal officers to their duty in preventing lynching and taxpayers in seeing that this is done; for, if such legislation is passed, counties and States will be liable in money penalties for failure to protect citizens, black or white, against violence.

Whatever the causes of the decrease in Judge Lynch's activity, it is a fact that he seems more inclined than for many years to bow his old but far from venerable head to the jurisdiction of the courts established by the people and backed by law.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

34th-June.

1700

Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total reported 5

Offenses charged:

Attacks on women	3
Attempted attacks on women	1
Killing officer of the law	1

Record by states:

Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1

Comparison of records:

First six months of 1924	5
First six months of 1923	15
First six months of 1922	30
First six months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Mandan, N. D., Pioneer

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1922 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

TOPEKA, KAS., CAPITAL
JULY 13, 1924.

DECLINE OF SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee's semi-annual report on lynching, for the first six months of 1924, is the best on record, a third as many lynchings as in the same period of last year, a sixth as many as the first half of 1922 and a seventh of the record for 1921.

"It is gratifying to note", says Dr. Moton, the successor of Booker T. Washington, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress towards the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

Principal Moton may be right in his view that lynching, as indicated by this report, is "condemned by public opinion" in the South, and if so it is doomed. Nothing has maintained the horrible institution more than the indifference of public opinion. It is probable that the decline is in fact due to the northward migration of Negro labor during the last five years. The economic problem has superseded the "race problem" in the South, in several of the more advanced states of which section white labor, moreover, has come in from the North as the Southern cotton factories have multiplied and expanded. There were for the first six months of this year but five instances of lynching in the whole country—two in Georgia, two in Florida and one in South Carolina, all Negroes.

Evening Journal Wil. Del

JUL 10 1924

LYNCHINGS LOWEST IN FORTY YEARS

GRATIFYING comparative figures with respect to lynching have been sent to us by Robert R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. They have been compiled by the department of records and research of that institution.

In the first six months of 1924 the total number lynched in the United States was five. The offenses charged were:

Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

The record by states is: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

The following comparison of records for the first six months of each year is interesting: 1924, five; 1923, fifteen; 1922, thirty; 1921, thirty-six.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept.

It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion.

It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

TROY N. Y. TIMES
JULY 7, 1924

The Lynching Blot Decreasing.

Statistics of lynchings for the first six months of the current year, issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, are encouraging. The record thus far this year is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. The total number of lynchings for the first half of the year throughout the country is five, two each for Florida and Georgia and one for South Carolina. The record for the first six months in 1923 was 15; 1922, 30, and 1921, 36. This shows a gratifying reduction in the number of lynchings. For many years mob murders have been a foul blot on the nation, and they became so prevalent that public indignation was aroused and grave fears as to the spread of the evil and the overthrow of legal methods in dealing with crime were entertained. The United States, which had the proud distinction of being the "land of the free," with the most liberal government in the world, enjoying an advanced state of civilization, unsurpassed educational advantages and a high moral and religious tone, had the unenviable reputation of having more lynchings than any other country.

Fortunately, this stain is fading, and there are encouraging signs of a still better condition. To what influence the falling off in the number of lynchings is due does not appear. It is probable that an aroused public sentiment has had something to do with the decrease, and it is possible that there have been fewer crimes committed. All of the five persons lynched thus far this year were Negroes. In fact, a large percentage of those whose lives were taken by mobs were of this race, and the South has been the principal offender in this respect. No matter how heinous the crimes committed by the victims of mob law, under no circumstances should lynching be condoned. There are many cases on record where innocent persons have been lynched. While punishment dealt out summarily by mobs may have the effect of striking terror into the hearts of potential offenders, the influence of lynching does not stop there. It extends throughout a community, brutalizes it see taking part and encourages disrespect for the law and courts.

Every American should feel grateful that there appears to be a permanent improvement in the situation. For three years there has been a decline in the number of lynchings, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when there will be none. The courts are competent to deal with all classes of crimes, and there is less danger of a terrible mistake being made and punishment inflicted on the innocent. With the too frequent delays in bringing suspects to trial eliminated, as they will be before long, bar associations all over the country working to that end, justice will operate more expeditiously.

UTICA N. Y. DISPATCH
JULY 7, 1924

ambassador at Washing... that he did not believe the appointment of a Canadian minister at Washington would indicate any future break-up of the British empire. The Ottawa government's right to make such an appointment would never be questioned, he asserted.

Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept at Tuskegee Institute. This number compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

Total number lynched, 5. Offenses charged: Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1; Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. Comparison of Records: First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36. The record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. "It is an encouraging sign of

Fort Valley Ga Tribune

JUL 10 1924

1924 LYNCHING RECORD LOWEST IN 40 YEARS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

progress toward the elination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion," says R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. "It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgement a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes."

Columbus Ga
Sun

JUL 13 1924

Decrease in Lynchings.

R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, gives out a report on the lynching record for the first six months of the present year and it shows gratifying improvement. The report shows that only five persons were lynched during the first half of the year. Two of these were lynched in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. The crimes the victims were alleged to have committed were criminal assault, three; attempted criminal assault, one; and killing an officer of the law, one. Comparative records follow:

First six months of 1924.....5
First six months of 1923.....15
First six months of 1922.....30
First six months of 1921.....36

In making this report public, Principal Moton has the following to say:

It is gratifying to know that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgement a result of the spread of influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Whether the report indicates that fewer crimes have been committed for the punishment of which mobs feel called upon to act, or whether it shows that there is a healthy growth in respect for the law and order throughout the country one is not able to tell, but in either event the facts are gratifying. The lynching evil is one of the classes of crimes in which the South has too long held the undisputed leadership.

Columbus Ga
Sun

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Charlotte N. C.
Observer

JUL 5 1924

DECLINE OF LYNCHING.

Lynchings seem to be vnishing from the South. The indications are of so manifest a nature that the statistical bureau of Tuskegee Institute has felt inclined to make a report for the first six months of the year, instead of holding back its figures for annual publication. Since January 1, only six lynchings have been searched out by that bureau, and the public may be sure that it let none escape. Two of these lynchings occurred in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. During the same months in 1921 the Tuskegee Institute figured up as many as 36 lynchings. Major Moton, principal of the Institute, finds much gratification in the fact that the record this year is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. "It is an encouraging sign," he says, "of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Columbus Ga
Sun

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Cochran Ga
Journal

JUL 10 1924

Marked Decrease In Lynching Record

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year," the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the records have been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and researches of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

BILOXI, MISS. HERALD
JULY 4, 1924.

INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Record for the First Six Months of Present Year Lowest in Forty Years—None in Mississippi.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of record and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assaults, two attempted assaults, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for six months of any of forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of a growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment is the result of the influence of inter-racial cooperation.

LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD
Thursday, July 10, 1924

The Lynching Record

Gratifying news is chronicled in the bulletin which the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington, gives as to the lynching record.

Statistics gathered for the first six months of the year show that there has been a noteworthy decrease in number. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are the only states having lynching blots upon their records, the first two states having had two each. Four of the offenses charged were criminal assault or attempted assault and one was the killing of an officer of the law.

For corresponding periods in 1923 there were fifteen; in 1922, thirty, and in 1921, thirty-six.

The record is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and mob violence in particular.

Charlottesville Va
Progress

JUL 7 1924

T-28

E DAILY PROGRESS, CHA

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., July 7—There were only five lynchings reported in the United States during the first six months of this year, the lowest for any similar period and of the forty years through which the lynching record has been kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute. The five announced were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. Mississippi, usually near the top in numbers of lynchings, reported none.

KANSAS CITY MO. STAR
JULY 4, 1924.

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECLINE.

First Six Months of Year Lowest Record in United States.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years in which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compared with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

Lynchings - 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - June

1701

1701

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924.

ENCOURAGING, AT LEAST

Records for lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the present year show a marked decrease from the number reported for the same length of time during the preceding three years.

Statistics gathered by the principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, show that only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first half of 1924. Of this number, Florida and Georgia each had two and South Carolina one.

This record can only be appreciated, as it should be, by comparison with the following: For the first half of 1923, the number of lynchings was 15; for 1922 the number was 30, and for 1921 the total was 36.

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," Principal Morton, of Tuskegee institute states. "It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion.

National agitation against lynching has no doubt had a good effect in those states where the larger number of deaths of this kind have occurred. The Dwyer bill in Congress has brought the crime of lynching to the front in a definite manner, and it is hoped that the effect upon the public mind has been salutary.

All of the persons lynched during the first half of 1924 were negroes, but mob law has not always limited itself to persons of this race. Progress has been made towards eliminating the lynching evil, but it should be exterminated altogether.

judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Monitor
Record 7th.
JUL 8 1924

RUL

Statistics on lynching compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show for the first six months of 1924 a total of only five as compared with 15 in the first six months of 1923, thirty for the same period of 1922 and 36 in the first half of 1921. Of the five, the state of Florida had two; Georgia, two; and South Carolina, one. All were negroes.

In the words of Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee, "It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress towards the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against a lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

It may be that the center of law and order is shifting in this country from our New England corner to the South land. Certainly we cannot say with truth as Principal Moton does of his country that there is here "a growing sentiment against lawlessness in general." So long as so many of our so-called and self-esteemed "best people" pay less highly stationed members of society liberally to break for them the laws of the nation, so long we cannot with justice make any claims to superiority for Yankee land over what we have been inclined to regard as the benighted South and West.

with ... lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one.

All were negroes.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JOURNAL
JULY 5, 1924.

LYNCHINGS SHOW MARKED DECREASE DURING HALF YEAR

Five Negroes Illegally Die In U. S., Which Is Lowest Record In 40 Years.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with ... for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were: Two attacking women; two attempted attack and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924, is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
JULY 5, 1924.

Decrease in Lynchings Shown in U. S. This Year

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., PRESS
JULY 5, 1924.

NONE LYNCHED IN TENNESSEE IN SIX MONTHS

Tennessee has a clear record, with no lynchings for the first six months of 1924, according to statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

There have been only five lynchings during the first half of the year—two in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. All those lynched were negroes. Criminal assault brought four lynchings and killing an officer one.

A large decrease has been made in lynching cases during the last several years. In the first half of 1923 there were 15 lynchings, in 1922 there were 30, and in 1921 there were 36.

Meriden, Conn. JUL 8 - '24

THE LYNCHING RECORD
FOR PAST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
July 1, 1924.

Editor Record:—

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, five.
Offenses charged:
Rape, three.
Attempted rape, one.
Killing officer of the law, one.
Record by states:
Florida, two.
Georgia, two.
South Carolina, one.
Comparison of records:
First six months of 1924, five.
First six months of 1923, fifteen.
First six months of 1922, thirty.
First six months of 1921, thirty-six.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my

WICHITA FALLS TEX. RECORD
JULY 5, 1924.

NO LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS SO FAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compared

NOWATA, OK., STAR
JULY 6, 1924.

LYNCHINGS DECLINE FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year the lowest for the first six months of any forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. This compared with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one.

All were negroes.

The offenses against theme were: Two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

CENTRAL CITY, KY., ARGUS.
JULY 10, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHED IN '24, 40 YEARS' LOW MARK

Contrasts With 15 Mob Executions During the First Half of Last Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 9.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, [illegible] Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were Negroes.

The offenses against them were: Two assaults, two attempted assaults and South Carolina, 1. All were Negroes.

"It is gratifying to note," R. R. Morton, president of Tuskegee, said in making the figures, "this encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil."

WEST POINT, MISS., TIMES-HERALD
JULY 8, 1924.

1924 ALMOST FREE FROM LYNCHING IN SOUTH

Some interesting and noteworthy facts are diclosed by the recently compiled statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924, by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. Florida has had two lynchings during this time, Georgia two, South Carolina, one, a total of five. Mississippi has had none. The decline has come from 36 in the first six months of 1921, and is indicative of progress toward the elimination o fthis lawless procedure.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AGE-HERALD
JULY 7, 1924.

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Two items which recently appeared in this newspaper, one of local significance, the other of more general scope, are interesting and encouraging because of the relation in their effects. The first told of the comparatively good record of the Jefferson county criminal courts in the percentage of convictions of those charged with felonies. During the first six months of this year, of the 322 cases brought before the courts, there were 221 convictions, or more than double the number of acquittals, a percentage of 68, with penalties that fit the crimes. This is a decided improvement over the corresponding period of last year.

The other encouraging item relates to lynchings throughout the country, according to statistics compiled by the research department of Tuskegee Institute. During the six-month period there were only five lynchings, which is the lowest for six months of any of the forty years during which the record was kept. This shows decided improvement over the corresponding period of last year, when there were fifteen lynchings, and over the same periods of 1922 and 1921, when the records were thirty and thirty-six respectively. It is a source of gratification that neither in the whole of 1922 nor in the first six months of 1923 was there a lynching in Alabama, records which bespeak a wholesome situation. The five lynchings were divided among three states.

Efficiency of the courts, as shown in the favorable record of the Jefferson county tribunals in the last six months, is closely associated with and partially responsible for the improvement in the lynching record. When there is confidence in the courts, there is less for the mob spirit to feed upon. When more than two-thirds of those charged with crime are promptly tried and convicted there is little danger of mob law.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., J'NL & TRIBUNE
JULY 5, 1924.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.— There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept" it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1920 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AGE-HERALD
JULY 6, 1924.

LYNCHINGS LESS THAN FORMERLY

Tuskegee Head Sees 'Encouraging Sign Of Progress'

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two of assult, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Argus
ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
JULY 11, 1924.

MOB RECORD DECREASE IN THE UNITED STATES

According to records kept by Monroe Work of Tuskegee, there were fewer lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year than has been in any previous year since the records have been kept.

During the past six months of 1924, there were only five lynchings recorded as against fifteen during the period of 1923. Georgia and Florida tied for the first place with two lynchings each. South Carolina follows close on their heels with one.

All of the victims were colored, three men and two boys. No convictions or arrests of persons implicated in the mob-murder have been made by the local law enforcement officers.

This is the lowest number of lynchings recorded in any six months during the forty years in which the records have been kept.

TEMPLE, TEX., TELEGRAM
JULY 5, 1924.

Only 5 Lynchings Reported to Date

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compared with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one. All were negroes.

The offenses against them were: Two, assault. Two, attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

IRVINGTON, KY., HERALD.
JULY 11, 1924.

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows; Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY., TIMES-DEMO.
JULY 10, 1924.

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

WACO, TEX., NEWS-TRIBUNE
JULY 5, 1924.

Five Lynched During First Half of the Year

By the Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. This compared with [illegible] the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one.

All were negroes.

The offenses against them were: Two, assault; two, attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., NEWS.
JULY 7, 1924.

LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR FEWEST IN MANY YEARS

(World News Service.)

Tuskeegee, Ala., July 7.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskeegee Institute. This compares with [illegible] lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one. All victims were negroes. The offenses against them were: Twa assaults two attempted assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

BILOXI, MISS., HERALD
JULY 12, 1924.

A Tuskegee dispatch says that the naming of Dr. Ward, a negro, to be head of the medical department at Tuskegee caused no surprise among the white people there. All of which shows that the Klan there is not what it was when this was first talked of.

COVINGTON, KY., POST
JULY 9, 1924.

EDITOR THE POST: The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press

Harriman Tenn
Record
JUL 10 1924

1702

Lynching Statistics Past Six Months Show Lowest Record Forty Years

MOB SPIRIT CLAIMS FIVE VICTIMS; FLORIDA AND GEORGIA LEADING OFFENDERS.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First six months of 1923	15
First six months of 1922	30
First six months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year, 1924, is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and likewise

Liberty "Ky"
Casey County News
7/16/24

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

Sheffield Ala
Reporter
JUL 7 1924

Lynching Record Improving

The excellent showing made by the Southern states in the matter of lynchings prompted the Tuskegee Institute to compile and publish the figures for the first six months of 1924, which disclose the most favorable record achieved in 40 years for a similar period. It has been the policy of the Institute to search out and record all killings by mobs and to publish these reports at the end of the year, but owing to the unusually low percentage and the very excellent showing, the report is now given for the past six-months period and reveals that only six persons were the victims of mob violence. None of these outbreaks are credited to Alabama.

Two of them occurred in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. During the same months in 1921 the Tuskegee Institute figured up as many as 36 lynchings. Major Moton, principal of the Institute, finds much gratification in the fact that the record this year is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. "It is an encouraging sign," he says, "of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

TU... ALA., NEWS
13, 1924.

wer Lynchings.

ANOTHER lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year, there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

Jan. June.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem. they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a chang for the better. That should mean a calmer facing o the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance an education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence for eventual solution.

DELAWARE, O. GAZETTE
m.....
JUL 12 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS

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The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assaults, one attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moon, president of Tuskegee, said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has geen kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and, in my judgment, a result of the appeal and influence of interracial co-operation."

1702

Alta Vista Va
Journal
JUL 10 1924

Lynchings Lowest In Forty Years

There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of record and research of Tuskegee Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year,

Banner
JUL 4 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN HALF YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—(By Associated Press.)—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Banner

JUL 10 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

According to reports released from Tuskegee Institute, only five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the present year, a figure which is the lowest for any six months of all the forty years in which records have been kept. Granting that the five lynchings this year have been just five too many, it is still possible to feel greatly encouraged at the showing and to believe with reasonable grounds that this evil is about to be eradicated. It is not a pleasing state of affairs to be obliged to note that all these crimes of violence took place in the South, but even then the improvement is so marked as to be very agreeable.

President Moton of Tuskegee says that the decrease in the number of lynchings this year is a sign of an increasing respect for law everywhere and it is to be hoped he is right about it. Certainly the ability of such a large percentage of the country's communities to restrain themselves even in the cases where offenses are most revolting and allow the law to take its course is an excellent sign of increasing sanity and self-control. President Moton is also undoubtedly in the right when he ascribes some of the credit due for this so much improved condition of affairs to the efficient efforts of those who are stressing the value of racial co-operation.

There has never been any legitimate excuse for lynching, unless perhaps in settlements such as those which flourished in the days when gold was first coming to be a factor in the life of the West and Alaska. Even then there was a rude sort of legality about the performance and the offenses were always exceedingly serious ones. The South, as a whole, has suffered tremendously in years past for the unlawful and outrageous acts of the worst elements in isolated districts. Lynching has been as earnestly and steadfastly opposed in this section as anywhere and no people will rejoice at the elimination of the evil more genuinely than those of the South.

BUFFALO (N.Y.) EXPRESS
July 5, 1924

LYNCHINGS DECLINE

Only five in U.S. during first six months of 1924.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one.

All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assaults, two attempted and one for killing an officer of the law.

GREENVILLE, TENN., DEM.-SUN
JULY 14, 1924

MOB VIOLENCE ON THE WANE

Renewed evidence that the forces of law and order are gaining on the forces of mob violence is to be found in the fact that only five lynchings were recorded in the United States from January 1 to June 30.. According to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, this record compares with fifteen fatalities attributed to mob violence in the same period last year, with thirty in the first half of 1922, and with thiry-six in 1921. The comparison is encouraging. The progressive decline in the number of fatal mob outbreaks points to the conclusion that influences of a permanent nature are at work to put an end to such occurrences. The same conclusion was suggested by the record of the calendar year 1923, in which the number of lynchings declined to twenty-eight, the smallest number ever reported for a twelve-month period.

Much remains to be accomplished. Twenty-eight lynchings a year are enough to bring reproach upon an enlightened people. Five in six months are five too many. But it is a distinct source of encouragement to observe steady progress toward the final goal of law and order. With recent favorable records in mind it no longer requires an exaggerated optimism to look forward to the day when lynchings will disappear and when justice will be meted out to lawbreakers by the courts and not by private individuals.—Norfolk Virginia Pilot.

SPRINGFIELD MASS. REPUB
JULY 8, 1924

Only Five Lynchings

Principal Moton of Tuskegee institute writes that the lynching record in the first half of this year—only five persons lynched in the United States—is gratifying. It assuredly is. It is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. At the rate of but 10 a year, the country shines in comparison with the America of 10 and 20 years ago. In the quarter century between 1885 and 1910 the annual lynchings in the United States averaged about 130.

The record of but five lynchings in the past six months is rightly viewed by Principal Moton as "an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil" and "as an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general." Maj Moton even adds that, in his judgment, "it is a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation." The Republican is moved to add that the decline in lynchings is especially noteworthy in a period when Ku Kluxism, which began in antipathy to the Negro, has made its most hideous appeal to racial and religious intolerance.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JULY 10, 1924.

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

According to reports released from Tuskegee Institute, only five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the present year, a figure which is the lowest for any six months of all the forty years in which records have been kept. Granting that the five lynchings this year have been just five too many, it is still possible to feel greatly encouraged at the showing and to believe with reasonable grounds that this evil is about to be eradicated. It is not a pleasing state of affairs to be obliged to note that all these crimes of violence took place in the South, but even then the improvement is so marked as to be very agreeable.

President Moton of Tuskegee says that the decrease in the number of lynchings this year is a sign of an increasing respect for law everywhere and it is to be hoped he is right about it. Certainly the ability of such a large percentage of the country's communities to restrain themselves even in the cases where offenses are most revolting and allow the law to take its course is an excellent sign of increasing sanity and self-control. President Moton is also undoubtedly in the right when he ascribes some of the credit due for this so much improved condition of affairs to the efficient efforts of those who are stressing the value of racial co-operation.

There has never been any legitimate excuse for lynching, unless perhaps in settlements such as those which flourished in the days when gold was first coming to be a factor in the life of the West and Alaska. Even then there was a rude sort of legality about the performance and the offenses were always exceedingly serious ones. The South, as a whole, has suffered tremendously in years past for the unlawful and outrageous acts of the worst elements in isolated districts. Lynching has been as earnestly and steadfastly opposed in this section as anywhere and no people will rejoice at the elimination of the evil more genuinely than those of the South.

Kentucky Post
7/7/24

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1924

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: Rape 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record of states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of records: First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

P-28 Albemarle-Iron Press
JUL 10 1924

Fewest Lynchings Than for 40 Years

Five Mob Victims in South in Six Months, Against 15 First Half of Last Year.

The lowest lynching record in 40 years is reported by Tuskegee Institute for the six months ending July 1st. Five negroes were mob victims during that period, against 15 last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

Four of the lynched men paid lynch law penalty for rape and one for killing an officer. North Carolina was clear of that particular kind of mob violence. Florida executed two, Georgia two and South Carolina one.

The new low record, says the report, "is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and * * * a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Kendallville N.C.
Kendallville Review

Herald-Democrat
Leesburg Fla.

JUL 9 1924

LYNCHINGS ARE BEING REDUCED

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5; Offenses charged: Rape 3, Attempted rape 1, Killing officer of the law 1.

Record by states: Florida 2; Georgia 2, oSuth Carolina 1.

Comparison of Records:
First 6 months of 1924 - -

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec..

1703

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1925

Comment and Query.

JUDGE LYNCH'S STATISTICS.

To the Brooklyn Times:

Dear Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the coses the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attemped rape, 3; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1 Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON.
Principal.

Dec. 31, 1924.

PHILA. MORN. PUB. LEDGER
JANUARY 2, 1925

LAST YEAR SHOWS the lowest number of lynchings in this country since the keeping of such dark records was begun. In 1923 there were thirty-three of these mob murders. In 1924 only sixteen persons, all Negroes, were put to death by Judge Lynch. Public opinion, rather than the threat of Federal legislation, is bringing about this betterment. The Southern States, with thirteen of these cases, retain their evil eminence in this form of crime; but Illinois carries the stigma for one and Missouri for two of these murders.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
JANUARY 2, 1925

16 Lynchings in 1924, Fewer Than in Any Other Year of Recorded Data

Less Than Half of Number of Negroes Put to Death Than in 1923.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Lynchings in 1924 were fewer than in any other year for which records are available, according to the tabulation compiled by Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen Negroes were lynched last year as against thirty-three for 1923 and fifty-seven for 1922, the institute reports.

Florida was responsible for five of the lynchings, and Georgia and Mississippi two each and Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas one each. Five of the lynched persons were accused of rape, two of attempted rape, three of insulting a woman, one of attacking a woman, one of murder, two of killing officers of the law, one of killing a man in a quarrel and one of wounding a man.

In forty-five instances reported to the institute, officers of the law prevented lynchings, eight in Northern and thirty-seven in Southern States. Of nineteen persons brought to trial as participants in lynching mobs five were given jail sentences.

outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape, or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Sixteen Persons Lynched in 1924

Smallest Number of Victims Since the Records Were Kept at Tuskegee Institute.

According to statistics compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, 16 persons were lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33, for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the officers of the law and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

LYNCHING IN 1924

LYNCHING records compiled by the Record and Research Department of Tuskegee Institute show a remarkable decline in the number of this kind of murder. Yet, the sixteen instances reported show conclusively that definite steps should be taken by the Federal government to stamp it out entirely. As long as it is possible for mobs, masked or unmasked, to take a human life without the due process of law, and without being punished for it as murderers, just so long will the number lynched remain secondary to the possibilities of such disgraceful, unjust and unconstitutional usurpation of the rights of free citizens of the United States.

FIFTY-SEVEN persons were lynched in 1922; thirty-three in 1923; sixteen in 1924. Included in the damnable list for 1924 are two women, one white and one colored, and a fifteen-year-old Negro boy. These three are enough to morally justify martial law under the government in the states in which they occurred and the meting out of the extreme penalty to as many persons as participated in them. The charge of rape, the mirage behind which the South has hid for so many years in its effort to justify murder, was charged in but seven of the sixteen cases, leaving practically no justification whatever for the practice in the diseased minds of the murderers.

LYNCHING, for whatever crime charged, is cold-blooded, deliberate murder, and those who take part in them should receive a premeditated murderer's penalty.

Tuskegee Record of Lynchings the Past Year

To the Editor of The Negro World:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 of the year 1921 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with

being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences. Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes; 7, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State, is as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Florida Leads The Country In Lynchings

By R. R. MOTON

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Forty-five Persons Saved

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In

GOOD HAIR
MOTHER GRAY'S

FLORIDA LEADS IN LYNCHINGS FOR 1924

By R. R. R. MOTON

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Forty-five Persons Saved

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

All Lynched Negroes

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; atacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

Florida Leads

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Beaufort S.C. Gazette 2-5-25

Lynchings In 1924

Dear Sir.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Souther States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being contented with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which the lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

LESS LYNCHING IN 1924

Sixteen persons were lynched in the United States in 1924. The number was 33 less than the victims of mob law the year before, and 41 yess than in 1922, when 57 were put to death.

The statistics are from Tuskegee Institute, where for many years a record has been kept, and an annual report on lynching issued. In 1924 was the smallest number of lynchings in any year. That gives the friends of law much encouragement. So does the further fact that during the year there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, and of these 36 cases were in the southern states.

The resources of civilization are not exhausted.

Seattle (Wash.) State Labor News.
JANUARY 30, 1925

CRIME WAVE IS NOT RETARDING

Sixteen persons, all Negroes, were lynched in 1924, the smallest number of any year since records have been kept, Tuskegee Institute announces.

At first thought, the 1924 lynching record suggests that the United States is becoming more civilized and law-abiding. On second thought it is recalled that other forms of violent crime, such as murder and robbery, did not decrease but increased last year, so it is plain that falling off in mob murders does not necessarily indicate that Americans are forsaking lawless violence.

Perhaps, as the New York Times suggests, the explanations is that the South is learning that it must treat its Negroes better if it hopes to keep them at home.

"One explanation that suggests itself," says the Times, "though its validity is not likely to be admitted in the South, is that States with large Negro populations have been so disquieted and inconvenienced by the much discussed exodus of black folks to the North that something like a general realization as to the wisdom of gentler treatment of these valuable workers has been produced. For with the exodus the lynchings undoubtedly have had more than a little to do."

Lynchings-1924
Reports in, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

1704

LYNCHING

WITH the rapid decline in the number of victims, lynching is fast losing its position as one of the leading industries of the South. The cotton raising industry is on the decline also. Lynching, being a by-product of the cotton industry, may be considered as a barometer by which we are able to determine the rise or fall of the cotton market. Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, officially reports 17 lynchings for the year 1924, which is 33 less than the previous year. We are thus gradually approaching civilization.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is perturbed over the decline in the cotton industry. England, who was once our best customer, has been forced to grow most of the cotton used there. The Chamber of Commerce has discovered that the boll weevil and migration of laborers to the North in recent years, is responsible for the small crops. A more detailed report would have disclosed the real cause. The truth is there are not as many Negroes in the South planting and ginning cotton as formerly. Intolerable and inhuman conditions have driven them to more productive fields.

The Negro has been coming North by the hundred of thousands each year since the war started. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is beginning to have a new meaning meaning for him. Educational and industrial opportunities are not among the least of his desires. These the North has satisfactorily assured him. The law making solons of the United States are mere pygmies when they are forced to face the great moral issues of today. When they fail, providence steps in and does the work. The succeeding years will register still further decline in the number of lynchings. Wrong can endure only for a season.

Spartanburg, S. C.
Peoples-Journal
1-10-25

Fewer Lynchings In 1924 Than Any Previous Year

(Preston News Service)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—According to a statement issued last week by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met sudden death at the hands of mobs.

The record shows that nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of the jail. The states in which lynchings occurred are given as follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1, and Texas 1.

LYNCHING FOR 1924 SHOWS DECREASE

Only One Person Lynched in This State.

The following is the record of lynching for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1923 and 41 less than the number lynched in any year since records of lynching have been kept, and is less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one-half, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1;

Dyersburg Tenn
Gazette
3-6-25

LYNCHINGS PAST YEAR SMALLEST ON RECORDS

Figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research show there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northwestern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offences charged were: murder 1, rape 5, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, insulting woman 3, attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1, wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

Portland, Oregon,
CATHOLIC SENTINEL
JAN

R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who keeps a record of the lynchings perpetrated each year in the United States, reports that 16 persons were lynched last year; this is less than half as many as in 1923 and is the smallest number reported during the years the records have been compiled. All those lynched last year were negroes and all, with the exception of one Illinois case, were lynched in the south.

altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1. —Charleston Messenger.

The decrease in the lynching record of the past year shows that the American civilization is slightly improving. Lynching is an act of barbarism. No man who takes human life in this way —or even assents to the same— can be termed as civilized. But the number of lives that the white race will have to sacrifice for the lives of those 16 colored men in 1924 nobody will ever know but God.

Anderson, Tex. Post

JAN 12 1925

Decrease in Lynchings.

(From the Chattanooga Times.)

Some of our Northern friends are attributing the decrease of lynchings noted in the South during the last year to the exodus of negroes to the Northern and Western States. An analysis of conditions will not bear out this idea. Such a notion fails to give credit to the faithful and persistent educational crusade that has been made by the Southern press, Southern pulpit and Southern officials, against this demoralizing and barbarous evil. It fails, also, to give credit to the advancement made by the negro himself in moral and educational enlightenment. The negro is learning that crimes against women and children inevitably lead to mob violence, and the record of the past year shows a decrease in that capital offense. It will be found that public sentiment is (1) against lynch law and that it is making itself more potential every year; and (2) that the negro himself is progressing in knowledge and has a keener perception not alone of his duties as a citizen, but his partial responsibility for the activities of the mob.

At any rate there were fewer crimes against women and children committed by negroes last year, and there was as a consequence fewer lynchings. It is noteworthy, too, that there were fewer savage murders in the list of negro crimes last year than during any preceding like period.

It is given to us of the South, therefore, to think that we are progressing toward a better understanding of our duties and obligations to society, the State and to one another—and the Southern people like to think and believe that the negro is sharing that better understanding.

Williston, S.C.
May
1-9-25

Decrease in Lynching Gratifying for Year

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 fewer than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

York, S.C.
Enquirer
1-2-25

—There were only sixteen lynchings in the United States during 1924, according to the department of Records and Research of Tuskeegee Institute. This is the smallest number of lynchings that has been recorded since keeping the record was commenced. Of the sixteen who were lynched all were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

American Lynchings

PROF. R. R. MOTON is following the example long ago set by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of keeping a record of lynchings in the United States. It is gratifying to have a letter from him telling us that last year there were only sixteen persons put to death without due process of law, the smallest record in the history of the Institute.

This is seventeen less than in the year preceding and forty-one less than in 1922. Of these lynched in 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

In forty-five instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, which is to their credit and evidence of the growing sentiment of the country in favor of orderly judical procedure. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States, which is another evidence of the changing conditions here. In four instances persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of nineteen thus before the courts five were convicted.

Of the sixteen lynched all were negroes, of whom seven or less than half were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal asault. All the lynchings were in the South, save one in Illinois and one in Missouri. Florida led the list with five, Georgia and Mississippi following, each with two. Louisiana had but one. Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas had none.

Even without Federal interference it will be seen that the lynching lawlessness is on the decline. It is to be hoped the curve will continue to be downward.

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Of the sixteen persons lynched all were colored. The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attemptd rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1; Florida is thus shown to lead all the rest.

1924 LYNCHING RECORD STRIKES LOWEST MARK

New York World

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 8 (ANP).—According to figures compiled by the Tuskegee institute department of records and research, the number of lynchings in 1924 was only 16, the smallest since records have been kept; 17 less than for 1923 and 41 less than for 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

1-8-25

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions were in

Lynchings- 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. 1 Dec

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MOB VIOLENCE DECLINING

The 1924 lynching record is the smallest in many years. According to the report just issued from Tuskegee, only sixteen persons, all Negroes, were summarily executed during 1924. As compared to the 1923 record of thirty-three, this is a decline of seventeen. Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law; three from officers and six from jails. Forty-five instances were recorded in which lynchings were prevented by officers of the law. An analysis of the causes of lynching shows that in only seven cases of the sixteen was the "usual crime" alleged and in two of the seven the charge was attempted assault. The remaining other offenses, with the exception of one murder, were various crimes. Florida leads the list with five lynchings; Georgia, two; Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina and Texas, one each. The record is still black, but the constant yearly recession from the high-water mark of near 200 some years ago to sixteen the present year, shows the great advance in law, in order and justifies the hope that at no distant day there will be no lynching record. Awakening public opinion in the South is bearing fruit. The forty-five cases noted in which lynchings were frustrated by officers of the law doing their duty, is a most significant sign of an awakening of public conscience. In North Carolina alone, last year, the activity of the constituted authorities prevented several lynchings. North Carolina is a typical example of what can be done to break up mob violence. During the last three years of Governor Morrison's tenure of office, a number of dangerous situations arose, but they were promptly put down by the Executive's use of troops with the result that not a single act of mob violence disgraced the State. In the four years preceding, from 1918 to 1921, there was an average of three lynchings per year. Governor Morrison's right-hand man in putting down mob violence was his adjutant, General J. Van B. Metts. An auspicious argury for the continuance of this policy is that the first official act of Governor McLean, Governor Morrison's successor, was to re-appoint General Metts adjutant-general. The experience of North Carolina shows that it is possible to put down mob law, if the constituted authorities wlil do their duty. THE MISSIONER is highly pleased to note the increasing respect for law and order as indicated by the conspicuous decline of mob violence.

Lynching Decreases, Accorling to Tuskegee Department of Research

The following concerns lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research: There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Beaufort, S. C
Gazette
2-5-25

Lynchings In 1924

Dear Sir.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

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The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which the lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-June.

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WORCESTER MASS. CATH. MESS.
SEPTEMBER 12, 1924

The record of lynchings so far this year show that there have been fewer lynchings than in any six months during the forty years the records have been kept. So far in the year 1924 only five lynchings are recorded, while in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty.

LYNCHING.

Just a few days ago the Tuskegee authorities announced quite a fall off in the crime of America, and another organization (white) reported that lynching had been greatly reduced in numbers and area. But, before we had time to have our full measure of joy which such good news had ushered in, two states in this great Union renewed their lynching efforts. What a sad commentary on our boasted christian civilization? Will the people who make and administer all the laws in this great government, never cease to violate its own laws? It matters not what the crime or provocation, there is absolutely no necessity for the lynching of any accused criminal. We have no notion of, in anyway, asking for clemency for the criminal. But we do ask for a fair and impartial trial as the laws of our land provide. Our courts are well manned and ample provided with all the necessary equipment to mete out justice to all and thus protect us.

Monthly Bulletin

Aug. 1924

We hail with delight the two reports and their findings, and trust that only a few will be made before they will be able to report, that no more is it the case when such barbaric habits exist in our fair land.

Cartoon

NASHVILLE [redacted] ADVOCATE
JULY 12, 1924

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX [redacted] OF 1924.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by States:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1

Comparison of Records.

First six months of 1924	5
First six months of 1923	15
First six months of 1922	30
First six months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and, in my judgment, a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

R. R. MOTON.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan- June.

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NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
AUGUST 15, 1924

AN EXCHANGE OF "COURTESIES." There is something in this picture distinctly reminiscent of picketing scenes created on behalf of the Irish Republic, in Washington. The photograph shows a parade of sandwich men organized in London by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and directed to draw the attention of Americans attending the Bar Association convention. The placards speak for themselves.

HOUSTON TEX POST
JULY 14, 1924

Lynching Evil Abating

The five lynchings that occurred in the first half of the year 1924 were just five too many. In each one of those five instances, justice would have been rendered to the offender just as effectively by the courts and the respective communities would have been better off.

But comparing the record of the first six months of this year, with the record of the same period in former years, there is genuine cause for encouragement in the belief that the lynching evil is being rather rapidly abated.

Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, who keeps the tally sheet on lynchings each year, presents statistics showing that the number of lynchings in the first half of 1921 was 36; in the same period in 1922, there were 30; in the same period in 1923, only 15, and in the first half of the present year, the number dropped to five.

This progressive decline in lynchings cannot but be impressive of the change that is taking place for the better in the matter of mob violence.

Numerous factors have entered into the making of this gratifying showing. The very determined and outspoken condemnation of the evil by the press and the pulpit, creating popular sentiment against groups of men taking the law into their own hands, perhaps should be mentioned first. The responsible people in communities have been aroused to the danger in permitting mobs to run rampant.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers who are more diligent than ever before in protecting prisoners and preventing violence being done them by unauthorized persons. The record relating to lynchings and attempted lynchings shows more prisoners saved by officers, than have been lynched, during the last four years. Officers know today that public sentiment backs them in going to the limit of their powers to uphold the majesty of the law, against the attacks of maddened mobs.

The co-operaion of negro leaders in instilling into their people more of the law-abiding spirit also needs to be mentioned in this connection. While the negroes of influence are quite generally severe in their denunciation of lynching, they have also used their influence in preventing the causes of lynching, and in this way have been a strong help to the cause.

And there is scarcely a doubt but that the threat of the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching law by congress has had a discouraging effect on mob violence. That proposed law was quite plainly an encroachment upon the rights of the States, and for that reason, it met much opposition. At the same time, it had become clear that unless the States measured up to their responsibility more fully in preventing and punishing mob violence, federal action was imminent.

If the present trend continues, the movement for the Dyer law will die out, because there will be no need for such a law.

PITTSBURG PA. POST
JULY 21, 1924

FUL LYNCHING RECORD.

...t that only last Friday night a Negro pr... ...aken from a Mississippi jail by a crowd of ... ...nched, the statistics of mob murders in the United States during the past 39 years, as published in The Post yesterday, are timely. This would be a live subject at almost any time, however; for rarely a month goes by that a mob somewhere does not take the law into its own hands, to its own disgrace and the disgrace of the American people.

There is a monastic order which constantly brings to the attention of its members, lest they become indifferent to their spiritual welfare the words, "Remember to die." It might be well if, when we show a disposition to become conceited, we could be reminded of the blot on our escutcheon in the 4,182 lynchings that have occurred in the United States during the past four decades. If the figures in themselves should not make us sufficiently humble, a recital of the manner in which some of the American mobs have executed their victims might prove effective. It is difficult to hold our heads high when we are told of Americans' burning prisoners at the stake and torturing them just as the Indians did. We feel no inclination to boast of our civilization when we learn that eighty-five women—seventeen white and sixty-eight Negroes—were lynched. Nor can our shame be assuaged by the reflection that the victims of mob law were invariably guilty of monstrous crimes. We learn that the crime which is usually thought of as the provocation for lynchings was charged in less than one-fourth of the cases, and that homicides were responsible for only two-fifths of the number. Time and again the mobs put prisoners to death for petty offenses.

The only comfort that can be got from the black record is found in the figures showing a marked decrease in the number of lynchings in late years. The number of persons put to death by mobs last year was the lowest in forty years and was only about one-fourth as high as the annual average for that period.

This is decidedly encouraging. There probably is no other way to stop lynchings than to develop a public sentiment which will frown upon them. This can be done. There is no doubt that the decline in the number of mob murders in recent years has been due to a disposition on the part of the people to disapprove of interference with regular legal processes in dealing with persons accused of crime.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

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MEADVILLE COLO. HERALD DEM
JULY 16. 1924.

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, or eventual solution.

JUL 10 1924

Fewer Lynchings

ANOTHER lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

SCRANTON, PA., TIMES
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1924

Better Lynching Record

Boston Post: In one respect, at least, the south is looking up. That is, in its very much bettered record in the matter of lynchings of colored men.

The always accurate Tuskegee statistics point out that for the first six months of this year only five of these mob-murders occurred, which is the lowest record for any such time in the past 40 years. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

What is doing this good work for justice and humanity we do not know exactly. It may be hoped that a higher respect for the rights of all human beings, even if their skin be dark, is becoming inculcated in the southern mind. Perhaps it is the more material feeling that lynching does not pay in its effect on colored migration. Whatever it is, the country may well feel gratitude, for lynchings have long been a standing disgrace to the United States in the eyes of the world.

LIVERPOOL, O. TRIBUNE

Smithfield, N.C. Herald

JUL 15 1924

LYNCHING IN THE U. S. DECREASE

Sometimes it may appear that a spirit of lawlessness is on the increase in the United States especially when we hear of the KuKlux or persons operating as Ku Klux taking things into their own hands. But so far as lynching are concerned, the sentiment grows against this to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute, or the first six months of 1924 there were only five lynchings, the lowest record for the forty years the records have been kept. The first six months of 1923 had a record of fifteen lynched, 1922, thirty, and 1921, thirty-six. The offenses charged in the five cases that were handled by the mob law were rape in three instances, attempted rape in one instance, and killing an officer of the law, in one instance. All the persons lynched were negroes and the cases took place in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina.

ASHLAND, KY., INDEPENDENT
Sunday, July 20, 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS

In the first six months of this year there were five lynchings. Five too many, of course, but when compared with other years the significance of the record becomes apparent. In 1923 there were fifteen lynchings in the corresponding period in 1922, 30; in 1921, 36.

For forty years in which records have been kept there have not been so few lynchings in the first six months of any year. Perhaps we are making rapid progress toward wiping out this form of savagry and are moving toward the condition wherein every person accused and convicted of crime will be executed only under legal forms. At least that is the goal to be sought. The states which broke what was in 45 commonwealths a good record were Florida with two lynchings, Georgia with two and South Carolina with one. In four of the cases the crime alledged was that which is regarded as particularly heinous and in one other case an officer of the law was killed.

The South has been especially opposed to the proposed anti-lynching law. If that section will persist in the right course there will be no need of such an enactment. But missionary work is needed still in at least three states in which within the period noted the proper function of the law was seized by mobs. It is averred that the sentiment against lynching is growing in the South. The result would support the truth of the claim. Yet the need for an anti-lynching law will not be removed until there are no more lynchings. At the same time the situation is encouraging.

PITTSBURG PA TIMES
JULY 7, 1924

Only Five Lynchings

In the first six months of this year there were five lynchings. Five too many, of course, but when compared with other years the significance of the record becomes apparent. In 1923 there were 15 lynchings in the corresponding period; in 1922, 30; in 1921, 36. For 40 years in which records have been kept there have not been so few lynchings in the first six months of any year. Perhaps we are making rapid progress toward wiping out this form of savagery and are moving toward the condition wherein every person accused and convicted of crime will be executed only under legal forms. At least that is the goal to be sought. The states which broke what was in 45 commonwealths a good record were Florida with two lynchings, Georgia with two and South Carolina with one. In four of the cases the crime alleged was that which is regarded as particularly heinous and in the other case an officer of the law was killed.

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BELLEVILLE KAN DE MO
JULY 16, 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS

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There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence as eventual solution.

approx Ala News 7-31-24

LYNCHINGS SHOW MARKED DECREASE DURING HALF YEAR

Five Negroes Illegally Put In U. S., Which Is Lowest Record In 40 Years.

5

Tuskeegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskeegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were: Two attacking women; two attempting attack and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note,"

Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskeegee Institute said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924, is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation."

WASHINGTON D C PATHFINDER
JULY 28, 1924

Fewer Lynchings. Tuskegee institute reports that only five lynchings occured in this country during the first six months of the year. This is the lowest figure for a like period in the last 40 years. There were two lynchings in Georgia, two in Florida and one in South Caroline. All the victims were Negroes.

REWARD FOR NEGRO

Governor Offers $250 for Capture of Convict Who Attacked Woman

Governor [illegible] Saturday offered a reward of $250 for the capture of John Milton Jefferson, negro road convict, who early Friday attacked a white woman and escaped from the Jefferson county chaingang Friday afternoon.

NASHVILLE, TENN. BANNER
JULY 4 1924

POSSES SURROUND NEGRO DESPERADOES

Ansley, La., Aug. 23.—(By International News Service.)—A posse of approximately 500 men tonight has surrounded a canebrake near here in which three Negro desperadoes, shackled together and armed with two guns, are believed to be in hiding.

The fugitives last night shot and killed Sheriff E. M. Rentz after the trio had been arrested for making whisky, and were being carried to jail.

After killing the officer the men escaped with two of his guns and have been at large since.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
AUGUST 20, 1924

Posse Kills Young Negro Hunted for Slaying Sheriff

SHREVEPORT, La., Friday.—Johnny Williams, negro, sixteen, slayer of Deputy Sheriff Tom Gentry, was killed by a posse of several hundred men at Kurthwood, La., scene of the shooting of the law officer, when he emerged from his hiding place, pistol in hand, and started firing at the crowd of pursuers.

AUG 27 1924
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., News

Posse Captures Sheriff's Slayer

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 27.—Freeman Coleman, last of the trio of negro moonshiners charged with the slaying of Sheriff Rentz, of Jackson Parish, near Ansley last Firday, has been captured. Booker Boone and Willie Washington also are safely behind the bars of jails at points which authorities are keeping secret.

Coleman was captured at 10 o'clock Tuesday night at the home of Charles Pierson, negro, at Mullinaux switch, six miles south of here. The capture was made by three members of the posse which has been constantly in pursuit of the negroes since the crime last week.

All negroes in the vicinity had been instructed by the sheriffs in charge of the pursuit to entertain Coleman should he come to any house for food or shelter and then give alarm to members of the posse. These instructions were carried out.

The capture of the negro Coleman concludes one of the most intensive man hunts ever conducted in Louisiana. More than 500 men from four north Louisiana parishes took part in the pur-

PROVIDENCE R I EVE NEWS
JULY 15, 1924

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

It is gratifying to note that lynchings since the first of this year are the lowest in the 40 years figures have been kept by the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921. All those recorded this year occurred in Southern States. The better element of the Southern people are making a determined effort to wipe out this disgrace. An overpowering public opinion is asserting itself, as the above figures clearly indicate.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
AUGUST 23, 1924

Posses Seek Three Negroes Who Killed Sheriff

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 23.—Sheriff E. Rentz of Jackson parish was murdered last night at Ansley, La., by three negroes whom he had arrested in a raid on a moonshine still.

The negroes, after overpowering the Sheriff, shot him with his own gun and made their escape. Posses are searching the woods for the slayers.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
AUGUST 24, 1924

A Minor Cause of Lynchings

To The New York Herald Tribune:

In your editorial to-day headed "A Document in Evidence" you quote in full a letter signed by the late President Roosevelt, dated August 8, 1904, in which he denied application for the commutation of sentence of John W. Burley. In that letter Mr. Roosevelt used the sentence, "The crime in question is one to the existence of which we largely owe the existence of that spirit of lawlessness which takes form in lynching."

At the time that Mr. Roosevelt wrote this sentence it was generally believed that almost invariably the crime of lynching was due to the crime of rape. Subsequent investigation of the records, however, has shown that of the 3,224 lynchings in the United States during the last thirty years less than 17 per cent of the victims were even accused of rape.

I am sure that if Mr. Roosevelt were alive he, in his well known fairness, would not want to be held responsible for this statement which has been used to defend the crime of lynching.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
AUGUST 13, 1924

RESERVES CALLED IN LYNCHING SCARE

Greenpoint Mob Threatens Man Who Beat Daughter.

Reserves from the Greenpoint avenue station, Brooklyn, were called to-day to frustrate the attempts of an infuriated crowd, intent upon lynching Joseph Stegliski, a longshoreman, when he was arrested at his home, 213 India street, by Detective George Wagner. The crowd was enraged by the longshoreman's attack on his 17-year-old daughter, Philomena, in which she received injuries which probably will result in her death.

Stegliski, who was arrested only after Wagner clubbed him into submission, was intoxicated, according to the police, and began to beat his wife. The daughter interfered and he struck her, knocking her down. She attempted again to intervene and he struck her heavily in the face. When she fell this time she struck her head against the wall and received a fracture at the base of the skull.

Wagner had just come out of the house with his prisoner when the girl was carried out unconscious and lifted into an ambulance of the Greenpoint Hospital. The crowd roared its rage.

A woman in the throng seized a rope from a nearby truck and started through the crowd toward the detective and his captive with cries of "Lynch him!" Others took up the shout and patrolmen from nearby posts rushed to the aid of the detective. A riot call was sent in to the Greenpoint station and a squad answered, forming a cordon about Wagner and Stegliski and enabling the detective to get his prisoner to the station house.

Stegliski will be arraigned on an assault charge.

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
AUGUST 19, 1924

NEGRO, ACCUSED OF KNIFING MAN, NEARLY LYNCHED

Gun at Sand Hog's Head Halts Murderous Assault—Cop Saves Him.

Joseph Norris, 30-year-old negro, a sand-hog, of 90 Fleet street, was rescued from a crowd who threatened to lynch him at Fulton and Jay streets, shortly before noon today after he is said to have inflicted a deep wound in the right breast of William Rolof, of 438 Gold street.

Norris, who is a West Indian, had an altercation with Rolof about a week ago, and this morning as they passed each other on Fulton street, the negro is declared to have pulled out a knife, and, opening the blade, to have slashed it several times across Rolof's chest.

One of the thrusts slashed through coat, vest, shirt and underwear, and cut deeply into the flesh.

Herbert S. Coombs, who witnessed the attack, pulled a revolver and pressed the muzzle against Norris' head, threatening to pull the trigger unless he held up his hands and stood still. The negro obeyed, and, in the meantime, a crowd which had gathered and learned of the assault, threatened to lynch Norris.

Patrolman Jerry Sullivan took Norris from the crowd and brought him to the Poplar street station.

Dr. Walter H. Baker, of 50 Orange street, who witnessed the accident, dressed Rolof's wound and then took him to the Poplar street station where the physician offere dto testify against Norris.

Lynchings—1924
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.-June.

1709

WHOSE OX—THE DIFFERENCE.

The Indianapolis Star, under date of August 4th, carried the following article:

YOUTH IS ACCUSED OF ATTACKING GIRL.

A 13-year-old girl was rescued from an attack by a transient vagrant yesterday morning when her cries attracted the attention of Garrett Harrell, Rural Route G, Box 65, a salesman for the Pure Oil Company, as he was driving on Rawls avenue about a mile and a half east of Irvington. The girl's name was withheld by authorities.

The alleged vagrant, Roy White, 22 years old, giving his address as the state of Washington, is under arrest on an assault and battery charge and a statutory charge. 8-9-24

According to Sheriff George Snider, who took the man into custody, the girl was walking from her home along the road toward a filling station. White approached her and walked with her until they came to a secluded spot along the road. There he attacked her. Her screams attracted Harrell, who caught and held White until authorities were notified. The girl was not seriously injured.

White, when questioned, told Sreriff Snider, that he was a wanderer and was "just seeing the country."

This is as it should be, but dear reader, stretch your imagination just a little and vision a colored boy committing such a crime instead of a white boy and what would have been the reaction. What head lines. What excitement and general community upheaval would have taken place right here in our fair City if the culprit had been colored. Now to comment on this, suggests seeking an argument where there is none. However, we disclaim any such purpose We just wish to here emphasize the unfair attitude that is taken when a Negro commits a crime. When we read of this offense we do not charge every white boy in the community with being a potential raper. Witness, however, the attitude of the white world towards the Negro when a Negro commits a like offense. Take the Franks murder case example, now we are hearing such terms as "dual personality, split personality, mentally sick," etc. Did you ever hear of a Negro having a dual personality, arrested development and the like? No, he is just a black brute, a member of a race of brutes, etc. We protest that this is unfair and un-American. The white world needs to submit to a self examination and see itself as others see it. Let us look at all crimes as wrong and let our punishment for same be the same for all races and then let us realize that a crime is against the human family and human society and the problem is not racial but human.

CLEVELAND O. NEWS
JULY 8 1924

Lynchings Now Rare

National Disgrace Shows an Encouraging Tendency

AMERICANS of every section and race must be heartily glad that their country's record shows improvement where improvement was much needed—the prevalence of mob murder. Only five lynchings were committed in the United States during the six months ended June 30, it is stated, as compared to fifteen in the same period in 1923, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The research and record department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has been keeping the lynching record ever since 1885 and pronounces the 1924 showing to date the best it has ever recorded. Should the next six months prove no worse and the total for the year be no more than ten, lynchings may really be said to be disappearing. For the lowest total for twelve months since 1885 was thirty-eight in 1917.

Gradual diminishing is the story the figures tell. The first total was 184 for 1885. Then the totals ranged between 100 and 200 for many years, going as low as 122 in 1887, 127 in 1890 and 112 in 1895, but also going as high as 190 in 1894, 200 in 1893 and 255 in 1892, the worst year of all. Not until 1902 did the figure go below 100, that year's number of lynchings being ninety-six. It went to 104 in 1903 and to 100 in 1908, but in the last fourteen years it has not touched the 100 mark.

This year's commendable showing cannot be attributed to national law, since southern opposition in the form of a filibuster in the Senate prevented passage of the Dyer anti-lynching act. But the publicity, agitation and education resulting from the effort to pass it may have been of good effect. It may well be hoped the rest of 1924 will not spoil the record and that next year's will prove still better. For the practice of mob murder is about the worst accusation other countries can truthfully make against our country.

Takes Away the Breath.

TWO men accused of murdering a major in an army camp in 1918 are to be tried at Tacoma, Wash., next fall. No reason is given for such speed.

Assault by 7 Negroes

5 HELD IN ATTACK ON GIRL.

Negroes Also Accused of Beating Her Escort Into Unconsciousness.

Five young negroes were arrested by the police in Yonkers yesterday on a charge of having beaten Alexander Pollock, white, of 4 Vista Cortlandt Avenue, that city, and having attacked his companion, Miss Gretta Neidhardt, a young white woman.

8-12-24

Pollock said he was walking on Saunders Dock early yesterday when he was set upon by the negroes, who beat him into unconsciousness and then assaulted the young woman. Pollock later went to police headquarters. Patrolmen William Kruppenbacker, Michael Otis and Patrick Flood found the young woman lying on the dock. The five negroes tried to escape and the policemen fired a number of shots after them. Two of the fugitives stopped. Three others were arrested later at their homes.

Those arrested said they were Charlton Berkeley, 3 Carlisle Place; Edward Crawford, 24 Hood Place; Graydon Jones, 16 years old, son of a negro clergyman; Reginald Ryer of 15 Willow Place, and John Adams, 24 Wood Place, all of Yonkers.

City Judge David Gorfinkel held the [illegible] in $5,000 bail each for further examination.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
AUGUST 13, 1924

Women Fight Reserves to Lynch Wife-Beater

Police reserves and women battled to-day in Greenpoint when an angry mob of six hundred snatched a prisoner away from a detective and started to lynch him. Women in the mob believed the man had killed his daughter, the belle of the neighborhood.

The crowd had gathered outside of No. 213 India street, attracted by the screams of two women.

When Detective Wagner appeared with his prisoner, both showing the marks of hard fighting, the women in the crowd went wild, took the prisoner from the detective, pummeled him, scratched him and hunted ropes for a hanging.

One truck driver, stopped in the street and asked for a rope, lashed his horses and drove madly through the crowd. When the reserves arrived they were forced to draw clubs and fight their way to reach the prisoner, Joseph Steglaski, who was stretched out in an areaway nearly unconscious from his beating.

Steglaski, a husky man of forty-two, returned home this morning and beat up his wife. Her screams awakened their daughter, Philomena, thirteen. Steglaski turned from his wife to his daughter, hit her on the chin and knocked her down, her head striking the back of a chair. She fell unconscious.

Philomena was rushed in an ambulance to Greenpoint Hospital, where doctors fear she is suffering from a fractured skull. Steglaski was given first aid treatment in the Greenpoint station house and locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

ALBANY GA HERALD
JULY 18, 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

For a good many years Tuskegee Institute, the widely known negro educational institution, has been keeping and issuing statistics on lynchings in the country. The reports have not only given the totals by states, but have shown what crimes or offences those put to death have been charged with.

The Tuskegee report for the first six months of 1924 showed the smallest total for a similar period in many years—six, as compared with thirty-six in the same period of 1921, and the lowest in forty years. It has been pointed to as a significant and highly gratifying evidence of improvement, and the hope is generally expressed that anti-lynchnig propaganda in the pulpit, the press and among straight-thinking citizens generally is having its effect.

The Asheville Citizen makes this comment on the report:

Has a genuine reaction against lynching come about? In the first six months of this year Tuskegee Institute reports only six executions by mobs, the lowest record for the first six months of any year in the past forty. In the same period of 1921, there were 36 lynchings.

It may be too early to boast, but these figures offer a solid basis for encouragement to every citizen who has hoped to see mob lawlessness stamped out. Such statistics must prove that the crimes which provoke lynchings have this year decreased; there must be a slow but steady gain of the forces of law over lawlessness in general.

In this connection a recent incident in Hoke county reveals the attitude of the responsible element among the negro population toward crime committed by members of that race. A negro charged with an attack on a white woman was taken in hand by two colored citizens and turned over to the sheriff while a band of white men were looking for the culprit. For this deed of good citizenship the two colored men were commended by the Kiwanis Club of Raeford in formal resolutions. Thus the two races in Hoke were brought closer together on those things fundamental in which all citizens should work together. There will be no lynchings or race riots in Hoke as long as this spirit of racial cooperation prevails.

It is only necessary for the people to understand that lynching is an assault on the same law which protects the citizen in his life, property and enjoyment of all of citizenship's privileges for them to be ready to banish mob law forever. A lynching inevitably weakens the law—weakens it not only in the community where the lynching occurs, but in the state and far beyond. It has taken thousands of years for the law to build itself up to its present strength—to work itself out of the ignorance, superstition, intolerance and human greed which beset it from the time men first banded together for purposes of mutual protection and began the long climb up civilization's highway. And mob law seeks to tear down what has been so patiently and painfully reared.

A WAY TO END LYNCHING.

Herbert Quick.

The cure of the mob evil does not lie in any United States statute. It lies within the States themselves. And the cure is easy, except for certain exceptional cases.

The State law should be changed so as to make any lynching, whether murderous or merely violent, the cause of removal from office of every officer of the law, sheriff, deputy, or policeman, from whose custody, actual or legal, a prisoner is taken by a mob. The sheriff should always be legally out of office the moment a prisoner is taken from him, his jailer or any of his deputies. This should be true whether he is guilty of any traceable blame or not. His prisoner is his ship, and he should go down with his ship.

Let the States pass such laws, and every friend of the officer will be a worker against the lynching. There will be no more of those many cases in which the officers make a gesture of resistance and then succumb to a show of force. The officer will resist earnestly. We shall see, I should hope, the officer prepared to mow down the mob with machine-gun fire to protect his charge, no matter how guilty the latter may be, or how aggravated a crime. We shall then see, I hope, officers of the law spraying the gas used in warfare on threatening mobs. We shall see the earnestness of self-protection exhibited by the officers of the law as against the earnestness of ferocity on the part of the mob.

Any severity is justifiable as against mobs of lynchers; for their attack is not on the prisoner alone, but against law and order, the safeguards of society itself.

Let the successful mob automatically "fire" the officers from their positions.

GREENSBORO N. C. RECORD
JULY 5, 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS!

Dr. Robert Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, and the man who succeeded Booker T. Washington as one of the foremost negro educators and leaders in the country, announces some statistics on the number of lynchings that have occurred during the first six months of the present year.

The total number is five, all negroes, and according to Dr. Moton, this shows a wonderful decrease, being the smallest number for any corresponding period for the past 40 years.

Dr. Moton feels that this shows a greater feeling of inter-racial co-operation and greater forbearance on the part of the white people. He feels that is is "an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil ,which is condemned by public opinion."

It might not have occurred to Dr. Moton to take some of the credit, for this remarkable drop in the number of lynchings, to his own race. It is perhaps a sign that the negroes themselves have become more law-abiding and have refrained from committing the crime for which the majority of lynchings occur.

That is the real solution to the problem, and while the other method is one that should be pursued as far as possible the most progress is wiping out the record of lynchings is to be made among the negroes. That may sound harsh, but it is the cold truth. Mob rule is not popular and the surest way to bring it into disrepute is to remove, as far as possible, all situations that tend to excite people to lawlessness of this kind.

Lynchings – 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. – June.

1710

NEW YORK CITY SUN
AUGUST 25 1924

Sheriff Saves Negro From Mob in Louisiana

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 25.—Two of the three negroes, Fred Coleman and Willie Washington, slayers of Sheriff E. M. Rents of Jackson parish, were still at large last night, after having been trailed by a posse with bloodhounds into the outskirts of Arcadia, Bienville parish, twenty-five miles from Ansley, the scene of the murder. Posses are still searching.

One of the negroes, Booker Boone, was captured late Saturday afternoon by a posse of five men near Desdemona. Shortly after Boone's arrest several hundred men gathered and there was talk of mob violence. Sheriff John Curry of Bienville parish took Boone into custody and eluded the mob, bringing him in an automobile to the parish jail at Shreveport.

Policeman Is Held in Bail On Extortion Charge

Progress Ga. Journal Herald
July 23, 1924

POLICE LOOK FOR NEGRO MAN WHO INSULTED WOMAN

White Woman Is Insulted by a Negro Man At Her Home Late Thursday Night. Second Insult to Woman By Negro

Bloodhounds failed to pick up the tracks of a negro man early Wednesday morning who is alleged to have insulted a young married white woman at her home in the southeastern section of the city about midnight Tuesday.

The first report of the case came to the police, according to reports, about 12:30 o'clock Wednesday morning when a local physician called at the barracks and asked for a couple of officers. The physician explained, it is said, that the white woman was in her bed room at her home when a negro man came to her window and called her by her first name. After asking her several questions, which she did not answer, she called her parents.

Two officers were sent with the physician and after investigating the case, bloodhounds were brought from Pierce county and an attempt was made to pick up the trail of the party. There was only a slight sign of footprints about the yard and field and the ground under the house was torn up, according to reports. A foot print was found in a field nearby but this failed to give the dogs a track.

According to reports, this is the second insult upon the woman by the negro within the past week. Last week she was in the back yard of her home and the negro man rushed at her and grabbed her around the neck, holding his hand over her mouth, according to the police. She managed to break away and run into the house without being further troubled by the negro. No report of this was made to the police, it is stated.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
AUGUST 13, 1924

CROWD ATTEMPTS TO LYNCH FATHER WHO BEAT FAMILY

Drink-crazed Man Fractures Daughter's Skull. Police Quell Riot.

An angry mob sought to lynch Joseph Stegliski, 43, of 213 India st. early today, when they learned that in a drunken rage he had beaten his 17-year-old daughter into unconsciousness and badly mutilated his wife. Police reserves from the Greenpoint ave. station rescued Stegliski from the mob, but not before he had been badly beaten and clawed by hundreds of furious men and women.

Stegliski was arraigned before Magistrate Folwell in the Williamsburg Court today, after he had been treated by an ambulance surgeon for cuts and bruises received when his neighbors sought to avenge the injuries he had done his wife and daughter. He was charged with felonious assault. It was stated by the police that the charge might later be changed to homicide, for his daughter was unconscious in Greenpoint Hospital, with a fracture at the base of the skull, which she sustained when her father's heavy fist crashed against her head.

Stegliski is a longshoreman. He is big of frame and heavily muscled. At 7:30 this morning he arrived home after a night of revelry. When his wife, Helen, 41, tried to scold him, he punched her in the face, knocking her down, and then commenced kicking her.

Daughter Aids Mother.

Philomena, the daughter, and a neighborhood favorite, was dressing to leave for work when she heard the screams of her mother.

Rushing into the room she threw herself upon her father and attempted to restrain him.

Turning upon the daughter, Stegliski sent blow after blow crashing against her face and body. The girl finally fell unconscious. Other tenants ran into the apartment and they, too, were attacked by the drink-crazed man. Detective George Wagner of the Greenpoint ave. station, attracted by the crowd in front of the door, entered the house. Stegliski attacked him, but was quickly subdued.

Crowd Attacks Prisoner.

Word spread through the crowd that the longshoreman had murdered his daughter. By the time Wagner had summoned an ambulance to attend the two injured women, the disposition of the crowd before the house had reached fever pitch. When he started to leave with his prisoner he was greeted by cries of "Lynch him!" "Lynch him!"

One woman ran to a truck drawn up at the curb and begged the driver for a rope. Men and women tried to wrest the prisoner from the detective, showering both Wagner and Stegliski with blows.

Police reserves prevented the situation from becoming more serious.

The District Attorney's office was notified of the serious condition of the injured girl and one of the assistants was rushed to the hospital with a stenographer to get a statement, if possible.

White Pastor On Bail In Assault Charge

Fairmount, W. Va., Aug. 14.—(P. N. S.)—Rev. E. O. Jones, pastor of the Methodist Church at Shinnstown and seven other men were released from jail here Saturday under $10,000 bail each in connection with the alleged attack upon Daniel Washington.

The attack is said to have followed Washington's attempted advances to a white woman. District attorney, Frank Amon, says the men will be charged with conspiracy to murder when they go before the September Grand Jury.

COLUMBIA, S. C., STATE
JUL 23 1924

AVERTS LYNCHING, GRANT BELIEVE

Phillips and Brewer Brothers at State Prison.

COMMUNITY INCENSED

Citizens in Chesterfield County Aroused Over Violation of Laws.

Special to The State.

Chesterfield, July 22.—Tom Phillips, white, and Brutus Brewer and "Doug" Brewer, negro brothers, charged with the murder of H. B. Graves late rural policeman of this county, were removed from the county jail last night by Sheriff James T. Grant, and taken to the state penitentiary for safekeeping.

Shortly after the sheriff and his prisoners left town a number of cars gathered in the vicinity of the jail from the western section of the county.

The sheriff evidently had advance warning and had left town with the prisoners.

It had been known for some days that indignation was great in this county on account of the killing of Policeman Graves by alleged bootleggers and when yesterday it was rumored that bail was to be allowed the prisoners today, sentiment formed against allowing the prisoners their liberty.

Reliable information to the effect that the lynching of Tom Phillips and the Brewer brothers was planned by a group of Chesterfield county citizens was received by Shariff Grant on his return home Monday night, the Chesterfield county sheriff said yesterday afternoon. The time set for the assault of the jail and the taking over of the three prisoners was 1 o'clock Monday morning, he said. Mr. Grant had left with the three alleged slayers of the Pageland officer some two and a half hours before.

The Chesterfield sheriff arrived at his home about 8:30 o'clock from Columbia, where he had been in connection with the holding of Mortimer King. A citizen, whose name he did not wish to divulge, notified him, Mr. Grant said, of the contemplated lynching.

Quick to Respond.

Not long afterwards the sheriff went to the jail and told the three prisoners to "get up and get on your clothes for I am going to take you for a ride," and they, according to the Chesterfield officer, were quick to respond. A visit to another friend was necessary before he and Rural Policeman S. F. Black, who came with Mr. Grant, were able to set out for Columbia with their three charges, Mr. Black said. When they did start toward the state capital, the sheriff did not come by way of the Camden road for fear that he might be stopped, but went around by Bishopville and Darlington. He arrived at the penitentiary about 3:45 o'clock, and after notifying B. E. Evans, captain of the penitentiary guards, of his arrival, the Chesterfield officer placed his three prisoners in the care of penitentiary authorities for safekeeping.

It is not merely a resentment against the three alleged slayers of Graves that has been harboring in the breasts of Chesterfield citizens, Mr. Grant said, but an opposition to a band of bootleggers who seem determined to evade the law even at the cost of the lives of officers. The Chesterfield persons are incensed over this attitude, according to the sheriff, and desire to see the laws enforced.

A lynching would probably never have been considered, Mr. Grant said, had not the citizens of Chesterfield learned that the release of the men under bond was being considered. Mr. Grant was told in a letter from C. L. Prince, attorney for the three, that a hearing in regards to the release of Phillips and the Brewer brothers was to be had before a judge in Columbia yesterday. It is Mr. Grant's belief that the people of the community feared that if the prisoners were released, some one would kill one of them, one of the prisoners would probably retaliate and a vicious circle of killings and counter killings would be set in motion.

Best Class of People.

When asked as to the class of persons that planned to take part in the contemplated lynching, Mr. Grant replied: "The very best people would have done the work had it been done. There would have been no roughnecks in the crowd."

The three prisoners will be kept here until they are released on bond, or until the spirit in Chesterfield county changes, according to Mr. Grant. Phillips, he said, is of a good family with considerable property holdings.

The white man and the two negroes were placed in individual cells on the east side of the fourth tier of the cell block, Captain Evans said.

Columbia, S. C.
Democrat

JUL 23 1924

AVERTS LYNCHING OF NEGROES

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Cincinnati, Ohio
Sun
12-8-6

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED

During Six Months of 1924, Tuskegee Records Show.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assaults, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Moton, President of Tuskeegee, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept."

Thomasville, N.C.
Times
JUL 24 1924

LYNCHINGS

Recrods for he first six months of 1924 show that lynchings for that period were fewer than during any corresponding period during the last 40 years which the record has been kept.

Five men, all colored, were lynched in this time, one for killing an officer and the other four statutory offenses, according to records kept by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Florida had two lynchings, Georgia two and South Carolina one.

In the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings. In 1922 there were 30 and in 1921, 36.

The decrease in lynchings is considered by officials of the Tuskegee institute to be an indication of growing sentiment against lawlessness in general.

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 20, 1924

NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB.

West Indian Had Stabbed Man After Dispute, Is Charge.

Policeman John B. Murphy, of Traffic Squad A, rescued Joseph Norris, a West Indian Negro of No. 90 Fleet Street, from an angered crowd at Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and arrested him on a charge of stabbing and slightly wounding William Rolof of No. 438 Gold Street.

Murphy found Herbert S. Combs of No. 298 Livingston Street, a five-foot tall tea room proprietor, sitting astride the Negro while others struck him with canes. Combs said he saw Norris draw a knife and lunge at Rolof, and that he struck him and grabbed his arm in time to prevent Rolof being seriously hurt. Rolof received a small scratch on the breast. He and the Negro had had a dispute over money, the police said.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
AUGUST 29, 1924

Posse Kills Negro Slayer

SHREVEPORT, La., August 28.—Johnny Williams, negro, sixteen, slayer of Deputy Sheriff Tom Gentry, was killed by a posse of several hundred men at Kurthwood, La., scene of the shooting of the law officers, at 7:30 o'clock to-night, when he emerged from his hiding place, pistol in hand, and started firing at the crowd of pursuers.

High Pt, N.C.
Enterprise
JUL 28 1924

MOB THREATENS TO LYNCH NEGRO HELD ON MURDER CHARGE

RALEIGH, July 28.—At 3:30 this afternoon only 40 members of a mob estimated at 1,000 men remained about Taylor's store where a negro is held in connection with the disappearance of A. J. Joyner, taxi driver. Sheriff Johnson told the Associated Press over long distance telephone.

The rest of the crowd had gone to earrch for the body of Joyner.

Sheriff Johnson said he thought he could get the negro safely to Nashville, but would not attempt to move him until the arrival of troops.

RALEIGH, July 28.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Taylor's Store, ten miles north of Nashville, where officers have in custody a negro, arrested in connection with the disappearance of A. J. Joyner, taxi driver, was still surrounded by a threatening mob, Sheriff Johnson, who is at the Taylor's store, told The Associated Press over long distance. The negro, according to Sheriff Johnson, told the officers where Joyner's body can be found. The negro denies, the sheiff says, that he killed Joyner, but claims the killing was done by another negro.

Sheriff Johnson said about a hundred members of the mob had left the store to go to the spot where the negro said the body could be found. He said he was hopeful that he could keep the negro from the crowd until the arrival of troops, hastening there by automobile from Wilson.

When the sheriff was asked how large a crowd was about the store, he paused a moment to look out the window, and said there were not more than two hundred then, many having left to find the body.

The body is in a creek, the negro told the sheriff, about 5 miles from Hollister.

WILSON, July 28.—More than a thousand persons have surrounded Taylor's store, nine miles north of Nashville, threatening to lynch a negro, who is held there by officers in connection with the disappearance of A. J. Joyner, a white taxicab driver, according to a telephone message received here.

The Wilson military company left here in automobiles shortly before two o'clock to protect the negro, having been ordered to the scene by Governor Morrison.

Joyner has been missing since Saturday night when, according to Mrs. Joyner, a negro employed him to carry him 15 miles in the country. When he did not return to his home early Sunday morning, a search was instituted, but no trace of Joyner has been found.

According to word reaching here the negro under arrest has been identified as the man who employed Joyner to carry him into the country. It is said two other negroes were in the car when it left Hollister, but they have not been apprehended.

A rubber mat said to have been identified by Mrs. Joyner as one used on Joyner's automobile was found in a creek about ten miles from Hollister late yesterday, but no trace of the automobile had been found today.

CHICAGO ILL. EXAMINER
AUGUST 3, 1924

Two Slayers Saved From So. Side Mob

Two Negroes, one of them with a rope around his neck, escaped hanging last night at the hands of a mob seeking to avenge the death of Arthur Hannus, whom they had stabbed on a Sixty-ninth st. car when Hannus resisted the attempt of the Negroes to pick his pockets.

Battered and bruised by the crowd, which had chased them two blocks, they were finally rescued by Policeman George McClellan of the Englewood station.

McClellan, on his way to work, saw the milling crowd and fired two shots into the air to disperse it.

Saved From Lynchers.

After a battle McClellan succeeded in getting the two captives into a hallway away from the crowd, which by this time numbered several hundred people, who demanded possession of the prisoners.

Police reserves arrived, however, and assisted McClellan to get his prisoners to Englewood Station. A number of the crowd followed the policemen to the station.

Son, 10, Views Body.

Hannus, before he was removed to St. Bernard's Hospital, was laid on the sidewalk almost directly in front of his home. His son, 10, who had been sent by his mother to see what the commotion was, came upon his father's body there.

The prisoners, when they had recovered from their beating, gave the names of Frank Henderson, 6752 Rhodes av., and Allen Hawkins, of South Bend. According to Theodore Prindeville, 6102 S. May st., the conductor of the car, it was Hawkins who did the stabbing.

Lynchings — 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-June.

1711

Marked Decrease In Lynching Record

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and researches of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were didived as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: two assault, two attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

JUL 5 - 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN PAST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

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The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault, three attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. H. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment, a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation."

POOR SHOWING OF TEAMS IN LYNCHING LEAGUE!

Statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, reveal the glad intelligence that Texas has not even qualified as a member of the Southern Lynching League for the 1924 season; as the Lone Star State, up to June 1, 1924, had not staged a single lynching stunt within the confines of this commonwealth.

What is more, only five lynchings were pulled off by teams in the lynching loop and these were distributed between three clubs in the circuit, viz: Florida, Georgia and South Carolina.

Florida, with two lynching games played and two won, and Georgia, with the same percentage of games played and won, were tied for first place with 1.000 percentage; while South Carolina, with only one victory for Judge Lynch's league, held undisputed possession of second place.

It looks quite queer and odd to see Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas absent from this league standing, yet we hope that neither of these teams will qualify during the remainder of the 1924 season. Houston Informer

During the first six months of 1923, 15 American citizens fell before the attack and offensive of the clubs in Judge Lynch's mobocratic league; in 1922, 30 persons were victims and in 1921, 36 human beings felt the Hunnish kultur of the aggregations in this (in)famous American league of Southern extraction.

During the 40 years on record, this is lowest number of lynchings for the first six months of the year, and if these teams can get by the hot summer weather without developing a malignant type of "mob-phobia" or lynching "heebie jeebies," it will be a disastrous year for the loop presided over by Judge Lynch; in fact, bankruptcy is now staring the club owners in the face and they are unable to pay their players, with the result that several of the players have jumped their clubs in this circuit and gone over to other outlaw organizations, while others have been kept so busy trying to till the fields, which black people have deserted in the South, that they have not had the time to engage in their favorite pastime. 7-19-24

The Informer feels proud of the negative part Texas has played in the league thus far this year, and sincerely trusts that her record will remain without spot or blemish throughout the rest of the 1924 season.

If Georgia and Florida want to act fools and try to keep up dying pastime, let them go ahead; but as for Texas, let us keep our record clean and our escutcheon undefiled and unpolluted!

The Wane of Lynching

If lynching continues to decrease as it has been doing for the past four years, some day soon we shall read in our newspaper the brief statement, "There were no lynchings last year."

Not only is the record for the first six months of 1924 the lowest for the same period in the forty years during which figures are available, but there has been a surprisingly regular decrease for the last four years, and a less regular downward trend preceding. Thus the record runs: 1918, 45; 1919, 29; 1920, 12; 1921, 36; 1922, 30; 1923, 15; 1924, 5. From 45 to 5 is surely a long step; from 5 to 0 should be quite possible.

The Outlook July 23, '24

What is the cause of this encouraging diminution of violence? Two causes are mentioned by Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, whose Bureau of Records and Research has for many years carefully collected the statistics. They are: first, the growth of public opinion; secondly, the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. There have been many temptations to wreak vengeance lawlessly for crimes not having any racial elements—that is, the murderous hold-ups and robberies by bandits. Yet there was not one lynching recorded in the report in this class of cases. The five lynchings reported in 1924 were all of Negroes and in three Southern States; four were for attacks on women, one for killing an officer. There are therefore no such "causes" alleged as we have had previously, like "impudence," "trouble-making," "hit a neighbor's hog," and so on. And for almost or quite the first time what many call "the usual cause" is actually so instead of being accountable for only a third or less of the lynchings. All this goes to show that hanging or burning on suspicion or as part of a race feud has vanished for this period at least, and we hope forever.

Dr. Moton's second explanation is a sound one. As we have reported repeatedly, there has been a reasonable and practical effort in several States for the discussion and settlement of troublesome racial matters by joint committees of the two races. This has nothing to do with social recognition and very little, if anything, to do with political rights. It is a getting-together effort to prevent friction, to stop quarrels in their inception, and to encourage education and forbearance. If the fire-eaters and irreconcilables on both sides will leave the moderate people alone, this movement has far-reaching possibilities—the more so as the recent exodus of Negroes from the South makes it desirable for the whites to placate them by generous treatment.

Finally, it is quite probable that the proposed Federal Anti-Lynching Bill, although it failed of passage, has had an influence in awakening State legal officers to their duty in preventing lynching and taxpayers in seeing that this is done; for, if such legislation is passed, counties and States will be liable in money penalties for failure to protect citizens, black or white, against violence.

Whatever the causes of the decrease in Judge Lynch's activity, it is a fact that he seems more inclined than for many years to bow his old but far from venerable head to the jurisdiction of the courts established by the people and backed by

This Year, 15 During Same Period Last Year.

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Pensacola Fla Journal

JUL 5 1924

LOWEST RECORD IN NEGRO LYNCHINGS

Only Five Lynchings So Far

Atlanta Ga Journal

7-13-24

Lynching Record On Decline

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year; the lowest for the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today

The offenses against them were: two, assault; two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

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Tampa Morning Tribune
Tampa Fla
July 5, 1924

Lynchings Lowest In Forty Years in First Six Months

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The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Ga
July 4

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Statesville N. C. Sentinel
JUL 9 1924

LYNCHINGS

It is gratifying to notice time after time as the reports of lynchings are turned into the newspapers that North Carolina's name does not appear on the list of lynching states. North Carolina has not had a lynching for a long time, we trust that she will never have another. Even more gratifying, however, is the general decrease in lynchings in America as a whole.

The Sentinel has just received a report of the lynchings in this country during the first six months of this year and only five such outrages were reported as compared with fifteen during the first six months of 1923.

These statistics are furnished the newspapers of the country semi-annually by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, negro college founded by the great Booker T. Washington. Dr. Robert R. Moton, negro, is now head of the institute and is trying to fill the place left by Washington.

The three states guilty of lynchings so far this year are Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. The crimes with which the victims were charged were rape in three instances, attempted rape in one and killing an officer of the law in the other. Five negroes lynched in all. In the first six months of 1923 there were 15 men killed by mob violence in America, according to the Tuskegee report, and 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. In most cases rape was the charge against the victims and nothing in more revolting to human love of law and order than the crime of rape.

But we have never known a case where lynching was justified. The law will take care of odious criminals whose crimes stir men's blood to the boiling point and make them burn for vengeance. Dr. Moton, head of the great negro institution, says with regard to the improved state of affairs:

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year of 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgement a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation."

We have just said that rape is the most odious of all human crimes. It is, but hardly less odious than lynching itself. We have heard many fool arguments supporting the practice of lynching and some of the arguments advanced by the supporters of the practice have been revolting enough to madden men to lynching themselves. They argue that there is no need to put the state to an additional expense to prosecute and feed a criminal who has committed a capital crime when he can be cared for by a mob that will string him up and take his life and thus save the state the expense. The trouble is that the mob never knows when it has the right man and when it does it has no right to punish. It is always a lawless body of mob-crazed humans who lose all sense of justice and fair play and whose sole thirst is for blood. It is a thing that our psychologists have never been able to reason out, and it will perhaps puzzle the minds of scientists as long as science lives and the memories of lynchings lives.

The best citizens of a state never participate in a mob murder. In fact, the lowest type of citizens, men who really cannot be classed as citizens, take part in the mob outrages that have done more to blacken the name of the south throughout the world than any other one thing. But the south has not been the only offender. Only recently a mob killed several dozen white men in Illinois, and more recently still a mob of so-called Ku Klux Klansmen murdered two policemen in Philadelphia. Several mobs have arisen in the north over the klan question and people have been killed that way. Such affairs always sicken the world.

We know a man who is generally recognized as a good citizen case a negro had done such a thing. We have no tolerance for such beliefs. In other ways that man is a good citizen and is supposed to be a leader in his community. But America does not need leaders who would lead a community into the crime of lynching, no matter what the provocation.

The thing for a community to do when some revolting crime is committed is to aid the officers of the law in capturing the criminal and aid the law in seeing that the criminal is justly punished.

North Carolina has had many great governors, and some bad ones. But in all our study of North Carolina history, old and new, we find nothing more commending in the lives of any of our governors than the act of the late Thomas Walter Bickett, then governor of North Carolina, in going to a county jail and begging a mob to spare the life of a negro prisoner on the inside. Bickett made an impassioned speech to the howling mob, quieted it, explained that the honor of the state was at stake, and asked the mob to let the law take its course. The mob did and Bickett called a special session of court to try the case. He was sincere, he fought grandly for his own name, for the name of his administration, for the state of North Carolina and her reputation, but greatest of all Bickett fought a great fight then for law and order, for common decency and for humanity. That one incident should make his name ever loved and cherished by the people of this state even though his deeds of kindness and of statesmanship will also last in our state history for many years.

We are glad to see the crime of lynching on the decrease. It is merely a streak of the cave men still within us that allows it to take place. Civilization is builded upon the conquering of this cave man spirit. Lynching must go, is going, and soon will be gone. Every time a lynching takes place the deed blackens the name of the state in which the act is committed so that it takes years to build that name back. Georgia is cursed throughout the world for her lynching records. North Carolina's record is clean now and has been for several years. The Sentinel trusts that it will ever be so.

CHILLICOTHE O SCIOTO GAZETTE
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1924.

The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has just announced that only five lynchings occured in the United States in the first six months of the year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

Lynchings - 1924.
Report on, Sent Press

1712

Jan. — June.

NEW LONDON CONN GLOBE
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1924.

Lynchings Decreased During Half of Year

(Special to The Globe)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 7.—Lynching, during the first six months of 1924, has shown a remarkable decrease over the records for similar periods in the years gone by. The total number slain without trial was five, two lynchings taking place in Florida, two in Georgia, and one in South Carolina. In the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings, in '22 there were 30, in '23 there were 15 for similar periods. This 1924 record is the lowest for first six months of any of the forty years during which an accurate record has been maintained.

News N. Y. City

JUL 5 - 1924

ONLY 5 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN 6 MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show that only five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the year. This is the smallest number in forty years.

Monroeville, Ala
Journal

JUL 17 1924

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year the lowest for the first six months of any of forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the deaprtment of record and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynshings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assaults, two attempted assaults, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Tuscumbia, Ala
Reporter

July 10, 1924

Decrease In Lynchings.

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Devils Lake, N. Dak., Journal
TUESDAY, JULY 15. 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922, and 36 and 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feelings and have fostered all the evils represented b mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with

LEBANON, KY., ENTERPRISE
---, July 25, 1924

The Lynching Record.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses Charged.	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record By States.	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records.	
First six months of 1924	5
First six months of 1923	15
First six months of 1922	30
First six months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

PADUCAH, KY., NEWS-DEMOCRAT
JULY 5, 1924.

LYNCHINGS FALL OFF.

By The Associated Press

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

PAWHUSKA, OKLA., JOURNAL
JULY 17, 1924.

1712

LYNCHINGS ON DECREASE IN SOUTHERN STATES

The number of lynchings in the southern states has decreased in the first six months of 1924 according to figures furnished by the Tuskegee Institute, of Alabama. The total number of lynchings reported for the six months is five. Three of these were for rape, one was for attempted rape and one for killing an officer of the law. Florida and Georgia each had two lynchings and South Carolina one. As a comparison of records with the same periods in other years, the following figures will be illuminating: 1924, 5; 1923 15; 1922 30; 2921 36. The record for 1924 is lower than for any time in the forty years that the record has been kept. R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee, is greatly pleased with the showing made and believes that it is an encouraging sign of the elimination of the evil which is condemned by public opinion. All the persons lynched were negroes.

NEW ORLEANS LA. STATES
JULY 4, 1924.

New Low Record in Lynchings Is Made

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institutes.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note, "Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures" that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness general and in racial co-operatio

CINCINN. IL. POST

JUL 9- 1924

Post Readers' Views

Letters to Editor

EDITOR THE POST: The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Attacks on women	3
Attempted attacks on women	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of records:	
First six months of 1924	5
First six months of 1923	15
First six months of 1922	30
First six months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

R. R. MOTON.
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Harrison Co
JUL 10 [illegible]

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

URBANA, VA., S. S. SENTINEL
JULY 11, 1924

LYNCHING RECORD LOWEST IN FORTY YEARS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any on record for forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assaults, one attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the Tuskegee, said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and, in my judgment, a result of the appeal and influence of interracial co-operation."

BATON ROUGE, LA., STATE TIMES
JULY 4, 1924

LYNCHINGS LESS THAN IN 40 YEARS

Only Five in Entire Country During Six Months.

FLORIDA AND GEORGIA LEAD

None in Louisiana or Surrounding States.

By Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced Friday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assaults, two attempted assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to know," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the records thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., STAR
Monday, July 21, 1924

Fewer Lynchings.

Madison Courier.

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for forty years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were fifteen lynchings; there were thirty in the same period in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

Salt Lake City (Utah) Deseret News
JULY 12, 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

As a part of its work the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, a school for young negroes founded by the late Booker T. Washington, keeps a record of the lynchings in the United States. According to the department of records and research of the Institute there were fewer lynchings in this country for the first six months of 1924 than for any similar period in the 40 years during which the record has been kept.

Five lynchings occurred in the six months of this year. Of these, two were in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. All of the victims were negroes. Four of the cases resulted from attacks on women or girls and one from the killing of an officer of the law.

Against the record of five for the first half of 1924 the total for the first six months of 1923 was 15; of 1922, 30 and 1921, 36. It will be noted therefore that the improvement is considerable. This is most gratifying and it is to be hoped that the growing sentiment against this vicious type of lawlessness will bring at last its complete eradication.

LOUISVILLE, KY. COURIER-JOUR.
Sunday, July 6, 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by States:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
Do. 1923	15
Do. 1922	30
Do. 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evell, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

R. R. MOTON.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Courland, Ala
County Times
JUL 10 1924

Decrease In Lynchings.

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

SALINA KS UNION
JULY 7, 1924

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Only Five Lynchings Reported in This Country So Far This Year

An encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of lynching is shown in the statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the training of colored young men and women by Booker T. Washington in Alabama.

The record for the first six months of this year is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept.

The total number of lynchings for this year is 5, compared to 15 in the same period of time in 1923, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. Two of these lynchings occurred in Florida, two in Georgia, 1 in South Carolina. The offenses charged include 3 for rape, 1 for an attempted rape, and one for the killing of an officer of the law.

SAN JOSE CALIF. NEWS
JULY 4, 1924

LYNCHINGS FEW

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings—1924.
Report on, Sent Press.

1713

Jan.—June.

Bulletin N. Y. City

JUL 7 - 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN U. S.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 7.—Statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show that only five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the year. This is the smallest number in forty years.

Herald Tribune N. Y. City

JUL 5 - 1924

5 Lynchings in Six Months Lowest Record in 40 Years

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced to-day by Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

Sentinel, Ala-
Progressive Age

JUL 10 1924

Decrease in Lynchings

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Boise (Ida.) Statesman
JULY 8, 1924

LYNCH LAW.

Lynch law is on decline. During the first six months of 1924 the punishment of death without the forms of law was inflicted by mobs upon five persons only.

During the corresponding months of 1923 there were 15 persons lynched. The year before, there had been double that number. The record for 1921 was 36.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute keeps the lynching record. This school, founded by Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Alabama, and dedicated to the welfare of colored young men and women, has given its time and facilities to a number of negro welfare problems and naturally to lynching. It has on file the lynch record for 40 years and now reports that the record thus far for the year 1924 beats all the other years.

Robert R. Moton, principal of the school and successor to Booker T. Washington in many other ways, says of the record:

> It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation.

This may be true. It may also be true that there have been fewer lynchable offenses committed in states where lynch law is popular.

The expression "lynch law" is worth a passing study. There are three suggested origins. In 1526 a certain James Lynch Fitz-Stephan, warden of Galway, Ireland, sentenced his own son to death for murder. A mob threatened to rescue the lad and the father took the law in his own hands and killed the boy rather than let him escape the penalty for his crime. That is one story of the term's origin.

Another story has it that a band of Carolina vigilantes called "Regulators" made a practice of flogging people at a stream called Lynch's creek.

But the most generally accepted story is neither of these. It concerns a certain hard-hearted Virginian named Charles Lynch. He was a political fanatic in the days of the revolution and took into his own hands the punishment of British sympathisers. He would string them up by their thumbs until they cried "Liberty forever." Other offenders, particularly thieves, he would tie to a tree and flog. He took the law into his own hands; hence "Lynch law." What a memorial for a man!

It may be Lynch's breed is dying out, or it may be the crimes that drove mobs to use his methods are fewer in number than they used to be, but certainly the new statistics will be pleasing to order-loving Americans.

PEORIA, ILL., STAR
Friday, July 1[illegible]

LYNCHING FALLING OFF.

Robert R. Moton, head of the Tuskeegee institute, who succeeded the late Booker T. Washington in that office, submits his annual report on the subject of lynchings in the United States and included in it is the following comparison for the first six months' period of the past years, as follows:

First 6 months of 1924—5.
First 6 months of 1923—15.
First 6 months of 1922—30.
First 6 months of 1921—36.

This tells its own story. The disgraceful record of the last half century in the matter of lawless killings in the United States has operated as a stain upon our national escutcheon.

SIDDEFORD ME JOURNAL
JULY 8, 1924

According to the statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, there were but five lynchings in this country in the first six months of 1924. Of these Florida had two, Georgia two, and South Carolina one. The offenses charged were rape, three; attempted rape, one, and killing an officer of the law, one. The record thus far for 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, the total in recent years being as follows: 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 36. The showing this year is regarded as an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of an evil severely condemned by public opinion and an indication of a growing sentiment against lawlessness in general.

ROCKLAND ME. GAZETTE
JULY 8, 1924

The statistics on lynching for the first six months of 1924, issued by the Tuskegee Institute, show a total of 5, as against 15 in the same period of 1923, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921. "It is gratifying to note," writes Principal Moton to The Courier-Gazette, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation." All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

SOUTH BEND IND TRIB
SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924.

Only Five Lynched in Six Months; Low Mark for 40 Years.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced Friday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

OTTUMWA IOWA COUR
FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS; RECORD

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

MANHATTAN KAN. MERCURY
JULY 8, 1924

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECREASE

Only Five Persons Lynched So Far This Year, Report Shows

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—That only five persons were lynched in this country during the first six months of 1924, much the lowest number during any such period for years, is shown by the following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924, compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total numbers lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: Rape, 3; attempted rape 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

Comparison of Records: First 6 months of 1924 5; first 6 months of 1923 15; first 6 months of 1922 30; first 6 months of 1921 36.

"It is gratifying," says R. R. Moton, principal of the institute," to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

TRENTON MO. REPUBLICAN
JULY 10, 1924.

Five in First Six Months of Year Low Record in United States.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 19.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years in which the record has been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee [illegible] this compared with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes.

WARREN O TRIBUNE
SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924.

Only 5 Lynchings In First Half of 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of the year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today, by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
7-5-24

Big Decrease in Lynchings Shown in U. S. This Year

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were: Two attacking women; two attempted attack and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute said in making public the figures, 'that the record thus far for the year 1924, is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., TELEG
SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924.

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4 (AP).—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows. Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assaults, one attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

ROCKFORD, ILL., GAZETTE
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1924.

LYNCHING ON THE DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute finds that there were only five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year 1924. This record, the Institute announces, is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the statistics have been kept.

The offenses charged in these "executions" were rape, attempted rape and killing an officer of the law, there being three of the first named. Two lynchings were committed in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina.

The improvement indicated by this report is gratifying to the friends of law. Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee sees in it "an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion."

"It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation," Mr. Moton says.

COLUMBIA, KY., NEWS
Monday, July 21, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

TIMES
AKRON, O.
1924

The Lynching Record.

Editor Evening Times: The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of records:	
First six months of 1924	5
First six months of 1923	15
First six months of 1922	30
First six months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.

...AN... PATRIOT
From.....
.....
JUL 9-1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

ANNISTON ALA. Hot Blast Star
JUL 9 1924

Lynching Record for Past Six Months Shows But Five

During the first six months of 1924 only five lynchings were reported in this country. Statistics compiled at the Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute show that Florida had two lynchings this year, Georgia two and South Carolina one. For the past several years Alabama has been among the states in which no lynchings occurred.

The number of lynchings reported for the first six months this year is stated by Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskeegee Institute, to be the lowest number for the first six months of any of the forty years in which records of lynchings were kept. Comparative figures for six month periods for the past four years, given out by the Tuskegee Institute, show 36 lynchings in 1921, 30 in 1922, 15 in 1923 and 5 in 1924.

The great decrease in the number of lynchings is gratifying. It indicates a growing tendency to let the law take its course instead of resorting to mob violence. Public sentiment is against lynchings. The law is able to punish and for crimes that have prompted mob violence, the punishment is death.

When he was governor of Alabama, Hon. Thomas E. Kilby took a firm stand against mob violence and to his determination to put a stop to lynchings in this state is due in a very large measure the fact that Alabama has eliminated the lynching evil.

Midway Ky Clipper
JUL 10 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

Alexandria Gazette
JUL 14 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period of 1922, and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

NEWS
From.....
College Corner
Of.....
JUL 10 1924

5 Lynched in 6 Months; Low Mark for 40 Years

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings – 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. – Dec.

12

1714

AUSTIN TEX. AMERICAN
JANUARY 10, 1925

HELPING TO KEEP RECORD STRAIGHT—MAKING THE WORLD BETTER, THAT'S ALL

Our Governor, Pat M. Neff, said recently: "That there had been no lynchings in Texas the past two years." This statement was made as a result of the announcement of the "Lynching Record" compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., given out by Dr. R. R. Moten. Dr. Moten's report showed that there had been one lynching in Texas during the year 1924.

If the governor will go back and look up the "Lynching Files" of Texas he will find that Jesse Bullock, 23, Negro, was hanged from a tree in city hall yard at Schulenburg, Texas, July 3rd, 1923. He was charged with assaulting a 12 year old white girl.

Richard Chapman, 24, Negro, was taken from a deputy sheriff and hanged in front of a Negro Church at Anderson, Texas, June 10th, 1923. He was charged with assault on a 14 year old white girl.

The jail-fire incident occurred at Bishop, Texas.

We are, indeed, glad to record that Texas is improving along the "Lynching-line" so rapidly and we sincerely believe when all right thinking people begin to look at this "Lynching-business" in the propert light such incidents will become a thing of the past, henceforth and foverer.

May God hasten the day when civilized people will rise above "Mob Rule" and see to it that justice is meted out in all instances through the organized channels of law as laid down in the Statute Books.

Every person should pay his honest debts, thereby establishing credit that will do him more good than cash money.

All organizations, the churches taking the lead, should establish the principle of paying their honest debts.

This way of paying some debts that you are just compelled to pay and dodging others just as honorable as those you are trying to pay does not help us much.

Any pastor of a church who emphasizes the payment of mortgage debts to his people, and on the other hand show indifference respecting the payment of other church debts just as honorable as the mortgage debts, is a dishonest leader. Some day such ministers will awake to find the people they have misled feeding themselves out of the same dish that they taught them to measure out to others.

Honesty is a principle and if you possess such a principle it will manifest itself in all things, just and right, no matter what the circumstances may be.

It is as much right for a church to pay the pastor that has rendered service and resigned the pastorate of said church as it is to pay the succeeding pastor.

The succeeding pastor who teaches those same people to evade the payment of the minister who preceded him is dishonest and the people ought to have sense enough to see it. The same is true of leaders in associations, conventions and other organizations.

If you really want God's blessings you must toe the mark from every angle because God sees all we do and hears all we say. His eyes are ever on us. You may laugh about how you defrauded your brother or sister, but you are as sure to reap what you have sown as the sparks are to fly upwards. Sitting in pulpits, in amen-corners, officiating on deacon, trustee and steward boards, void of the principle of honest dealing with their fellows always do more harm than good, no matter how loud and long they pray and sing. Deal honestly and squarely with all people and in all matters.

The compulsory school attendance law went in to effect January 5th, 1925. "The State of Texas seeks to protect its children in their right to a common school education through compulsory school attendance laws."

All parents or guardians of children should see to it that all children receive a common school education. People simply ought to have enough interest in the welfare and future of their children to give them every opportunity to make good in life. It seems preposterous that it is necessary to have a Compulsory School attendance law but the old adage that: "He who will not be ruled by the rudder must be ruled by the rock," is still true.

Seattle (Wn) Union Record
JANUARY 16, 1925

Economic Causes Decrease Lynchings

Sixteen persons, all Negroes, were lynched in 1924, the smallest number of any year since records have been kept, Tuskegee Institute announces. The 1924 record was 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

On first thought, the 1924 lynching record suggests that the United States is becoming more civilized and law-abiding. On second thought, it is recalled that other forms of violent crime, such as murder and robbery, did not decrease but increased last year, so it is plain that falling off in mob murders does not necessarily indicate that Americans are forsaking lawless violence.

Perhaps, as the New York Times suggests, the explana-

tion is that the south is learning that it must treat its Negroes better if it hopes to keep them at home.

"One explanation that suggests itself," says the Times, "though its validity is not likely to be admitted in the south, is that states with large Negro populations have been so disquieted and inconvenienced by the much-discussed 'exodus of' black folk to the north that something like a general realization as to the wisdom of gentler treatment of these valuable workers has been produced. For with the 'exodus' the lynchings undoubtedly have had more than a little to do."

CLEAN (N.Y.) MERCURY
January 6, 1925

CONTEMPORARY COMMENTS

SLASHING THE LYNCHING RATE

(Buffalo Daily Star)

R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, reports six-teen lynchings in the year 1924.

Sixteen lynchings are just sixteen too many but decline to that number is progress toward a lynchless year. Principal Morton reports "the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept" being "seventeen less than the number, thirty-three, for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number, fifty-seven, for the year 1922." Two years' slashings of the lynching rate make a lynchless year a reasonable expectation.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
PRESS—2
JANUARY 1, 1925

THE NATIONAL DISGRACE

THE Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the great educational institution for colored young men and women founded by Booker T. Washington, has issued for publication today its annual report on lynchings in the United States. The report, compiled by Robert R. Morton, principal, shows that 16 persons were lynched in this country during 1924. This was 17 less than the number lynched in 1923, when 33 were done to death by mobs, and 41 under the record for 1922 when a total of 57 were executed in illegal ways.

All of the 16 persons lynched during the past year were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tenessee, 1; Texas, 1.

While 16 lynchings is the smallest number reported since records of such mob activities have been kept, the record is black enough to arouse in every American a lively sense of shame. The record would be bad enough if the 16 lynchings constituted the whole story of mob activities in this country during the year. But it does not constitute the whole story. In addition to the 16 lynchings there were 45 instances, according to Mr. Moton, in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among these thus saved. In 36 of the instances the prisoners were removed from the reach of the mobs, the guards were augmented or other precautions were taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the mobs. In four instances during the year persons charged wtih being members of lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons brought before courts on charges of being connected with lynching mobs only five were convicted. These five were given jail sentences. Thus, according to the Tuskegee Normal records, but for the viligence and faithfulness of officers of the law there would have been, instead of only 16 lynchings, a total of 52, only a few less than the high record established two years ago. So the low record established in 1924 is not to be taken as indicative of any decided diminution of the lynching spirit. The devil of hate and intolerance and brutality has not yet been exorcised.

FROM

Sixteen lynchings are just sixteen too many but decline to that number is progress toward a lynchless year. Principal Morton reports "the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept," being "seventeen less than the number, thirty-three, for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number, fifty-seven, for the year 1922."

Two years' slashings of the lynching rate make a lynchless year a reasonable expectation.

HOT SPRINGS ARK. NEW ERA
JANUARY 10, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECREASE.

According to the records kept by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the negro institution founded by the late Booker T. Washington, Arkansas was free of lynchings last year. Moton's figures account for 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924 distributed by states as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Mississippi 2; and Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois and Texas one each.

Last year's lynching record was the smallest in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, according to Moton, and is 17 less than the number tabulated in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922. Of the sixteen persons lynched last year, all were negroes, according to the Tuskegee report. Various crimes were charged to those lynched, criminal attacks on women and murder being more numerous. There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

These figures show that splendid work has been done by various organizations to curb lynchings in this country. This work is getting results. The worst feature of lynchings, aside from the taking of human life without trial, is the effect on communities for lawlessness. Lawlessness leads to lawlessness and respect for the laws of the land and courts of the country is lessened in proportion as citizens take the law into their own hands and violate its provisions for a fair trial. Orderly government cannot endure if the orderly processes of the courts are disregarded.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENTS

SLASHING THE LYNCHING RATE

(Buffalo [illegible] Star)

R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, reports sixteen lynchings in the year 1924.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.

1715

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., TIMES
JANUARY 4, 1925

1924 LYNCHING RECORD.

Governor Neff has taken exception to the report of the Tuskegee institute relative to lynching in 1924 and has wired to Principle R. R. Moton asking him to give details of the one lynching reported by the institute as having taken place in Texas during the year. Governor Neff has no record showing a lynching in the state during 1924. All who believe in orderly government and due process of law must hope that Governor Neff is right and that the report of a lynching in Texas is erroneous but in the past the Institute's reports have been accepted as accurate and the probabilities are that there has been a lynching that has not been reported to the governor.

In a statement in connection with his wire to Principle Moton, Governor Neff calls attention to the improvement in the matter of lynchings in Texas under his administration as a refutation of those who have criticized him for his alleged failure to put down mob law.

Whether Governor Neff is entitled to criticism or credit the fact is that the mob spirit and mob law that held almost unchecked sway in many sections of Texas two or three years ago has generally died out or been suppressed and whippings and lynchings which once were frequent have become rare. Probably an aroused public opinion has had more to do with the recession of the mob spirit than the efforts at law enforcement. Whatever the cause, the people of Texas have occasion for self congratulation in the improved record. If there was no lynching within the state in 1924, let us hold to this record. If there was one lynching, let us use every effort to see that in 1925 there is none.

The report of the Institute shows that there was an improvement in the lynching record throughout the country. There were only 16 persons lynched in the United States in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records have been kept, and is 17 less than the number—33—for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number—57—for the year 1922.

Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails, but in 45 instances officers of the law prevented lynchings. It is the latter feature of the report in which there is as much encouragement as in the greatly decreased number of lynchings that have taken place. Determined and courageous officers in most instances can prevent lynchings. In years past there have been too many instances in which officers whose duty it was to protect the objects of mobs have actually conspired to hand them over.

Two women, one white and one colored, the report goes on to say, were among the 45 saved.

Eight of these preventable lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the wound-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes; seven, or less than one-half of those put to death two, insulting women, three; attacking woman, one.

The offenses charged were: Murder one, rape five, attempted rape two, killing officer of the law 2, insulting women, three, attacking woman one killing man in altercation one, wounding man, one.

CANTON, O., NEWS
DEC. 31, 1924

PEOPLE'S FORUM

Editor Canton Daily News:—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

Tuskegee, Dec. 31. R. R. MOTON, Principal.

HAMMOND, IND., TIMES
Mon., Jan. 12, 1925

MOB MURDER

In some sections of the country the negro is a white man's problem and it is in those sections that lynchings provide a serious problem for the black race. Lynchings, indirectly, make the white man a more vital problem for the negro than the negro is to the white man.

Tuskegee Institute is making the lynching the object of careful research and much serious concern. This educational institution is making a heroic effort to abolish mob murder. It is concerned with preserving for the negro his rights as an American citizen. The white men should assist Tuskegee if only to purge the nation of the disgrace brought upon it by these barbarous outbreaks of violence.

Although the constitution guarantees to all the right to a trial by jury and establishes racial and religious equality, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924. The same year witnessed forty-five attempted lynchings and hundreds of lesser acts of mob violence. No state during the year was probably free of mob violence in some form, but Illinois was the only northern state in which an actual lynching took place.

Those who take the law into their own hands to punish a wrong-doer violate the basic law of the nation while the crime of their victim has been only the violation of a state statute or perhaps, only an unwritten law of society.

ALBANY, ALA., DECATUR
JANUARY 5, 1925

ALABAMA'S RECORD IN KILLINGS ONE OF THE WORST YET

Alabama may well feel a sense of pride and satisfaction in being left off the lynching record of the Southern States in 1924, not a single crime of mob violence being chargeable to the state according to the Tuskegee Institute report just relased, but this gratifying showing is considerably marred by an unconscionable murder record, one of the worst listed in the annals of crime being credited to the state. There are no figures available showing just how many people were cut down by criminal acts during the year, but Birmingham alone has already made confession to having piled up more murders and unlawful killings during the year than the whole of Great Britain. Birmingham has a population of 200,000, while Great Britain harbors more than forty million souls. The bad eminence achieved and excursion in criminality made by the Magic City must be a source of deep chagrin

But whatever the answer to this lunacy, everyone who has ears to hear and eyes to see knows that the honor of the state and its good name and its status as a civilized commonwealth depend upon its ability to command respect for the law and to administer justice, swift and impartial. Defiance of the law, if it goes on unchecked, will destroy the state and the republic itself.—Selma Times-Journal

MARINA, RAB., UNION
JANUARY 2, 1925

Number Of Lynchings Dropped To Record Minimum During Last Year

Statistics regarding lynchings in the United States during the year 1924 compiled and published by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., for the training of colored young men and women, show that lynchings are on the decrease. Sixteen persons were lynched during 1924, this being the smallest number on record since records of lynchings have been kept by the institute.

The 1924 total is 13 less than the 33 lynchings which occurred during 1923, and 41 less than the number 47 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched during 1924 were taken from the hands of the law, six were taken from jails, and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precaution taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

GREENVILLE TEX. HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS OCCURRED IN 1924 OFFICIAL REPORT SHOWS

By The Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton principal of the Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2 Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1. Texas 1.

BROWNWOOD, TEX. BULLETIN
JANUARY 2 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS WERE LYNCHED DURING 1924

Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compled by the Department of Records and Research by Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama, and given out by Robert M. Morton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched in any years since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings and is seventeen fewer than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923, and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

DAYTON, O., JOURNAL
JAN. 6, 1925

Lynching Is Declining

Major Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, where records of lynchings are kept as faithfully as possible, reports that crimes of this nature set a new low record in 1924, with 16 for the whole country as compared with 33 in 1923. Cutting the number in two is a substantial achievement. But the United States will not be satisfied until there are no lynchings at all.

The nation, all the states and territories, the counties and the cities willingly assume tremendous expense to protect human life and property and to punish offenses against either. They provide a system of laws, a numerous and competent judiciary, police departments and the judicial machinery to protect their own rights, and furnish indigent accused persons with the means to employ counsel for their defense. All this is done to insure equal justice.

The ordinary judicial processes will, in the vast majority of cases, render justice. The ordinary mob is more apt to yield injustice—it acts first and thinks about it afterward. It deprives a victim who may be innocent of all those safeguards and privileges he is guaranteed by the constitution to protect life. It is morally indefensible and legally wrong.

With all of our improvement we had 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924. It is the honest duty of every true citizen of the republic in all sections of the country to strive to the utmost to keep the record clear this year.

From Messenger
Marshall
Date 1/2/25

GOVERNOR NEFF REPLIES TO ATTACK ON TEXAS BY THE TUSKEGEE SCHOOL

International News Service

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.—Governor Neff today replied to the attack launched on southern states for their "lynching complex" by a negro school in Alabama, when he wired the Tuskegee Institute, defying them to show one illegal lynching in Texas in 1924. The school in compiling figures, had listed Texas for one lynching. Governor Neff also attacked a Texas newspaper which attributed a lynching during his first two years as due to inattention to business and although requested, the paper would not give him credit for preventing any of the last two.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., RECORDER
Sat., Jan. 24, 1925

DECLINE IN LYNCHINGS

(From The Monitor, Omaha, Nebraska)

Those who love America will be pleased to be advised of the decline in lynchings during the past year. The number has fallen to 16. This is a tremendous decline from former years. It demonstrates that the Negro press and the agencies opposing this barbarity have steadfastly maintained that when the American people really wanted to lessen, if not eradicate this crime, it would be done. To the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People belongs unstinted commendation for its sane, persistent and well organized fight since 1911, against this evil. Some day the United States will appreciate the splendid service which has been rendered to our country by the Negro press, pioneers in efforts to arouse the national conscience against this menace and the great organization, the N. A. A. C. P., which organized and carried on the campaign against lynching and whose work is not yet done. Sixteen are just sixteen to many mob murders for Christian America; but when one recalls that the number has fallen from 225 in 1892 to 16 in 1924 it will be seen that decided progress has been made in the blotting out of this menace.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

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1716

KNOXVILLE, TENN., J'NL & TRIB'NE
JANUARY 8, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee Institute, the smallest number in the institute records and fifteen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only explanation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.—Chicago Tribune.

FROM
Herald Tribune
NEW YORK CITY

JAN 15 1925

Negroes' Advance Sets Record, Moton Asserts

Educator Contrasts Rise of Race With Plight of Russian Peasantry

In an address at St. Luke's Lutheran Church in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute, told his audience that no race in history has progressed so far in so short a time as has the American negro in the half century since emancipation.

Dr. Moton contrasted the present condition of the Russian peasantry with that of the former negro slaves. Both classes were emancipated in the same decade, he pointed out, adding, "One of these populations is to-day sinking back into at least economic bondage, while the other is advancing with unprecedented strides along the road of economic, social and spiritual progress."

The rapidity of the negro's progress, he said, has accentuated the race problem. "Ten million negroes cannot continue to progress in a preponderantly white population without conditions becoming very much worse or very much better," he said, urging as a solution the industrial training program mapped out by Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes.

BELLEFONTAINE, O. EXAMINER
JAN. 2, 1925

THE FORUM

SMALLER NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS.

Editor Examiner:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes, seven, or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offences charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which the lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Principal.

Clayton Ala. Record
JANUARY 2, 1925

ONLY 16 PERSONS LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING YEAR 1924

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More Than Half Of Victims Were Taken From Hands Of Officers.

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Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only 16 lynchings occurred in the United States during 1924, according to the annual statement by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This is by far the lowest figure on record and is less than half of the 33 for 1923, which also set a record.

For the second successive year Alabama reported not a single instance of mob murder. Florida led with five.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, which is another record.

Nine of the 16 victims were taken from the hands of the law. Six of these were taken from jails, and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus sav d. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state were as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

GREENVILLE, O. TRIBUNE
DEC. 30, 1924

SIXTEEN PEOPLE LYNCHED IN THE PAST YEAR

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as complied by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number of 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white, and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were convicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in alteration, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Eau Claire, Wis., Telegram
THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1925

The Tuskegee Institute reports that there were but sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924, the smallest number for one year on a record running back to 1885 inclusive. In 1892, there were 255, which was the highest. The average over thirty-seven years ending 1922 was 112 per year. It is a desperately pessimistic thing to be said, but some sociologists—so flagrant is the apparent indifference at the present time to crime horrors—are inclined to think that the great reduction in the number of lynchings is a sign of that indifference and not a sign of regenerated law-and-order morale. That's only a surmise.

MIDDLESBORO, KY., NEWS
Tues., Jan. 13, 1925

Lynchings In U. S. Lowest In History

Sixteen Persons Met Death at Hands of Mob During 1924 Report Shows.

The following record of lynchings in the United States for the year 1924 was compiled by Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922.

9 of the persons lynched were taken by mobs from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 person lynched all were Negroes. Seven, less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman,, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1 Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Caroline, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

HOUSTON THE CHRONICLE
JANUARY 7, 1925

1 year Lynching Record And Comment by Two

Governor Pat M. Neff wired Tuskegee Institute, denying that there had been a lynching in Texas in either 1923 or 1924, and asking correction of the annual lynching statistics issued by the institute.

Then the San Antonio Express pulled the record on the governor to show that three lynchings occurred in Texas during the two years. But Governor Neff went further than mere denial. He declared that he had been criticized and accused of failing to suppress lawlessness. On this point he writes the following communication to the Editor of The Chronicle:

"I beg leave to differ with Governor Neff. He says: "Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes. Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record."

"I can but consider this a bogus claim on the part of Governor Neff. The "credit" he asks for rightly belongs to the "certain newspapers," to which he refers—chiefly to The Chronicle—which made it so hot for the organized lynchers that they had to cut out lynchings, which turned their attention to politics. Then these same "certain newspapers," moved by the spirit of patriotism, whipped them out of politics.

"In my humble opinion, Governor Neff is not entitled to credit for the absence of lynchings in Texas during the past two years. A. M. McGary.
Willis, Texas.

Homer, La. Journal
1-10-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS

The colored institute located at Tuskegee, Ala., keeps a pretty close record on the lynchings each year. And in a late statement the institute issued the following:

"Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923 and 41 less than 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The States in which lynchings occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5, Georgia, 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2 Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1. and Texas 1.

ST. LOUIS MO NEWS PRESS
JAN 8, 1925

PROGRESS AGAINST LYNCHINGS

One of the triumphs of 1924 was the reduction in the nation's lynching record by more than 50 per cent—and it is a gratifying fact that 1923 showed a like improvement over 1922. The Tuskegee Institute reports a total of only sixteen instances of fatal mob violence in the United States last year. One of these was in Missouri, one in Illinois and most of the others in the Southern states.

This comparative restraint on the part of the citizenship is most encouraging, though not easily accounted for, as the supposed cause of most lynchings—failure of the law to punish certainly and adequately—has not been corrected. Courts of many states still adhere to methods which frequently defeat justice. President Taft, in his first message to congress, said: "I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings is directly due to the uncertainties and injustice growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts." Yet if Mr. Taft was right we have here the curious example of a cure, or at least an improvement, preceding the remedy.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy cause of this. We may hope that, as the social sense increases in the citizenship, criminal justice will find its way to function as lawabiding communities require it to function, for the general safety and security. Incidentally, the case for federal intervention in the states to prevent lynchings and bring mob leaders to justice has been weakened.

HOPE, ARK. STAR OF HOPE
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHING PROBLEM BEING SOLVED.

Law abiding citizens throughout the country will be heartened by the figures on lynchings for 1924 compiled at Tuskegee Institute. These figures sho wthat in the whole of the United State sduring the year just ended there were only 16 lynchings. This is 17 less than the 33 instances of mob violence in 1923 and 41 less than the 57 recorded during 1922. As compared with the hundreds who annually fell victims to mob outbreaks some years ago the figures for the year just closed show very clearly that public sentiment, backing up law enforcement, is operating to bring about the solution of a most vexing problem.

The best people in the south will be particularly pleased with the great reduction in lynchings, because, for some reason, lynchings are regarded a san evil of the southern states, despite the fact that the mob spirit when once aroused in other sections is much more bloodthirsty than it is in the south. We have not the slightest doubt that if the states of the north, east and west had the same provocatives to mob violence as the south the number of lynchings there would be more than they are here. But, since the south is blamed for lynchings, the southern people will be glad to know that the evil is being eliminated.

The fact that the country is solving the lynching problem without the aid of those fanatics in Congress who would give the federal government authority over the states in the handling of a purely state probiem is refered to the saner fanatics for careful and sober consideration. We would suggest to those misguided zealots a thorough study of the figures showing that 37 attempted lynchings in the southern states were prevented by the vigilance of the law enforcing authorities. And we would ask the self same zealots their opinion a sto how many of those 37 attempts would have been successful under federal supervision.

Even the most biased of the federal anti-lynching law supporters should be convinced of their folly by facts that can neither be questioned nor ...aded. Had the iniquitous Dyer bill been enacted into law it wold have been an encouragement rather than a deterrent to lynchings in that it would have increased the number of crimes thta are the chief cause of lynchings. The class of ignorant criminals, who commit the offense for which lynching has been the penalty, would have been encouraged to that particular crime through a mistaken idea that the Dyer bill, or some similar measure, afforded them federal protection.

While the nation is justified in taking encouragement from the fact that 16 lynchings last yea restablished a new low record, the fact yet remains that there were 16 too many. It is possible that the figures may fluctuate back and forth for a few moer years because the problem of lynching is not fully solved as yet. But it is on its way to a solution. Public officials, newspapers and leaders in civic activities are united in their purpose to eliminate mob violence from the body politic. It is their influence behind the law enforcing officers that has armed those officers to the discharge of their duties. Public opinion is being lined up solidly behind those who are laboring for the supremacy of the law and that opinion in time will make mob violence a thing unknown in this country.

If the busybodies and meddlers in Congress will keep their hands off, the people of the sovereign states of this union will solve the problems of lynchings and mob violence.—Commercial Appeal.

WICHITA FALLS TEX RECORD
JANUARY 3, 1925

Challenges Tuskegee Report that Mob Action Occurred.

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following aninvestigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

Lynchings - 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

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WARSAW, ILL., BULLETIN
Fri., Jan. 16, 1925

Forty-Five Cases Where the Mob Lost Out

There were forty-five lynchings last year that never took place. In each case the mob ran up against a man who was bigger than the mob was. So the mob went home and the lynching was indefinitely postponed. In nine cases the officer in charge of the prisoners poked his gun in the direction of the irate populace and offered to argue a life and death question in life and death terms. In all nine cases the hair-trigger negative won unanimously. In the other thirty-six instances the officers either removed the prisoners or so heavily fortified the jail that bloodthirsty vengeance forgot about its bloodthirstiness and began to worry about keeping its own miserable hide intact.

These figures reported by Tuskegee Institute, accompany what is declared to be the most encouraging record on lynching since statistics first began to be collected on the subject. In 1922 there were 57 lynchings, in 1923 there were 33, while last year there were 16.

The discouraging phase of the situation is that in the four instances where mob violence was followed by legal action nineteen persons were brought to trial and but five convicted, and they received jail sentences. Considering that prevention has been found to be effective this year, however, the forty-five prevented lynchings—eight of them in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States—point the way to yet better days.—Dallas, Texas, News.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JANUARY 2, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Dr. Robert G. Moton, principal of Tuskegee College, has given out a statement of lynchings for 1924. The total for the year aggregated 16, which is the smallest number since records of lynchings have been kept. There were 33 during 1923 and 57 in 1922. Of those lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails. The report further shows that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

The data furnished is encouraging though 1924 may simply have been an off year in the gentle pastime. Encouragement, however, is given those who year in and year out have inveighed against the spirit of lawlessness and contempt of order which have resulted in lynchings.

That the decision of the Chicago judge in the case of two youthful murderers that the death sentence was too severe for them, was an incentive to lynching, was shown to an extent by the affair which took place in and near Nashville some three weeks ago. It should have had no such effect, but it did. Our people as a whole were ashamed of the affair to the point of vigorous resentment. Yet nothing has thus far resulted in the way of bringing the participants to the bar of justice. Where the fault, if fault there be, lies we do not say. But when as many as thirty men in automobiles come into the heart of the city, invade a well-known hospital, seize a crippled inmate, take him to the scene of the crime he committed, hang and riddle his body with bullets, it would seem there should be little difficulty for capable officials to fix the identity of the criminals.

It was Tennessee's one and only lynching during the year. All of the sixteen occurred in Southern states, except one, which is charged against Illinois.

The proper course is to keep up the protests against such outrages and to emphasize sentiment against them by bringing the culprits to the courts and to conviction.

CLEBURNE, TEX., REVIEW
JANUARY 1, 1925

OCCURRED LAST YEAR

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, 17 less than during the previous year.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS
JANUARY [illegible]

LYNCHINGS SCARCE

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 2.—Special.—Only two lynchings occurred in Mississippi last year, according to figures collected here. This is the smallest number since figures have been kept. Only 16 lynchings occurred in the entire South, according to statistics of Tuskegee Institute.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., NEWS PRESS
Fri., Jan. 9, 1925

PROGRESS AGAINST LYNCHINGS.

One of the triumphs of 1924 was the reduction in the nation's lynching record by more than 50 per cent—and it is a gratifying fact that 1923 showed a like improvement over 1922. The Tuskegee Institute reports a total of only sixteen instances of fatal mob violence in the United States last year. One of these was in Missouri, one in Illinois and most of the others in the Southern states.

This comparative restraint on the part of the citizenship is most encouraging, though not easily accounted for, as the supposed cause of most lynchings—failure of the law to punish certainly and adequately—has not been corrected. Courts of many states still adhere to methods which frequently defeat justice. President Taft, in his first message to congress, said: "I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings is directly due to the uncertainties and injustice growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts." Yet if Mr. Taft was right we have here the curious example of a cure, or at least an improvement, preceding the remedy.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy cause of this. We may hope that, as the social sense increases in the citizenship, criminal justice will find its way to function as lawabiding communities require it to function, for the general safety and security. Incidentally, the case for federal intervention in the states to prevent lynchings and bring mob leaders to justice has been weakened.

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
JANUARY 5, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECLINE.

(New York World.)

According to Major Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings during 1924 set a new low figure, being sixteen for the whole country, as compared with thirty-three in 1923. Does this mean that the south is half-awake to the enormity of this crime? If so, why doesn't it go the whole hog and get awake all over? Sixteen lynchings, although an improvement over thirty-three lynchings, are still exactly sixteen lynchings too many. Furthermore, sixteen lynchings, if communities shoulder their responsibilities, can be reduced to no lynchings in 1925. It is absurd to think of lynchings as something inevitable, the frenzied outbursts of human nature past endurance. Some of the provocations listed in the Moton report are disgustingly trivial. Lynchings take place because communities think they are the thing to do. Such communities are located almost exclusively in the south; all the reported lynchings save one took place in southern states, and all the victims were negroes. Communities so obsessed, it is obvious, are not civilized; they are not even half civilized.

CHAUMONT TIMES DISPATCH
JANUARY 3, 1925

IN SIGHT OF THE GOAL

From the "peak" (perhaps) of 208 mob murders in 1892 down—or, if you please, up—to 16 mob murders in 1924: That is the striking study which the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute's record of lynchings, published recently, presents to the world which we like to term "civilized."

It would be something incomparably worse than a pity had not a generation of newspaper-editorial, governmental, collegiate and pulpit appeals to reason, humanity, patriotism and pride, borne some such fruit. Nor can the fact that 1924 saw "the smallest number lynched in any year since (related) records have been kept" (1885), be charged, in any appreciable degree, to the negro-labor migration from southern to eastern, northern and mid-western states. The height of that movement apparently was reached in 1922-23, and it has figured but little in the news during the past 12 months.

To the steady and sturdy spread of the patriotic, moral, political and even economic campaign against mob violence, then, must be credited this truly heartening shrinkage in annual lynching records.

Presidents of the nation, newspapers—most conspicuously in the so-called lynching states—southern commissions on inter-racial relations, national conventions of political, sociological and scientific bodies, university executives, all have labored mightily to inculcate the corrective spirit in the home, in the school, in the church, in the halls of government and among the masses. They have labored to inspire such calm thought, such civic and economic concern for our public institutions, such a realization of the blighting, degrading effects of one form of twentieth century savagery, as would bring forth a popular demand that mob murder must cease.

Even allowing for the dismal ups and downs of the 40-year lynching record, it is not too much to say that the goal of those splendid labors is in sight.

Here in Texas—though deeply regretting that record since 1922.

but a single mob murder in 1924 keeps this state from boasting a clean slate for the first time since the record has been kept—that assertion seems conservative enough.

As late as 1922 Texas headed this annual roll of infamy with 18 lynchings; and it had done likewise, with 10, in 1920.

Georgia, charged with 21 such crimes in 1919, witnessed but two last year, and four during 1923. Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia are to be praised for their conspicuous absence from the 1924 roll.

Consider that of the 45 instances in which law-officers prevented lynchings last year, 37 were in southern states. Here is an exceedingly strong phase of the explanation of the comparatively good

May the decrease go on!

"There is no liberty worth anything which is not liberty under the law."—San Antonio Express.

DALLAS, TEX., JOURNAL
JANUARY [illegible]

ONE ENCOURAGING FALL-DOWN.

In the year just past new records were made in many lines. One of the most notable records represented, paradoxically enough, a reduction of pre existing records. The number of lynchings in 1924 according to report made by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was the smallest in any year since records of lynchings have been kept. The compilation records only sixteen lynchings for the year as compared to thirty-three for the year 1923, with Florida leading the States with five lynchings and Texas breaking even with Illinois with only one lynching to smirch her record.

An interesting and encouraging feature of the Tuskegee report is that in forty-five instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, eight of the successful efforts at prevention being made in Northern States, thirty-seven in Southern States.

This represents progress. Had every effort of the mob succeeded a higher lynching record might have been made. But officers of the law functioned with greater courage than has been evidenced in other years, and it may be deemed certain that they were spurred to such determined protective action by an awakened and supporting public opinion. That such opinion has become assertive is additional proof of progress, and that the mob spirit, representative of the small and lawless minority, is no longer tolerable.

This is a result of a long-prosecuted educational campaign, the fruits of a persistent appeal to the American conscience. Lynching has been branded by enlightened and law-respecting citizens for what it is—a murderous affront to the law and a shameful reflection upon the Nation.

The record for 1924 lightens the burden of reflection. It should be built upon in this new year and in the years of the future, until the mob spirit is utterly suppressed and the law is made wholly regnant.

FROM
HERALD
Syracuse, N. Y

Morning Mail

Letters from Readers

Lynchings Again Decrease.

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research.

I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number—33—for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number—57—for the year 1922; nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved; eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes; seven, or less than one-half, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

R. R. MOTON.
Tuskegee Institute, Macon, Ala.

MOBILE, ALA. REGISTER
JANUARY [illegible] 1925

A YEAR WITHOUT A LYNCHING

Alabama is missing from the lynching statistics for 1924, compiled by Tuskegee Institute. And the total number of lynchings for the year, sixteen, is the smallest since records have been kept, seventeen less than in 1923. Georgia, which has had heretofore an unenviable lynching record, had but two lynchings during the year. Mississippi had one and Texas one.

These figures are encouraging to all lovers of law and order. They show unmistakably the beneficial results of the educational campaign conducted by the press and by various agencies for inculcating respect for the law and improving interracial relations.

Alabama has reason to feel proud that the state has gone twelve months without a single outbreak of a form of lawlessness that has too often occurred in the past. The good record of 1924 should be duplicated in 1925, and every year thereafter.

Salisbury, Mo., Press-Spectator
Fri., Jan. 16, 1925

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year. In 1923 there were 33 and in 1922 there were 57. A number of years ago the number ran well into three figures. This is encouraging. It may mean that the provocation for lynchings are fewer and that the mob spirit is yielding to saner judgment.

The United States Senate got a busy streak last Thursday and voted appropriations at the rate of 5 million dollars a minute while it was in action. The Senate in 24 hours voted a total of $1,127,290,418 for the government's expenses, and its up to the taxpayers to dig down and furnish this money. Ding it all, it does look like government comes high.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 5, 1924

PROPOSE ANOTHER LINCOLN FESTIVAL

Urge Emancipation Day Be Celebrated.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—[illegible] other "Lincoln Day," September 22, has been proposed by the National Association of Colored Women, as a day upon which "colored people may pay homage" to the Emancipator's memory. On September 22, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation of emancipation directing that on January 1, 1863, "All slaves—shall be free."

"Lovers of liberty throughout the world," the association memorial says, "deservedly honor the memory of Lincoln, but he is especially dear to colored people. Lincoln's birthday, February 12, and January 1, 'Emancipation day,' are both holidays, hence on these days it is hard for colored people to pay sufficient homage.

"Therefore this association recommends that September 22 be annually utilized by colored people as a date well suited to honor Lincoln's memory. The National Association further urges all colored men's and women's organizations to cooperate to make this Lincoln day a success. White people are cordially invited to do likewise, both North and South. Schools are requested to participate.

"Lincoln statues and memorials in various cities should be made shrines to which all citizens can make their pilgrimages."

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., POST
Fri., Jan. 9, 1925

MOB MURDER.

In some sections of the country the negro is a white man's problem and it is those sections that lynchings provide a serious problem for the black race. Lynchings, indirectly, make the white man a more vital problem for the negro than the negro is to the white man.

Tuskegee Institute is making the lynching the object of careful research and much serious concern. This educational institution is making a heroic effort to abolish mob murder. It is concerned with preserving for the negro his rights as an American citizen. The white man should assist Tuskegee if only to purge the nation of the disgrace brought upon it by these barbarous outbreaks of violence.

Although the constitution guarantees to all the right to a trial by jury and establishes racial and religious equality, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924. The same year witnessed forty-five attempted lynchings and hundreds of lesser acts of mob violence. No state during the year was probably free of mob violence in some form, but Illinois was the only northern state in which an actual lynching took place.

Those who take the law into their own hands to punish a wrong-doer violates the basic law of the nation while the crime of their victim has been only the violation of a state statute or, perhaps, only an unwritten law of society.

DALLAS TEX. [illegible] HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. SHOW VERY MARKED DECREASE IN 1924

By The Associated Press

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued yesterday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923 and forty-one less than in 1922, when fifty-seven met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynchings-1924. 14(a)
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.-Dec.
1718

DALLAS TEX. NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1925

FORTY-FIVE CASES WHERE THE MOB LOST OUT.

There were forty-five lynchings last year that never took place. In each case the mob ran up against a man who was bigger than the mob was. So the mob went home and the lynching was indefinitely postponed. In nine cases the officer in charge of the prisoners poked his gun in the direction of the irate populace and offered to argue a life and death question in life and death terms. In all nine cases the hair-trigger negative won unanimously. In the other thirty-six instances the officers either removed the prisoners or so heavily fortified the jail that bloodthirsty vengeance forgot about its bloodthirstiness and began to worry about keeping its own miserable hide intact.

These figures, reported by Tuskegee Institute, accompany what is declared to be the most encouraging record on lynching since statistics first began to be collected on the subject. In 1922 there were 57 lynchings, in 1923 there were 33, while last year there were 16. All of the 16 were negroes; one was charged with murder, five with rape, two with attempted rape, two with killing an officer of the law, three with insulting a woman, one with attacking a woman, one with killing a man in an altercation and one with wounding a man. Florida was the State with the worst record, five lynchings being charged against it. Texas was responsible for one. The only Northern State listed this year is Illinois.

The discouraging phase of the situation is that in the four instances where mob violence was followed by legal action nineteen persons were brought to trial and but five convicted, and they received jail sentences. Considering that prevention has been found to be effective this year, however, the forty-five prevented lynchings—eight of them in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States—point the way to yet better days. The time must come when the law is supreme. So far as lynching is concerned, one fearless man behind the law is worth a thousand penalties on the statute books.

Hazlehurst Miss. Courier
JANUARY 8, 1925

According to records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only 16 persons lynched in the United States during the year just ended. This is the smallest number on record. There were 33 lynchings in 1923 and 57 in 1922. Officers of the law prevented 45 lynchings during 1924. This decrease in mob law is one of the encouraging signs of better moral conditions. We often become discouraged because of apparent letting down of moral standards along certain lines; but when we see such vast improvements in many other directions we are forced to acknowledge that the world is growing better.—Port Gibson Reveille.

Montclair NJ

3 JAN 1925

Reports on Lynchings in 1924.

To the Editor of the Times; Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with crimes against women.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
JANUARY 8, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECLINE.
(New York World.)

According to Major Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings during 1924 set a new low figure, being sixteen for the whole country, as compared with thirty-three in 1923. Does this mean that the south is half-awake to the enormity of this crime? If so why doesn't it go the whole hog and get awake all over? Sixteen lynchings, although an improvement over thirty-three lynchings are still exactly sixteen lynchings too many. Furthermore, sixteen lynchings, if communities shoulder their responsibilities, can be reduced to no lynchings in 1925. It is absurd to think of lynchings as something inevitable, the frenzied outbursts of human nature past endurance. Some of the provocations listed in the Moton report are disgustingly trivial. Lynchings take place because communities think they are the thing to do. Such communities are located almost exclusively in the South; all the reported lynchings save one took place in southern states, and all the victims were negroes. Communities so obsessed, it is obvious, are not civilized; they are not even half civilized.

BEAUMONT TEX. ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 1, 1925

TEXAS LAST IN 1924 LYNCHINGS

Total of 16 for Year Also Smallest of Tuskegee Record.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as "criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1."

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follows:

Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 1, Missouri 2, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., JNL & TRIBUNE
JANUARY 5, 1925

Fewer Lynchings In 1924 Than Any Previous Year

(Preston News Service)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—According to a statement issued last week by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met sudden death at the hands of mobs.

The record shows that nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of the jail. The states in which lynchings occurred are given as follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1, and Texas 1.

Mt Airy, N.C. News 1-8-25

16 LYNCHED IN 1924, RECORD LOW NUMBER

Compares With 33 in 1923—All Victims Negroes

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, Principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one. The States in which lynchings occurred are listed as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1;

MERIDIAN, MISS., STAR
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS TAKE DROP

Only One Life Taken By Mob Law in Mississippi, Survey Shows—Total Smallest on Record

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched during 1924, according to department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33, for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There are 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

Are Four Indictments

In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings oc-

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[illegible] as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

FROM
NEWS
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 5, 1925

1924 LYNCHING RECORD

The year just closed set a new low record in the matter of lynchings. Sixteen persons met violent deaths at the hands of mobs in 1924, the smallest number in any twelve months since tabulations were begun by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

According to Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, the compilation shows 17 less than in 1923. As the New York World well says, 16 lynchings, although an improvement over 33 lynchings, are still exactly 16 lynchings too many. We agree with the World there, but we do not agree with our New York contemporary when it adds, "Lynchings take place because communities think they are the thing to do."

There never was a community in the United States, that is, an entire community, which upheld mob violence. Mobs—and most of these lynching mobs are found in Southern States although there are at times frenzied outbursts of human nature in other sections of the country—invariably are made up of an inferior element of citizenship, and if the truth were known a very small minority of a given community whether in the North, West or South.

The World asks why the South, now half awake to the enormity of this lynching crime, "doesn't go the whole hog and get awake all over?" The reason is that the good people of the South are not getting the support to which they are entitled at the hands of their officers of the law.

What if one thousand or ten thousand or one hundred thousand exemplary citizens of a great Commonwealth labor diligently to wipe out the lynching disgrace by seeking to inculcate a spirit of live and let live? What if they strive for fair play and even justice for all, bestir themselves for a higher type of citizenship by education and the example of right conduct? What, we ask, will these things avail if timid, not to say cowardly, sheriffs, with one eye on their own personal safety and the other on the next voting day, tremblingly hand over their jail keys to the mob leaders on demand?

These sheriffs and other law enforcement officers have no real excuse to surrender to the mobs. There never yet was a mob that did not turn tail before a courageous law officer. The larger the mob the more arrant its cowardice.

"Why doesn't the South go the whole hog?" Well, it will go the whole hog whenever the day comes in the South, and in the North or West, for that matter, that sheriffs and other officers of the law summon enough personal courage to refuse to yield further to mob clamor and banish thoughts of the next election.

We can recall no instance, and if anybody else can recall one we would like to hear of it, where a mob has overcome the determined resistance of officers of the law. Lynching mobs prefer to make pretty reasonably sure of their own safety from harm. When it is a case of walking into the jaws of death to get their man they immediately lose interest in their enterprise.

Cutting the lynching record in half in one year is a very hopeful sign. The South can stop lynching and we are firmly convinced that the complete eradication of the disgrace is not far in the future. Major Moton's report points distinctly in that direction.

BEAUMONT TEX. ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 3, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Whatever may be the conclusions drawn from the widespread disregard for the written law, there can be only one conclusion with regard to the record of mob murders, lynchings, in the United States during the year just closed. The count as kept by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute informs us that there were only 16 people put to death by mobs during 1924, as compared with the enormous total of 208 in 1892. In Texas alone in 1922 there were 18 unlawful executions by mobs mistakenly bent upon extracting justice for crimes alleged to have been committed by those who were made to pay the awful penalty.

It is a record from which we can gather much satisfaction. Individually, we may have less regard for the law as it applies to our own conduct, but undoubtedly we have become collectively impressed with the garish unfairness and wholly unsocial custom of the mad taking of life without trial and without the sanction of calm reason. It is something to be proud of, and which will mean much in our career as a civilized and law-abiding nation. We leave for the psychologists and the other ologists to delve into the apparent mystery expressed in the conflicting facts that while we seem to have less respect for the law than at any time in the history of America, we yet have more respect for the rights of the individual than ever. Perhaps it is of one piece. Perhaps it is the encroachment of the laws upon the rights of the individuals that has earned our resentment and disapproval, the while we have been taught to be more tolerant and considerate for the rights of others. Somewhere in the paralleling of these facts there may be drawn a comprehensive conclusion. Certainly the facts are strikingly contradictory, yet at the bottom may be detected a change in our conception of the law, either that we disregard its violation with less concern or we have had a change of sentiment respecting crime. At any rate, the record shows that mob vengeance, mob law doesn't run in a true course, else in a time when there was an excess of law violation there would be a corresponding increase in mob executions. As it is, we find exactly the reverse. Whether this is cause and effect or just coincidence, we leave for better students to discover and disclose.

FLORENCE, ALA., NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1925

THE Tuskegee Institute, which has kept a record for years on the number of lynchings occurring in the South, reports that during the year just closed there were only 16, the lowest since any record has been kept, which is 33 less than the previous year and 41 less than the year before that. The state of Alabama again failed to be recorded as one in which a lynching occurred. This record of 16 lynchings in the South is probably less than would be shown in several other sections of the country of the same comparative size, though from the fact that the Tuskeegee Institute reports on this section alone the impression might obtain that only in the South do lynchings occur. Their record is confined to the South, perhaps, because the great proportion of the colored race lives in the South. If the same proportion existed in the North, in view of the radical treatment accorded negroes there, it would likely be shown that there would be many times the number of negroes lynched there than below the Mason and Dixon line.

SOUTH TEX. AMERICAN
JANUARY 7, 1925

A MODEST SHOWING.

ANOTHER American industry is languishing. There were only 16 persons lynched in 1924. There were 57 [illegible] in 1923 and 57 in 1922. Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. This shows that Mexicans and poor white trash are growing in popular favor in the mob sections of the country.

Governor Pat Morris Neff says there wasn't a lynching in Texas in 1923. According to the men who kept the record for all the states there was a negro put away in 1923 by a mob but it was voted an incident and not an actual happening or event.

Some day Judge Lynch will be given a knockout blow, and why not. There are courts established by law and in a court of justice a person accused of crime should be given an impartial hearing and if guilty he should be given the limit.

Mob law is the law of the jungle. There should be no place for it in America.

CINCINNATI, O., POST
JAN. 2, 1925

[illegible] Decrease

EDITOR THE POST: In at least one phase of maintaining law and order the United States this year made the best record in its history.

There were only 16 lynchings in 1924, less than half the number recorded in 1923 and the fewest since records of lynching have been compiled.

All of the 16 victims in 1924 were negroes. Six of them were taken from jails and three from officers on the way to prison.

The offenses charged included four murders, one attack on a man, and 11 crimes against women.

Florida led in the mob law record with five lynchings, Mississippi and Georgia each had two, while one each was charged against Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Since 1895, when there were 171 lynchings, the highest number known, a total of 2419 persons have been lynched in this country. This is an average of over 80 a year.

Another encouraging phase of the lynching record for this year is the fact that 46 attempted lynchings were prevented by officers of the law, 37 in southern states and eight in the north.

Four lynchings in 1924 were followed by the arrest of 19 persons, but only five were convicted. And they [illegible]

Lynchings - 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

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EL PASO TEX. TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1925

Winning a Big Victory.

All through the year it has been evident that lynching was much on the wane in the United States, but one was hardly prepared for a list so gratifyingly small as the one released today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, whose lynching figures for years have been regarded as authoritative.

Only 16 persons were lynched in the United States in 1924. This is the smallest number since lynching statistics have been collected. It is not quite half of the 33 lynchings which took place in 1923. It is hardly within mentionable distance of the 57 lynchings which disgraced 1922. If such a rate of decrease can be maintained for the next few years lynching will not, except as a tremendously unusual and sporadic outrage, outlast this decade.

Especially interesting is the fact that, if all lynching parties attempted during the year had been successful, only 61 cases would have been reported. Forty-five times the officers of the law, by ruse or reasonable appeals, or armed force, dispersed the lynching mobs. This is commendable conduct on the part of the officers. But the figures are still more significant as showing the decrease of the lynching tendency. In former years, the combined total of successful and prevented lynchings has been vastly greater.

A most satisfactory feature is the decrease of the lynching figures for states which have been old offenders in the lawless practice. Texas, for instance, is reported for but one lynching in 1924, whereas in 1922 she led the list with the disgraceful total of 18. Georgia, another considerable offender in the past, had but two lynchings last year, and Mississippi likewise. Other states had one apiece, with the exception of Florida which led the list with the seemingly unnecessary number of five.

It begins to look as though the American people even in the most crude outposts of its civilization, were ceasing to look upon lynching as a virtuous act. Let us hope so. For when lynching ceases to appear commendable to excited local opinion, lynching itself will cease.

guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.

While we hope that the decrease of this violence is truly indicated, the question occurs whether it comes from the greater restraint and sense of law and order and justice or whether it has any relation to the spirit of indifference to the adequate administration of criminal justice manifest in many communities.

We cannot say that the courts have so maintained a code of punishment which would satisfy the citizens that law was inexorable when guilt was proved. At least in this state such is not the case. We do not know of another time when it was so difficult to bring the known guilty to proper punishment or so easy for the criminal to walk away from the penalty.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy because of this. We may hope that as the social sense increases in the citizenship criminal justice will find its way to function as a law abiding community requires it to for the general safety and security.

The alternative to self-protection is protection under the law.

one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Cleveland Penn. News

DECEMBER 31, 1924

RECORD FOR 1924

The year 1924 stands out with a good record on the matter of lynchings according to records and figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. which has kept tab on such matters for a number of years. The record for the year is a total of 16 lynchings which is the smallest number in any year since records have been kept. It is 17 less than the number of the prevous year, that is less than half the number, and is 41 less than the number in the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six being taken from jails and three from officers, outside of jails.

It is encouraging also to note that vigilance and determination on the part of officers prevented lynchings in 45 instances. Of these instances eight were in the North and 37 were in the South. In 36 of these instances the prevention was due to removal of prisoner or to extra precautions taken as to safety. In nine instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

All the 16 persons lynched were negroes. Seven of these were accused of murder, two were accused of killing officer of the law, three of insulting woman, one of attacking woman, one of killing man in altercation, one of wounding man in fight.

The states where lynchings occurred in their order of numbers are Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were cured, and the number in each state cases the prisoners were removed or other pre- Negroes. Seven or less than one half are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, those put to death were charged 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, rape or attempted rape. 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South The offenses charged were: Mur- Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1. armed force was used to repel the with rape or attempted rape. In 4 instances The offenses charged with der, 1; during the year persons charged with lynching mobs killing der, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2 being connected with lynching mobs killing officer of the law, 2; insulting were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killbefore the courts only 5 were con- ing man in altercation, 1; wounding victed. These were given jail sen- man, 1. tences. The states in which lynchings o

MODESTO, CAL.—NEWS.
January 12, 1925.

FEWER LYNCHINGS

THERE were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee institute, the smallest number in the institute records and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made [illegible] conspicuous and which [illegible] an innocent victim as one

ALLIANCE, O., REVIEW
Jan. 3, 1925

LYNCHINGS DROP TO 16
17 LESS THAN IN 1923, MAKING NEW RECORD

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924. The smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilations shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of law, it is stated. Six from jails and three from officers outside the jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. The compilations give the offenses charged as:

Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, tow; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation one; wounding man, one. The report listed this record of lynchings: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana

Winchester Penn. Herald
JANUARY

Lynching Statistics 1924

The following concerning lynchings for the past year has been compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research: There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922.

Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36

DECEMBER 28, 1924

Is it a business or a service?

That is the question that must be decided with respect to the postoffice department, in connection with the bill to increase postal rates on everything but letter mail, to make possible the adjustment of postal salaries.

Some government officials seem to think the postal service ought to be run as a business and show a profit. Others regard it as a public service just as the army, the navy, and all other non-profit making governmental agencies.

Everybody is more or less interested in this question, because everybody uses the mails, and increased rates will affect virtually everyone directly, and certainly will affect all indirectly.

One of the principal functions of the postoffice is the distribution of information, contained in newspapers and magazines. The increased rates would make this so expensive that many publications would be driven from the mails.

Well, there are some publications that could easily enough be spared, but they are not daily newspapers. If congress decides that the postoffice department should be run as a paying business rather than as a national service, some daily newspapers will be unable to continue mailing to subscribers, because, no matter what people may think, all is not beer and skittles for the newspapers of this country.

They are not all in the fortunate position of The Post, which enjoys unusually happy relations with the people of the Rocky Mountain region.

THE fact of the matter seems to be that within two years at most, the postal business will of itself increase, at present rates, to an extent that will pay for the proposed salary adjustment, costing about 68 million dollars. Then why impose a penalty upon the farmers, for example, who use the parcel post very largely, and who, under the new bill, will have to pay more for commodities received and shipped by that method? Why penalize the newspapers and magazines that are carrying to the people of this country the news of the world, and by means of which millions have their only contact with the big, broad world beyond the confines of their own restricted lives?

The business of government is service—economical service, but not parsimonious service. Undoubtedly the salaries of postal employes living in cities should be adjusted. But why expect that one department of the government to operate at a profit when it is obviously impossible to put other departments upon the same basis? How make the navy self-supporting, for example? Shall we turn out the army and set it to digging ditches, laying sidewalks and building houses, so that it will cost us nothing? Manifestly, that would destroy the army.

We fear that the paramount consideration is being lost sight of by some officials in this instance, in their zeal for economy. And we venture the assertion that several times the required 68 millions could be saved in other bureaus and departments, into which no-[illegible] introducing such strictly business methods, despite the reforming influence of the budget system.

The bitter winter is killing off the elk in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and an appeal has been made for funds to purchase feeding grounds. This serves to emphasize once again the necessity for converting at least a part of that great natural game refuge into a winter range for these and other animals that come down from the mountains of Montana and Wyoming to seek food when the snow falls.

When the elk are all gone, people will shake their heads regretfully and say it was a shame to let them disappear. It can be prevented very easily, and very cheaply. Congress could do it in half an hour if it would.

BRITAIN offers Ireland a loan of 20 million sterling if the Celts will drop their insistence on separate membership in the League of Nations. Dublin newspapers expect the offer will be accepted, and from here that looks like a pretty smart thing. Pounds sterling in the hand are certainly worth more to a youthful government than many birds in the bush of the league's doubtful helpfulness.

By the way, what has the league done for anybody since it supposedly got going? We observe that it meets frequently; and frequently we learn that a new president has been elected. There is almost as much eloquence at these meetings as may be heard on a fairly good day in the capitol at Washington; but that seems about to let the league out. There are still wars, and as the league was supposed to prevent all such, the assumption is that its functioning is just a fiction.

Certainly it has not shown the United States any reason to regret its nonmembership.

Lynch law has had a poor year in the United States. The principal of the Tuskegee Normal institute reports that only sixteen persons have been lynched this year, as compared with thirty-three last year. The 1924 record is the lowest since lynching history has been kept.

Which of itself means little. It may mean that the Negroes in the south, where by far the greater percentage of lynchings occur, are behaving themselves better, or it may mean that respect for orderly processes of law on the part of the whites is increasing. Certain hooded gentlemen doubtless will read into the figures an indication of the potency of their masked order in "solving" the race problem.

Whatever it means, the fact itself is gratifying to record, as must be any fact which indicates a step away from barbarism.

Tampa, Fla.
Times
JAN - 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. [illegible] sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced yesterday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault 9; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1; killing officers of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking women 1; killing men in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

[illegible] TELEGRAM
JANUARY 4, 1925

CLEAN RECORD FOR TEXAS.

Governor Neff of Texas denies the report of the Tuskegee institute that Texas had a lynching in 1924. In 1923, he says, a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching. If the governor is correct—and he should know more about it than the Tuskegee statisticians—Texas has been free of lynchings for two years.

That is a record of which everybody in Texas should be proud. The happiest part about it is that it signifies there have been fewer crimes of the type that provoke lynchings than there have been in a long, long time.

HOUSTON TEX. DISPATCH
JANUARY 4, 1925

Post-Dispatch Survey

GOVERNOR NEFF is to be commended for promptly challenging the accuracy of the Tuskegee report on lynchings which attributed one lynching in 1924 to Texas. The governor is properly jealous of the good name of his State, and Texas has reason to be proud that it had a clean slate for the year, as far as lynchings were concerned. The decline of mob violence of all sorts was one of the most gratifying developments of 1924 in Texas.

Lynchings-1924.
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Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.
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TEMPLE, TEX., TELEGRAM
JANUARY 1, 1925

Only 10 Lynchings Reported in Nation During Past Year

THIS SETS LOW RECORD SINCE FIGURES HAVE BEEN KEPT ON NECKTIE PARTIES.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less for 1922 when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from offices of law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1; Tennessee, 1.

CHICAGO, ILL., NEWS
JAN. 6, 1925

Abatement of the Lynching Evil.

Dr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, reports in his annual statement on lynchings that in 1924 sixteen persons, all of them Negroes, were killed by mobs without due process of law. But this number is the smallest for any of the long period of years during which records have been kept of the results of lynch law in the United States.

Examination of the records justifies the conclusion that the agitation against mob law is bearing gratifying fruit. In 1922, for example, fifty-seven persons were lynched; last year thirty-three. The fact remains, however, that the murder of sixteen persons by mobs in a single year is a shameful record. Efforts to stop mob murder must be vigorously continued.

It is particularly reassuring to learn that almost everywhere officers of the law are exhibiting real vigor and determination in their efforts to protect prisoners from mob violence. There would have been many more lynchings in the last few years had not certain sheriffs and jailers done their legal and moral duty with courage and efficiency. The way to prevent mob violence is to make it unnecessary as well as to make it unsafe for the mobs.

Not long ago the proportions of the lynching evil made it a terrible reproach to American civilization. But once more the power of education and public opinion, re-enforced by well-considered legislation designed to promote enforcement of law and performance of official duty, has received striking illustration. To-day no one doubts that the lynching evil is passing.

AKRON, O., TIMES,
JAN. 1, 1925

Letters From the People

Lynchings in 1924.

Editor Evening Times: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Saldeluro, N.C.
X messenger
1-9-25

Lynching Record For The Year 1924

The following is a record of lynchings for the past year as compiled by the Tuskogee Institute:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest numbeer lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in the Northern states and 37 in Southern States. In 36 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be-lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were [illegible] or less than one-half of those put death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses cvharged were: murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., EXPRESS
JANUARY 1, 1925

IN SIGHT OF THE GOAL

From the "peak" (perhaps) of 208 mob murders in 1892, down—or, if you please, up—to 16 mob murders in 1924: that is the striking study which the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute's record of lynchings, published on this page today, presents to a world which we like to term "civilized."

It would be something incomparably worse than a pity had not a generation of newspaper-editorial, governmental, collegiate and pulpit appeals to reason, humanity, patriotism and pride, borne some such fruit. Nor can the fact that 1924 saw "the smallest number lynched in any year since (related) records have been kept" (1885), be charged, in any appreciable degree, to the negro-labor migration from Southern to Eastern, Northern and Mid-Western States. The height of that movement apparently was reached in 1922-23, and it has figured but little in the news during the past twelve months.

To the steady and sturdy spread of the patriotic, moral, political and even economic campaign against mob violence, then, must be credited this truly heartening shrinkage in annual lynching records.

Presidents of the Nation, newspapers—most conspicuously in the so-called lynching States—Southern commissions on inter-racial relations, National conventions of political, sociological and scientific bodies, university executives, all have labored mightily to inculcate the corrective spirit in the home, in the school, in the church, in the halls of government and among the masses. They have labored to inspire such calm thought, such civic and economic concern for our public institutions, such a realization of the blighting, degrading effects of one form of Twentieth Century savagery, as would bring forth a popular demand that mob-murder must cease.

Even allowing for the dismal ups and downs of the 40-year lynching record, it is not too much to say that the goal of those splendid labors is in sight.

Here in Texas—though deeply regretting that but a single mob-murder in 1924 keeps this State from boasting a clean slate for the first time since the record has been kept—that assertion seems conservative enough.

As late as 1922 Texas headed this annual roll of infamy with 18 lynchings; and it had done likewise, with 10, in 1920.

Georgia, charged with 21 such crimes in 1919, witnessed but two last year, and four during 1923.

Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia are to be praised for their conspicuous absence from the 1924 roll.

Consider that of the 45 instances in which law-officers prevented lynchings last year, 37 were in Southern States. Here is an exceedingly strong phase of the explanation of the comparatively good record since 1922.

May the decrease go on!

"There is no liberty worth anything which is not a liberty under the law."

Brook Haden, Miss Times
X

JANUARY 1, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Number for 1924 is The Lowest on Record.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31, 1924.—The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since rceords have been kept, and is 17 less than the number for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails..

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of

preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, 7 were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1 Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1 South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; Texas, 1.

JACKSON, MISS., CLARION
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE PAST YEAR

Smallest Number in Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924. The smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute in making the report public. R. R. Morton principal said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault 2; murder one; killing officers of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking woman one; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2; Illinois 1, Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

FROM
HERALD
Syracuse, N. Y

Jan 1/25

THE FADE-OUT OF THE LYNCHER.

The law of the lawless is on the decline. Lynching, that particular disgrace to American civilization, offensive to our democracy and in violation of the basic idea of republican justice, has in the year just closed reached the lowest point registered since the keeping of its iniquitous record began.

Our score is not clean, for there were still 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924, but we are moving in the direction of the complete abandonment of violence as a substitute for law. The year's total was less than half that of 1923; and the comparison with 1922 is still more favorable.

We can hope that the spirit of fair play is gaining; we can be assured that the strong arm of the law is acquiring power. Our record is still dark, but it is not so black as it was even a short time ago; and, with the opportunity of a new year ahead of us, we can look forward to a still closer approach to the goal of the square deal in what has been perhaps our greatest injustice.

Principal Moton of Tuskegee whose figures will be found in another column on this page, is authority for the year's statement. His service in this matter of putting before the nation the real record at regular intervals is one, not only to citizens of his own color, in all of whose interests he is ever actively enlisted, but to all of us who would clear America of the charge which has long been made against us to our shame.

CADIZ, KY., RECORD
JANUARY 8, 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS RECORD FOR 1924

Fewer In Number Than Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept.

Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a recent statement issued by Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than the number (33) for 1923, and forty-one less than for 1922, when fifty-seven met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

BEAUMONT TEX. ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 3, 1925

Report of Lynching In Texas Last Year Denied by Governor

By Associated Press.

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.—A report from Tuskegee Institute of Alabama that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Gov. Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching but it was not a lynching."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., EXPRESS
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 SET LOW RECORD

Only 16 Taken From Hands of Law—Florida Leads With Five.

By Associatd Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The States in which lynchings occurred were: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Returned Okla. Herald

JANUARY 1, 1925

NOTEABLE DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS FOR '24

The following is a record of lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Marysville Tenn. Times

DECEMBER 31, 1924

1924 IS LOW MARK FOR LYNCHINGS IN COUNTRY

Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute has sent out the annual report on lynchings in the United States for 1924. He says:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Of the 19 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1;

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec. 8 a (2) 1722

Atlantic City N J

JAN 3 1925

Report Shows Sixteen Lynched in 1924—Many Fans Witness Basket-ball Games—Services in the Churches

NORTHSIDE BUREAU
1711 Arctic Avenue

Local colored people as well as, the people of African descent, everywhere will be interested in the annual statement on lynching and mob murder completed by the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with headquarters at 79 Fifth av., New York City. These reports show 16 persons were lynched in 1924.

This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lyncheed were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In many instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than of those put to death were charged with statutory crimes.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; statutory crime, 5; attempted crime, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1, and Texas one.

Basket Ball

A large number of fans comfortably filled the Waltz Dream hall and witnessed the basket ball fray on New Year's night, between the Big "Y" and Wissahickon speed marvels, of Germantown, Pa., in which the speed marvels failed to show very much speed and came out on the short end, score 21-45. However, the score is not a true barometer of the grade of basket ball played, for many during the game were brought to their feet by the marksmanship and work of individual players.

As is the usual thing at these games the large cheering section of almost two hundred, led by Eugene Banks, and his assistants, Roscoe Lee, Jerome (Ham) Carpenter and George Wood, cheered the team and pleased the audience.

In the preliminary the Rinky-Dinks and the Young Athenians locker horns. This was a hard fought contest from start to finish and resulted in the defeat of the Young Athenians, score 34-23.

Great interest is being manifested in next week's game, when the Phila. Panthers will come to the shore to try their skill against the Big "Y." The game will be played on Friday evening.

Mrs. Maggie Faulkner Entertains

In keeping with the holiday season of joy and good times, Mrs. Maggie Faulkner, of 205 N. Tennessee av., entertained the members of the Senior Choir of Union Baptist Temple, at her home a few evenings ago. The home was beautifully decorated in a color scheme of yellow and white. At a late hour a delicious repast was served by the hostess.

Those present were: Mrs. Ella Burns, Mrs. Martha Lee, Mrs. Nora Thomas, Mrs. Ida Murray, Mrs. Tiny Taylor, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Gardiner, Prof. Ashton, Mr. Burns, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Nell, Helen Mooreheads, Carolyn Lewis, Mr. Alfred Faulkner and the hostess, Mrs. Maggie Faulkner.

Visiting Washington

Miss Eleanor Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, of 503 N. New York av., and Miss Edith Huntley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Huntley, of 125 N. Tennessee av., are visiting Miss Edna Taylor, of 1722 New Jersey av., Washington, D. C. They will spend several days in the Capitol city and will return via Baltimore, where they will pass several days with friends.

Young Women's Christian Association

Vespers from 3 to 4 Sunday. Dr. W. E. Griffin, former pastor of the Jethro Memorial church, will speak. Special musical program.

Mt. Olive Baptist Church, 108 N Delaware av., J. H. Lucas, pastor 6 a. m., early watch; 11 a. m., preaching by Rev. Mr. Lucas. "Greatness How to be Great." "Those Who are Great and the Reward"; 1.30 Sunday school, 7 to 8.30; song and praise services, led by Rev. Mr. Outing; 8.30 preaching by Rev. Mr. Lucas, "The Lord Has Been Our Hiding Place."

Price Memorial church, 15 N. Ohio av., Rev. D. G. Donoawa, pastor. This church is in the midst of a great revival service conducted by the Rev. J. P. Wood, D. D., evangelist of the A. M. E. Z. connection. He will spend several days here. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to hear this wonderful speaker. 6 a. m., early watch; 11 a. m., Dr. J. P. Wood, "Victor Life"; 1.30, class; 2.30, Sunday school; 7.30, Christian Endeavor; 8.30, preaching by Dr. Wood, "Men's Greatest Need."

Asbury M. E. church, 1713 Arctic av., A. L. Martin, S. T. B., pastor. Early love feast and revival watch, 6.30; first Communion of the New Year will be 10.30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; 10.30, the pastor, the Rev. A. L. Martin, will preach on a New Year's subject; 12.45, class; 2.30, Sunday school; 4 p. m., the Rev. Mr. Martin will administer the Holy Communion at Hamilton M. E. church, Baltic av., above Maryland, after a brief message from God's Holy Word. His people will accompany him. 6 p. m., Junior league; 7 p. m., Senior league and old-time love feast; 8 p. m., preaching by pastor.

St. Augustine's P. E. church. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Holy Communion and sermon; 12.30 p. m., church school; 8.15 p. m., evening prayer and sermon. The public generally is cordially invited and welcomed to all services.

Y. M. C. A. Services

The regular six to seven o'clock services will be held at the Arctic Av. Branch Y. M. C. A., 1711 Arctic av. Bible study lessons and group discussions will continue as usual.

Union Baptist Temple, South Carolina above Baltic, Jeremiah P. Gregory, S. T. B., pastor. Revival meetings every night. Next week: Sunday services, 5.30 a. m., early prayer and praise meeting, led by Deacon Robert Stokes and Brother L. W. Wright. Drop in on your way to work and begin the day with praise. Come to the revival meetings, 11 a. m., sermon by the pastor, "Christ's Triumphal Entry"; text, Luke 10:38, "Blessed is the King that Cometh in the Name of the Lord." The excellent juvenile choir of 30 voices will render the musical program for this service, to be followed by a welcome to all visitors and strangers. Come to the revival meetings. At 1 p. m., meeting of the Sunday school in the upper and lower temple; S. N. Banfield and Mrs. Jennie Montez, superintendents; Miss Inez Gordon, secretary; Mrs. Nellie Thomas, Miss Olivia Slade and Miss Edna Arthur, organists. Good singing in obth departments. Topics: Primary, "A Great Crowd Praising Jesus"; juniors, "The Triumphal Entry"; intermediate and seniors, "Making Christ King," first, "Freedom," second, "Fidelity," third, "Friendship"; young people and adults, "The Kingship of Christ," first "Liberty," second, "Loyalty," third, "License." Parents please send your children on time. Installation of teachers at the close of the lesson. Come to the revival meetings. At 6.15 p. m., meeting of the senior B. Y. P. U., Carl M. Peyton and Miss Lulu Washington, presidents; Miss I. M. Gordon, secretary. Come and share with the young people's program. Good singing, Miss Edna Arthur, organist. Come to the revival meetings. At 8 p. m., revival sermon, Communion and hand of fellowship to new members. The senior choir of 50 voices will render a special program for this service. Prof. T. J. Ashton, director; Mrs. Lucele Howard, church organist; Deacon William E. Carter, chairman of board of deacons; Deacon J. Henry Rowlette, church clerk.

Brief News Notes

Mrs. J. H. Stewart continues ill at her home, 1815 Washington av. Her many friends hope for her a speedy recovery.

Donald Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marshall, of 611 N. Indiana av., has returned to his studies at Lincoln university after passing several days here with his parents.

William A. Brooks, proprietor of the Oriental Brown boot black and news stand at 1721 Arctic av. is slightly indisposed.

Frederick Miller, formally of this city but who is now making his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., has returned to that city after a visit of a few days to his mother, Mrs. Lottie Miller, and other relatives here.

HILLSBORO TEX MIRROR
JANUARY 3, 1925 X

1924 FREE FROM LYNCHING, SAYS NEFF

Records Fail to Show Any in Texas, But Barton Says One Occurred.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 2.—Although records in the governor's office show no report of a lynching occurring in Texas during the year 1924, the lynching of a negro near Schulenburg was recalled at the Adjutant General's Department and check is to be made of the records in that department to ascertain the name of the mob's victim and date of his execution. Adjt. Gen. T. D. Barton's recollection is that the lynching occurred at a time when Gov. Neff was out of the State and while Lieut. Gov. T. W. Davidson was acting governor.

"No request was made for rangers, if I remember right," said Gen. Barton. "The negro had been lynched before we had been advised of any trouble."

Before development of the report that there had been a lynching near Schulenburg, Gov. Neff announced Friday that his attention had been called to a press dispatch which stated that officials of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., had charged that one lynching occurred in Texas during 1924, and that he had sent a telegram to Tuskegee asking for the time and place and when the lynching occurred. The governor further advised that no lynching had occurred in Texas in 1924 and that the same record prevailed in 1923.

Gov. Neff took occasion to say during that first two years of his administration he had been severely criticised by certain newspapers for not preventing lynchings in Texas some of his critics going so far to charge that he did not even make an effort to stop the mob, but was giving his entire attention to running down violators of the prohibition laws.

"In other words," said the governor "they intimated that I spent all of my time trying to catch the harmless little rabbits and could not see the big bears.

"Now that Texas has not witnessed a single lynching during the second term of my administration, I think it would be nothing but fair and just that these same critics say something complimentary in the change of conditions," the governor added.

Franklin Va
X Democrat
1-15-25

16 LYNCHED IN 1924

Smallest Number Of Mob Victims, According To Tuskegee Records.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated; six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State as given by the report, follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes.

MAYSVILLE (KY.) BULLETIN
JANUARY 8, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Tuskegee Institue, Ala., Dec. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal

BLYTHEVILLE, ARK., COURIER
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS DIMINISHING.

The Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., an institution for colored people, reports the number of lynchings during the past year among the colored race as greatly diminished over previous years, the number being sixteen.

This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

NATCHEZ, MISS., DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS DURING 1924 FALL BELOW ANY PAST RECORD

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Motton, principal, says the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside of jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Nashville Tenn. News

JANUARY 8, 1925

Sixteen Lynchings Is The Record Of 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 2.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than the number (33) for 1923, and 41 less than 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Lousiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JANUARY 1, 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS RECORD OF 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons lynched during the year, or 17 less than the number (33) for 1924, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1.

St. Pauls, N.C. Review 1-8-25

Deaths By Mobs Show Decline.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; Texas, 1.

Salisbury, N.C. Record 1-9-25

KU KLUX KLAN HAS REDUCED LYNCHINGS.

Tuskgee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have ben kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; atacking women 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man,1 ..

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

As the Ku Klux is the only organization in the South that stands for law enforcement by the properly constituted officers of the liaw it is evident it is producing great results and the proof of same is presented by the Negroe.

Hadleburg, N.C. Intelligencer 1-8-25

ONLY 16 PERSONS ALL NEGROES LYNCHED LAST YEAR; SMALLEST NUMBER ON RECORD.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched during 1924, according to records compiled by Tuskegee institute and made public tonight. This it was said, is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynching have been kept by the institute. It is 17 less than the less number in 1923.

All 16 persons lynched the past year were negroes, according to the institute's record. Nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

There are 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 negro were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offences charged were: Murder, 1; criminal assault, 5; attempted crimnal assault, 2; killing officer of the law, 2. insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynchings - 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan-Dec.

1723

GALVESTON TEX NEWS
JANUARY 4, 1925

Only sixteen lynchings occurred in the United States last year, according to a report by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. That is one less than half the number that took place in 1923. The showing encourages the hope that this execrable form of lawlessness will soon be a thing of the past.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the report is that during the year forty-five attempted lynchings were frustrated by authorities. In thirty-seven instances officers of Southern states had the privilege of upholding law and order against the threat of mob violence. Obviously there is coming to be a different attitude among peace officers toward the subject of lynchings. These officers who successfully repulsed or eluded lynching parties probably were not, on the average, more courageous or resourceful than their predecessors who suffered the loss of prisoners without laying themselves liable to any very severe public censure. Peace officers in the past have been prone to excuse themselves on the ground that the object of mob violence had, in all probability, already forfeited his life, making the shedding of innocent blood in his behalf a needless sacrifice. But official conscience can no longer be soothed with that excuse, nor is the public so lenient in passing judgment on that class of dereliction.

Another phase of the report is not so encouraging. Nineteen persons were indicted on charges of being connected with lynchings, and only five convictions were obtained. It must be remembered, however, that in cases of this kind legal proof is sometimes exceedingly difficult to establish. In combating the lynching evil chief reliance must be placed on the force of public opinion.

SO. S. F., CAL., ENTERPRISE
January 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 CUT TO 50 PCT. OF '23 TOTAL

Tuskegee Institute Records Show Only 16 Persons Were Mob Victims

Only 16 persons were lynched during 1924, showing a reduction to less than 50 per cent of the 1923 total, according to records made public today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept; 35 persons were lynched in 1923 and 57 in 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails, and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows. Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1.

A RECORD OF SHAME

A recent report from the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute shows that 16 persons were lynched in the United States during the year of 1924. While this number is 17 less than in the year 1923, and 41 less than the year 1922, it may be regarded as encouraging, but it by no means suggests that one grow hilarious and throw his hat over the moon; for indeed, as long as the life of one human being is taken without due process of law and the guilty go unpunished, there is just cause for shame and humiliation upon the part of all law-abiding and peace-loving citizens.

Much ado is being made over this decrease in lynching, which we do not feel disposed to join in. We would not even be able to discover causes for joyous acclamation if the evil had been entirely wiped away, for, even then, it would only be as it should be. We rather feel that just as long as any mob can gather and take the life of a human being by burning it at the stake or hanging it from a blackjack bush and riddling it with bullets, cutting off ears, fingers and other members of the body and taking them home as souvenirs, for wrongs or alleged wrongs, it is a direct challenge to Christian civilization and orderly government, and a stigma that should arouse the indignation of every decent and respectable being. The wickedness and meanness of a lyncher who tortures in the most despicable and gruesome form, the soul out of a human being is enough to make one shudder and grow sick at heart.

Possibly, the decrease in lynching during the past year is due in a large measure to three causes: First, economic—migration of Negroes to the north; second, more willingness on the part of officers of the law to protect their prisoners (the records show forty-five instances where officers of the law prevented lynching); third, the white folk are too busy torturing each other to lynch a Negro. While the third cause is most lamentable, The Independent has contended all along that crime could not be localized nor confined to race; that crime was blind to color and sooner or later, the white folk would be mobbing themselves as they had been mobbing Negroes. They have turned upon themselves, and while the Negro heaves a sigh of relief, he sympathizes with the persecutions and oppressions of white folk, or any other folk—and who could sympathize more than a Negro!

It is hoped that crime in all of its phases will be lessened during the year, and it will be in a large measure if the strong arm of the law will not hesitate to bring the guilty to a speedy trial and just punishment for their crime.

The unwillingness on the part of peace officers to protect their prisoners, and the laxity in the prosecution of the law on the part of the courts have been the greatest stimuli to mob law. In numbers of instances officers have advised the mob of their movements with the prisoner in order that he might be "taken." In other instances, they have deputized the scum of the community for the "man hunt," and in still other instances, they have joined the mob in this strictly American pastime. Then, the coroners' juries have lent so much encouragement to mobs by their almost universally known pronunciamentos, "Came to his death at the hands of unknown parties," when in some cases the lynching took place on the court house square at high noon in the presence of several thousand persons.

Yes, this evil has been winked at too long, and now that the tide has turned, the mistake of tolerance becomes most evident to white folk. The Negro no longer is big enough game for the mob which is through sniping and is now looking for bears. Negroes no longer furnish thrills for the heated passions of the torturers; after so long and so much even our fondest games tire, and we seek greater allurements which fascinate us more. So the [illegible] has turned upon itself—not killing so much, but torturing, the first degree, then killing and eventually revolution.

Lynching will not only continue to decrease, but will be entirely wiped out when those in charge of local and national government decide to enforce the law without fear or favor; when the peace officers will not be members of the mob and do their full duty, and the judiciary will not be a member of the secret organization which seek to regulate the affairs of the courts through invisible means.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR PAST YEAR

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one-half, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. Moton, Principal.

Bainbridge, Ga
Post
1-8-25

16 Lynchings in 1924 Smallest on Record Tuskegee Report Say

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sixteen perso were lynched in 1924, the smalle number in any year since records ha been kept, it was announced by t department of records and resear of Tuskegee institute. R. R. Moto principal says the compilation sho seventeen less than the thirty-thr record in 1923.

Nine of the victims were take from the hands of the law, it i stated; six from jails, and three fro officers outside jails. The repor continues that there were forty-fiv instances in which officers of th law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the of fenses charged as: Criminal assaul five; attempted criminal assault two; murder, one; killing officer o the law, two; insulting women, three attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man one.

The states in which lynching oc curred and the number in each state as given by the report, follows Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illioni one; Kentucky one; Louisiana, on Mississippi, one; Missouri, tw South Carolina, one; Tennessee, on and Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negro according to the report.

Ft. Gaines, Ga
Georgian X
1-8-25

16 LYNCHINGS IN 1924, SMALLEST ON RECORD, TUSKEGEE REPORT SAY

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixtee persons were lynched in 1924, th smallest number in any year sinc records have been kept, it was an nounced by the department of re cords and research of Tuskegee in stitute. R. R. Moton, principal, say the compilation shows seventeen les than the thirty-three record in 192

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated; six from jails, and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assaults, five; attempted criminal assaults, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows:

Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinios, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missour, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; and Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

CINCINNATI O. TIMES STAR
JANUARY 3 1925

Fewer Lynchings in 1924

To the Editor of the Times-Star:

I send you the following concerning lynchings, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women—one white and one colored—were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lenoir, N.C.
X News
1-8-25

ONLY SIXTEEN PERSONS WERE LYNCHED IN 1924

Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails, and three from offices outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offense charge as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State, as given by the report, follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2: South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECLINE.

According to Major Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings during 1924 set a new low figure, being sixteen for the whole country, as compared with thirty-three in 1923. Does this mean that the South is half-awake to the enormity of this crime? If so, why doesn't it go the whole hog and get awake all over? Sixteen lynchings, although an improvement over thirty-three lynchings, are still exactly sixteen lynchings too many. Furthermore, sixteen lynchings, if communities shoulder their responsibilities, can be reduced to no lynchings in 1925. It is absurd to think of lynchings as something inevitable, the frenzied outbursts of human nature tortured past endurance. Some of the provocations listed in the Moton report are disgustingly trivial. Lynchings take place because communities think they are the thing to do. Such communities are located almost exclusively in the South; all the reported lynchings save one took place in Southern States, and all the victims were Negroes. Communities so obsessed, it is obvious, are not civilized; they are not even half civilized.

Monroe, La
News
1-6-25

Statistics carefully, and we presume accurately, compiled, disclose the fact that only sixteen lynchings occurred in the United States during the year 1924, all colored. This is 17 less than the number lynched in 1923 and 41 less than the number lynched in 1922. So, it must be gratifying to those who want law to have its course that the number annually grows less.

Lynchings — 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

8 a (2)

Jan. — Dec.

1724

From THE PIONEER
Big Rapids, Mich.
JAN 7 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee Institute, the smallest number in the institute records and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois, says the Chicago Tribune. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.

While we hope that the decrease of this violence is truly indicated, the question occurs whether it comes from the greater restraint and sense of law and order and justice or whether it has any relation to the spirit of indifference to the adequate administration of criminal justice manifest in many communities.

We cannot say that the courts have so maintained a code of punishment which would satisfy the citizens that law was inexorable when guilt was proved. At least in this state such is not the case. We do not know of another time when it was so difficult to bring the known guilty to proper punishment or so easy for the criminal to walk away from the penalty.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy because of this. We may hope that as the social sense increases in the citizenship criminal justice will find its way to function as a law abiding community requires it to for the general safety and security.

The alternative to self-protection is protection under the law.

EDDYVILLE, KY., HERALD
Fri., Jan. 16, 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS RECORD FOR 1924

Fewer In Number Than Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept.

Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a recent statement issued by Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than the number (33) for 1923, and forty-one less than for 1922, when fifty-seven met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynching occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

CLEVELAND, O., NEWS
DEC. 29, 1924

LETTERS

Tuskegee Supplies Full 1924 Data on Lynchings

To the Editor of The News:—I send the following concerning lynchings for the last year as compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; attack, 5; attempted attack, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. MORTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.

News
B'ham, Ala
1-1-25

ONLY 16 LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING '24

Record Figure Is Less Than Half Of Any Previous Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Special.—Only 16 lynchings occurred in the United States during 1924, according to the annual statement by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This is by far the lowest figure on record and is less than half of the 33 for 1923, which also set a record.

For the second successive year, Alabama reported not a single instance of mob murder. Florida led with five.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, which is another record.

Nine of the 16 victims were taken from the hands of the law. Six of these were taken from jails, and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

News
Palatka
Fla

DEC 31 1924

1924 LYNCHING RECORDS SHOW GREAT DECREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only sixteen persons were lynched during 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 15 persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1, rape 5, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, insulting woman 3, attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1, wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas 1 each.

News
Griffin
Ga

JAN 1 1925

ONLY 16 NEGROES LYNCHED IN 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

CLAREMORE, OKLA. PROGRESS
JANUARY 1, 1925

Only 16 Lynched in U. S. in 1924

According to a research just completed by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Alabama, founded by Booker T. Washington, there were only sixteen people lynched in the United States in 1924.

This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one

...ber of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

HILLSBORO TEX MIRROR
JANUARY 1, 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

Tuskegee Institute Gives Out Statistics Compiled By Its Department.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the department of records and research by Tuskegee Institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched in any years since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is seventeen fewer than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi two; Missouri, one; South Carolina one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

ANDALUSIA, ALA., STAR.
JANUARY 3, 1925

Alabama Free Of Lynching in 1924 Shown by Records

TUSKEEGEE, Jan. 2.—Fewer lynchings occurred during 1924 than in any year since records have been kept, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskeegee Institute. Only sixteen persons were lynched in the past year, none of which were in Alabama.

The number for 1924 was 17 less than in 1923 when the number was 33 and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Nine of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

Officers prevented lynchings in 45 instances, eight of these instances being in Northern States and 37 in the South. Among the number saved from the noose in this manner were two women, one white and one negro.

Prisoners were removed or the guards augmented in 36 cases where lynchings were prevented while in nine cases armed force was used to repel would be lynchers. Four persons were indicted during the year on charges of being connected with lynching mobs. Five of a total of nineteen persons before the courts were convicted and received jail sentences.

All of the sixteen lynching victims during the year were negroes, it was said, only seven, or less than one half, being put to death being charged with statuatory charges.

The lynchings occurred in ten states as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; and Texas 1.

The decline in this brand of lawlessness has shown a noticeable decrease in last years, culminating in 1924 with the smallest number ever recorded.

DAYTON, O. NEWS
JAN. 1, 1925

PEOPLE'S FORUM

YEAR'S LYNCHING RECORD

Editor Daily News: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.

GREENVILLE (TEX.) ~~BANNER~~ Messenger
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCH RECORD IS LIGHTER

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of law outside of jail.

The states in which lynching occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

Tribune
Concord
N.C
JAN 2 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1924 THAN IN ANY RECENT YEAR

Florida, With Five Fatal Cases, Leads All Other States in Mob Violence.

Tuskefee, Ala., Jan. 2.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924. The smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man and altercation, one; wounding one man, one.

The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each State, as given by the report, follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were Negroes according to the report.

JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCH LAW LANGUISHING.

One almost exclusively American industry shows a distinct and altogether welcome falling off for the year 1924. Only sixteen persons, all negroes, were lynched in the United States last year. This is the smallest number recorded since the keeping of accurate records were begun by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee institute. In 1923 the number was thirty-three, so the reduction is almost 50 per cent.

The records show that in forty-five cases officers of the law prevented lynchings. Only one conclusion is possible. That is that more respect for the law prevailed during the last year than has for many a day. We may be very certain that crime did not in any part of the country diminish proportionately, so it is fair to reason that the public was more inclined to allow the punishment of offenders to rest with the authorities. Also, as the number of frustrated lynchings shows, the officers of the law were a little more vigilant in the matter of protecting prisoners under their charge.

Only one lynching occurred in a northern state, Illinois; all the others were in the south, Florida leading the list with five. A diminution of mob violence at a time when so much reason for excitement otherwise existed ought to be subject for congratulation, were it not for the fact that enough of the mob spirit remains to excite regret. In time, maybe, the law will have its full chance, and exasperated persons will not assume the function of judge, jury and executioner.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.-

Jan.-Dec.

1725

AUSTIN, TEX., STATESMAN
JANUARY 3, 1925

THE 1924 LYNCHING RECORD

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching so occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1. Yours very truly,

ORANGE TEX. LEADER
JANUARY [illegible], 1925

A MODEST SHOWING

Another American industry is languishing. There were only [illegible] persons lynched in 1924. There were 37 lynchings in 1923 and [illegible] in 1922. Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. This shows that Mexicans and poor white trash are growing in popular favor in the mob sections of the country.

Governor Pat Morris Neff says there was not a lynching in Texas in 1923. According to the man who kept the record for all the states there was a negro put away in 1923 by a mob but it was voted an incident and not an actual happening or event.

Some day Judge Lynch will be given a knock-out blow, and why not. There are courts established by law and in a court of justice a person accused of crime should be given an impartial hearing and if guilty he should be given the limit.

Mob law is the law of the jungle. There should be no place for it in America.

GREENVILLE TEX. HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS ARE FEWER

There were only sixteen lynchings in the United States last year.

That is the smallest number on record, fewer by many than the 1923 record and only a fraction of the record of the year before.

That is encouraging. It demonstrates a tendency on the part of the people of the several states to permit the law to take its course. It indicates greater respect for the law. And in that there is room for encouragement. There is an increasing realization that justice is better served when the law takes its course. When that realization is universal, there will be no lynchings at all.

But the progress made during 1923 and 1924 is a matter for gratification. Both years show a marked reduction over lynchings in preceding years.

CORPUS [illegible] TEX. CALLER
JANUARY 2, 1925

A DARK RECORD, WITH BRIGHT SPOTS.

Out of the maze of year-end statistics comes one fact that is deserving of more attention than it will receive. Lynchings, the figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute reveal, totaled only sixteen—seventeen less than in 1923, and forty-one less than in 1922.

Florida far outranked other states in the union, five lynchings having taken place within her boundaries. Georgia and Mississippi followed with two each, and the remaining lynchings were distributed among as many states, Texas being among them.

The wilful murder—a lynching amounts to nothing less—of a man or woman by an infuriated mob is one of the black marks against our boasted civilization. It is a throw-back to the days of barbarism and a disgrace to any community or state that permits it.

Furthermore, there is absolutely no excuse for lynching any person. If his crime has been so heinous, there are laws for his punishment. If he is beyond the shadows of a doubt the guilty person, there would be no difficulty in convicting him. Courts are maintained for the very purpose that mobs wrest from their hands.

The mob, however, could not, even by the greatest stretch of the imagination, be construed as a just tribunal. The very passions that make a group of persons take on the habilments of a mob preclude its sane and just decision on the guilt or innocence of the accused.

How many of those sixteen lynchings which occurred during the past year had the guilty party party as their principal actors no one will ever know. Possibly all sixteen were guilty; possibly not more than half. Only He who writes what none of us may read can say.

But with [illegible] pots. ad- we

Sixteen lynchings in 1924! Exactly sixteen too many. When we compare it with 1923, with thirty-three, and 1922 with fifty-seven, the record, horrible as it is, does not lack its bright spots. We have made progress. The cause of humanity has been advanced. As a people, we are learning to live by the laws that we have made for our own guidance.

Marshall Tribune 1-9-25

There were less lynchings in the United States last year than during any year on record. The number in Georgia was only two. This is very gratifying.

From News
Port Arthur
Date 1/9/25

A MODEST SHOWING

Another American industry is languishing. There were only 16 persons lynched in 1924. There were 37 lynchings in 1923 and 57 in 1922. Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. This shows that Mexicans and poor white trash are growing in popular favor in the mob sections of the country.

Governor Pat Morris Neff says there wasn't a lynching in Texas in 1923. According to the man who kept the record for all the states there was a negro put away in 1923 by a mob but it was voted an incident and not an actual happening or event.

Some day Judge Lynch will be given a knock-out blow, and why not. There are courts established by law and in a court of justice a person accused of crime should be given an impartial hearing and if guilty should be given the limit.

Mob law is the law of the jungle. There should be no place for it in America.

MIDDLETOWN O SIGNAL
SEPTEMBER 17, 1924

EMANCIPATION

IF the colored people of the country follow the suggestion that has been made by the National Association of Colored Women, to observe September 22 throughout the nation, the event ought to be one of outstanding importance to the race. On September 22, 1862 Abraham Lincoln issued the famous proclamation freeing the slaves. This of course was an advanced step in the development of the country and it took on added importance as the Civil War closed and a new era opened for the Colored race. In more recent years the country has observed a growing tendency among the colored people to adopt more economic measures in behalf of their own progress. For example banks and building associations in some cities have been organized by colored men and educational institutions conducted for members of the race have been given added impetus through increased attendance. Lincoln of course will always be held in fond remembrance by these people. But over and above what Abraham Lincoln was able through executive order to do for them, it is essential to bear in mind what they are doing for themselves. Given the chance back in 1862 to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness the time always is opportune to take appraisal of the past and plan for the future.

TUCSON, ARIZ. STAR—88
JANUARY 1, 1925

Lynching On Decrease

Lynchings in the United States were the lowest on record during the past year, according to the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute which reports 16 lynchings, 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922. Nine of the persons were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law. There were 45 instances in which lynchings were prevented.

[illegible] might be drawn from these figures: one that the racial ill feeling is on the decline and that law and order is gaining a stronger grip in Florida, Illinois, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas where the outrages were committed in the last twelve months; the other that the Klan, which has been largely blamed for stirring up trouble, is losing its power.

At any rate, the decline should make those, who feel that law enforcement in this country is a truth only in name, take heart.

OTTER (N.Y.) PRESS
January 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS FEWER IN 1924 THAN ANY YEAR OF THOSE RECORDED

Sixteen Victims, All Negroes, Put to Death by Mobs, 17 Less Than in 1923—Florida With Five Leads List of Ten States

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, said the compilation shows 17 less than in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six of them from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

ALLEGED OFFENSES OF MOBS' VICTIMS

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assaults, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

ST. LOUIS MO. TIMES
JANUARY 9, 1925

Our Twirling Mob Violence

Records of the Tuskegee Institute show only 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924, the smallest number in the institute's records, and 17 less than in 1923. One was in Missouri, one in Illinois and the others were in Southern States, Florida having five.

Notwithstanding the apparent tendency of Americans to refrain from extralegal punishments the need for enactment of the Dyer bill still prevails. Just as long as there are lynchings in the United States will there be need for legislation along the lines proposed in the Dyer measure.

In the matter of taking the law into our own hands we have gained an unenviable reputation internationally. Mob overthrow of the law has been responsible too frequently for the killing of an innocent victim. The only extenuation ever advanced in favor of lynching is that it represents the response of the people to the breakdown of criminal justice. And this attitude is not without some justification. The wheels of justice move slowly; the machinery of the law is intricate and complex, and justice itself frequently miscarries. But the remedy is not in mob violence.

The decrease in mob violence in 1924 may be attributed to one of two causes: Greater restraint and a deeper sense of law and order, or a spirit of disgust and indifference to the administration of criminal justice. Whatever the cause the result is profoundly gratifying. It does not, however, remove the need for enactment of the Dyer bill or some such similar form of legislation.

HOUSTON TEX. CHRONICLE
JANUARY 2, 1925

Neff Denies Texas Had Lynching in 1924 or in 1923

Austin, Texas, Jan. 2.—Reports in press dispatches in which it was alleged by the Tuskegee Institute, the Booker T. Washington school, that there was a lynching in Texas in 1924, were denied Friday by Governor Neff.

The governor added that he had written the authorities of the negro school asking them to submit the date on which a negro was said to have been lynched, also place and name of the alleged victim.

"There were no lynchings in Texas, not only in 1924 but none in 1923," said the governor. "I have been charged with responsibility for lynchings in Texas, and I want it known there have been no lynchings in the state for the past two years."

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec. 8a (2)

1726

1726

Post
Bham, Ala
1-1-25

LYNCHING TOLL SETS LOW MARK

Only 16 Victims In 1924—None Reported In Alabama

Only 16 persons were lynched during 1924, the smallest number on record.

Figures released by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute showed today that the number of lynchings in the United States in 1924 was the lowest of any year since records have been kept. All of the 1924 victims were negroes.

In 1923, 33 persons were lynched, 17 more than during the year just closed, while in 1922, 57 were lynched.

In 45 cases, officers of the law prevented lynchings, either by removing the prisoner or by increasing the guard.

There were no lynchings during the year in Alabama. Five were lynched in Florida, two in Georgia, one in Illinois, two in Mississippi, one in Kentucky, one in Louisiana one in Missouri, one each in South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Offenses charged were as follows: Rape, five; attempted rape, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting a woman, three; attacking a woman, one; killing man in altercation, one and wounding man, one.

COLUMBIA MO. STATESMAN
JANUARY 4, 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Missouri Has One Lynching According to Statistics of Tuskegee Institute.

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute in its report on lynchings in this country in 1924 proves the unpopularity of "Judge Lynch" during the past year. The department found that there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924 and all were negroes. Missouri is named as one of the ten states in which these lynchings occurred, with a record of one lynching. Rape lead as the offense causing the lynchings with five, while insulting women is second with three.

The Department found that 1924 has the smallest number of lynchings since the starting of record keeping of this crime. None of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

The report shows that in forty-five cases officers of the law prevented lynchings, and in nine other cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons before the courts only five were convicted. The others were given jail sentences.

Atlanta [illegible]
JANUARY 4, 192[illegible]

NEFF DENIES LYNCHING IN TEXAS IN LAST TWO YEARS

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.—Governor Pat Neff today sent a telegram to officials of the Tuskegee institute at Tuskegee, Ala., questioning statements which credited Texas with a colored lynching during the past year.

"There has not been a lynching in Texas during the last two years," Neff said.

The adjutant general's department however, were checking up on a report from Schulenberg several months ago that a negro was lynched there. Adjutant General Barton said he was of the opinion that a negro was lynched in that section following the killing of a white man while Neff was out of the state.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Tribune
JANUARY 1, 1925

[illegible] LYNCHING RECORD.

Robert M. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, [illegible]ished The Tribune with the lynching record of the United States for the past year. The figures as compiled show there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and forty-one less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails, and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched, all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape, or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1925

BUT 16 LYNCHINGS DURING PAST YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred during 1924 than in any year since records have been kept, according to statistics compiled by the department of records and research at Tuskeegee Institute. Only sixteen persons were lynched in the past year, none of which were in Alabama.

The number for 1924 was seventeen less than in 1923, when the number was thirty-three and forty-one less than the number, fifty-seven, for 1922. Nine of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

Officers prevented lynching in forty-five instances, eight of these instances being in northern states and thirty-seven in the south. Among the number saved from the noose in this manner were two women, one white and one negro.

Prisoners were removed or the guards augmented in thirty-six cases where lynchings were prevented, while in nine cases armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Four persons were indicted during the year on charges of being connected with lynching mobs. Five of a total of nineteen persons before the court were convicted and received jail sentences.

All of the sixteen lynching victims during the year were negroes, it was said, only seven, or less than one-half, being put to death being charged with statutory crimes.

The lynching occurred in ten states as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1, and Texas, 1.

The decline in this brand of lawlessness has shown a noticeable decrease in late years, culminating in 1924 with the smallest number [illegible]

OPELIKA, ALA., NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1925

BIG DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS, U. S., SHOWN BY REPORT

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 2.—Lynchings in the United States during 1924 decreased more than fifty per cent, according to a report compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, of which Dr. Robert R. Moton is principal. Only 16 persons were lynched during the year and Alabama did not have a single case.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. Nine of them were taken from the hands of the law by enraged mobs. Seven of the persons were charged with assaults to ravish; 1 for murder; 2 killing officer of the law; one attacking woman; 3 insulting women; one killing man in altercation; one wounding man.

Florida leads all other states in the number of lynchings, five having occurred there. Georgia and Mississippi came next with two each. There was one lynching in each of the following states: Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, being among those saved. Eight of the precautions were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Indictments were found against 19 parties and only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences, the report shows.

Dr. Moton states that the 16 lynchings for 1924 is the smallest number reported since records of lynchings have been kept.

COALGATE (OKLA) COURIER
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1924

The Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research [illegible]ow there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken fro mthe hands of the law, 6 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indited. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florado, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

From Record
Cuero
Date 12-31-24

16 Persons Lynched In United States In 1924

Less Than Half Of Number For 1923, Survey Shows

Smallest Number Neck-tie Parties Since Records Kept.

Mob rule asserted itself in the United States in the lynching of 16 persons during the year 1924, according to figures compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute in Alabama and announced today.

This is the smallest number of persons lynched in any one year in this country since the keeping of records of lynchings began. It is 17 less than for 1923, when 33 persons were lynched, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 accused persons were convicted and executed at the hands of mobs.

Nine of the number lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six were taken from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states, and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officers of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississipfi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Texas 1.

UPPER SANDUSKY O. CHIEF
DEC. 29, 1924

LYNCHINGS IN 1924.

The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number, thirtythree, for the year 1923 and fortyone less than the numbers, fiftyseven, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails. There were fortyfive instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirtyseven in southern states. In thirtysix of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences. Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law; two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in atercation, one; wounding man, one. The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows; Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Cleveland Plain Dealer
JANUARY 3, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Robert G. Moton, principal of Tuskegee college, has given out a statement of lynchings for 1924. The total for the year aggregated 16, which is the smallest number since records of lynchings have been kept. Three were 32 during 1923 and 57 in 1922. Of those lynching during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails. The report further shows that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In 9 cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of the cases during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennesee, 1; Texas, 1.

The data furnished is encouraging though 1924 may simply have been an off year in the gentle patime. Encouragement, however, is given those inveighed against the spirit of lawlessness and contempt of order which have resulted in lynchings.

CHATTANOOGA TENN. NEWS
JANUARY 5, 1925

The South Reforming?

Notes the Springfield Republican:

Tuskegee's annual report on lynchings is the most encouraging one published in many years—probably the most encouraging one relating to this crime in the United States ever compiled, if account be taken of the growth of population. Only sixteen persons were lynched in 1924. The significance of these figures may be appreciated by recalling that in the thirty years between 1889 and 1918, inclusive, 3,224 persons in the United States were lynched, or an average of about 107 lynchings a year. The influences now restraining the lynching tendency so notably are especially at work in the south. This appears in the fact that of the forty-five instances in the past year when lynchings were prevented by officers of the law, thirty-seven occurred in the southern states.

This paper has had occasion to express gratification over the apparent progress being achieved against the lynching evil, hence has no serious fault to find with the foregoing paragraph. There is a feature of it, however, which may be considered almost as amusing as interesting. The Republican is one of the fairest papers in the country, yet it cannot let the matter pass without intimating that it is in the south where an evidence of the decline of barbarism has been discovered. A patronizing feeling seems to be the inevitable New England attitude toward the south.

There is cause for universal felicitation over the indicated abandonment of lynching, however. The south has been a grievous sinner in this uncivilized practice, but circumstances in this section have been radically different from those prevailing elsewhere. The fashion of holding the south up to manufactured contempt has never had a just foundation, all things considered. The Republican has never specially emphasized the fact that the rioting and pillage attendant upon a certain policeman's strike was in Massachusetts, or intimated that the Herrin massacre could only have occurred in Illnos.

AMARILLO TEX. NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 SET LOW RECORD

Special to The News

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

YOUNGSTOWN, O. TELEGRAM
DEC. 31, 1924

16 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. THIS YEAR

Fewest Since Records Of Crimes Have Been Kept

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — In at least one phase of maintaining law and order the United States this year made the best record in its history.

There were only 16 lynchings in 1924, less than half the number recorded in 1923 and the fewest since records of lynchings have been compiled.

All of the 16 victims in 1924 were colored. Six of them were taken from jails and three from officers on the way to prison.

The offenses charged included four murders, one attack on a man and 11 crimes against women.

Florida led in the mob law record with five lynchings, Mississippi and Georgia each had two, while one each was charged against Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Since 1895, when there was 171 lynchings, the highest number known, a total of 2,419 persons have been lynched in this country. This is an average of more than 80 a year

Lynchings - 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.

8 a (2)

1728

OAKLAND, CAL.
POST ENQUIRER
January 1, 1925

LYNCHING SHOWN ON DECREASE BY REPORT

2055

A new low mark for lynchings was established in the United States in 1924, according to a report made public today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a school for colored students at Tuskegee, Ala.

Sixteen persons, all negroes, were lynched in 1914, 17 less than in 1923, when 33 met their death by this means, says the report. In 1922 lynchings totaled 57, nearly four times the total for 1924.

Nine of the persons lynched since records have been kept were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails, according to the report.

OFFICERS PREVENT LYNCHING

Forty-five instances are noted in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states.

In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed, the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers, the report sets forth.

Few persons were arrested for connection with lynchings and fewer still were convicted. Of the 19 brought into court in1924, only five were convicted and these were given jail sentences.

VARIOUS ACCUSATIONS

Of the 16 negroes lynched in 1924, seven were accused of rape or attempted rape, four were accused of killing, three of insulting a woman, one of attacking a woman and one of wounding a man.

Five of the lynchings occurred in Florida, says the report.

PALO ALTO, CAL.—TIMES
December 29, 1924

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 CUT TO 50 PCT. OF '23 TOTAL

1923

Tuskegee Institute Records Show Only 16 Persons Were Mob Victims

Only 16 persons were lynched during 1924, showing a reduction of less than 50 per cent of the 1923 total, according to records made public today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept; 35 persons were lynched in 1923 and 57 in 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails, and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were conviced. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows. Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

SALT LAKE, UTAH
TRIBUNE
January 1, 1925
851

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Robert M. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has furnished the Tribune with the lynching record of the United States for the past year. The figures as compiled show there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and forty-one less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails, and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched, all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape, or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

2055

Westminster S. C. Sun
X Tribune
1-13-25

ONLY SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS DURING YEAR 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charges as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assualt, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Negroes, Ala
X Georgian
1-8-25

BIG DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

16 PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924 AGAINST 33 FOR 1923. FLORIDA LED WITH 5. ALL LYNCHED WERE NEGROES.

The following is extracts from an article prepared by the principal of Tuskegee Institute for negroes, showing the number of lynchings for 1924 and the states in which same occurred:

"I send the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number (33) for the year 1923.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5 Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1 Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1."

West Virginia Miss
X Leader
1-9-25

LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR 1924

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research.

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number (33) for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number (57) for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern. In 36 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1;

Commerce Ga
X News
1-8-25

A DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Ala. Dec. 31, 1924.

Editor News:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thns saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted raye 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3, attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. Morton, Principal.

Amherst, Va.
X Progress
1-8-25

16 LYNCHED IN 1924

Smallest Number Of Mob Victims, According To Tuskegee Records.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated; six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State as given by the report, follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes.

Bamberg, S.C
X Herald
1-8-25

Decrease in Lynching Gratifying for Year

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 fewer than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Rockville, N.C
X Review
1-2-25

DEATHS BY MOB FOR LAST YEAR SHOW DECLINES

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 2.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number of any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as:
Criminal assault, 5.
Attempted criminal assault, 2.
Murder, 1.
Killing an officer of the law, 2.
Insulting women, 3.
Attacking woman, 1.
Killing man in altercation, 1.
Wounding men, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows:
Florida, 5.
Georgia, 2.
Illinois, 1.
Kentucky, 1.
Louisiana, 1.
Mississippi, 1.
Missouri, 2.
South Carolina, 1.
Tennessee, 1.
Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Camden S. C
X Chronicle
1-2-25

LYNCHINGS GROW LESS

Only Sixteen Met Death at Hands of Mobs in Past Year

Tuskogee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today, by the department of records and research of Tuskogee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Mason, principal, said the compilation shows 17 fewer than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal asault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follow: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Kershaw, S.C
X Era
1-7-25

Deaths By Mobs Show Decline.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Millwood, Ga
X News
1-8-25

BIG DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

16 PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924 AGAINST 33 FOR 1923. FLORIDA LED WITH 5. ALL LYNCHED WERE NEGROES.

The following is extracts from an article prepared by the principal of Tuskegee Institute for negroes, showing the number of lynchings for 1924 and the states in which same occurred:

"I send the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number (33) for the year 1923.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1;

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

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Jan.-Dec.

1732

Cochran-Ga
X Journal
1-1-25

Lynchings Decreased During Past Year

We are just in receipt of a letter from the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute with the following concerning lynchings:

There were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Dalton, Ga.
X Citizen
1-1-25

There were only two lynchings in Georgia during the year 1924. Two too many. In the United States there were sixteen lynchings, distributed as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one. All were negroes. Only seven were charged with rape.

Thomson Ga
X Progress
1-2-25

ONLY 16 LYNCHED DURING YEAR

The following report on lynchings during the year 1924 is submitted by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee, Ala.:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number (33) for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number (57) for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offences charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Florence-Ala
news
1-2-25

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 DOWN TO LOWEST POINT

FEWER SUCH CRIMES THAN IN ANY YEAR SINCE RECORDS HAVE BEEN KEPT.

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Fewer lynchings occured during 1924 than in any year since records have been kept, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Records and research at Tuskeegee Institute. Only sixteen persons were lynched in the past year, none of which were in Alabama.

The number for 1924 was 17 less than in 1923 when the number was 33 and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Nine of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

Officers prevented lynching in 45 instances, eight of these instances being in Northern States and 37 in the South. Among the number saved from the noose in this manner were two women, one white and one negro.

Prisoners were removed or the guards augmented in 36 cases where lynching were prevented while in nine cases armed force was used to repel would be lynchers. Four persons were indicted during the year on charges of being connected with lynching mobs. Five of a total of nineteen persons before the courts were convicted and received jail sentences.

All of the sixteen lynching victims during the year were negros, it was said, only seven, or less than one-half being put to death being charged with statutatory charges.

The lynchings occurring in ten states are as follows.

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; and Texas 1.

The decline in this brand of lawlessness has shown a noticeable decrease in late years, culminating in 1924 with the smallest number ever recorded.

NASHVILLE, TENN. BANNER
DEC 21 1924

The national council of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States, has given recognition to the colored associations by electing John Hope, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., to the highest governing body of the council, the general board, composed of thirty-three men from the country at large.

T 58

Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, has announced that the thirty-fourth annual Tuskegee Negro conference will be held at the institute Jan. 28 and 29.

Founded by Dr. Booker T. Washington to improve the condition of the farmers, the Tuskegee Negro conference has grown to be national in its scope. Farmers, agriculturists, teachers, welfare workers and other groups interested in agriculture and rural life, gather from all parts of the country to discuss and solve their particular problems.

Milton-Ala
X Gazette
1-2-25

BUT SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS IN 1924, COMPARED WITH THIRTY-THREE IN YEAR OF 1923

Tuskeegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskeegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault 5; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law 2; insulting women 3; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which ylnchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follow; Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1, Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolino 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

SAVANNAH, GA., Press.

DEC 30 1924

Only 16 Persons Lynched in U. S. in 1924--New Low Level

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 30.—A new low level in the number of lynchings in the United States was set for 1924, according to the annual report of Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, made public today. During the year only 16 persons were lynched, showing a decrease of 17 in comparison with 1923 and 41 less than the number in 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Prevented Lynchings.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken: In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

All Negroes.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with assault or attempted assault.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; assault, 5; attempted assault, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5, Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Ellerton Ga
X news
1-1-25

FEWER ARE LYNCHED IN YEAR OF 1924

Report From Tuskegee Institute Gives an Excellent Showing for Past Twelve Months.

Principal R. R. Moton sends the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being gconnected with lynching mobs were indicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas. 1.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Times
JAN 5 - 1925

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS.

Some of our northern friends are attributing the decrease of lynchings noted in the south during the last year to the exodus of negroes to the northern and western states. An analysis of conditions will not bear out this idea. Such a notion fails to give credit to the faithful and persistent educational crusade that has been made by the southern press, southern pulpit and southern officials, against this demoralizing and barbarous evil. It fails, also, to give credit to the advancement made by the negro himself in moral and educational enlightment. The negro is learning that crimes against women and children inevitably lead to mob violence and the record of the past year shows a decrease in that capital offense. It will be found that public sentiment is (1) against lynch law and that it is making itself more potential every year; and (2) that the negro himself is progressing in knowledge and has a keener perception not alone of his duties as a citizen but his partial responsibility for the activities of the mob.

At any rate there were fewer crimes against women and children committed by negroes last year, and there was as a consequence fewer lynchings. It is noteworthy, too, that there were fewer savage murders in the list of negro crimes last year than during any preceding like period.

It is given to us of the south, therefore, to think that we are progressing toward a better understanding of our duties and obligations to society, the state and to one another—and the southern people like to think and believe that the negro is sharing that better understanding.

Montgomery Ala
Advertiser
1-2-25

AGAIN, NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA.

Alabama has gone two years without a lynching—an extraordinary record, and one in which all our people should take pride. No lynchings were reported in 1923, and now upon looking over the record we find none were reported in 1924.

In his annual summary of lynching statistics in the United States, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, says:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since the records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States, and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 lynchings all were negroes; seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas and Oklahoma are the Southern States in the honor class with Alabama for 1924!

It is gratifying also to note that for the whole United States there were fewer lynchings in 1924 than for any year since lynching records have been kept. The mob has written an ugly record in America and has brought much reproach upon our country. It will be a proud day for America when no more lynchings are committed.

Nashville Tenn
Tennessean
1-1-25

An Improving Record.

According to statistics compiled by Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., the number of persons lynched in 1924 has been the smallest in any year since records of lynchings have been kept. There were fifty-seven lynchings in 1922, thirty-three in 1923 and sixteen in 1924, which means that for the last three or four years lynchings have been decreasing at the rate of about 6 per cent a year.

Nine of the persons lynched this year were taken from the hands of the law—six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. Of the sixteen victims of mob law, all were negroes, seven or less than half of whom were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were murder. 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of law, 2; insulting woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, eight of the preventions being in northern and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken, while in the nine other cases armed force was used to repel the mobs. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Nineteen persons were included in the indictments, five of whom were convicted and given jail sentences.

If officers of the law had been determined to protect their prisoners in the nine cases in which persons were taken from the hands of the law and lynched, there probably would have been only seven lynchings in 1924. It is encouraging to note the improvement from year to year in the lynching record, but there still will be room for improvement as long as there is one lynching a year. The sixteen lynchings this year were seventeen less than the number for last year and forty-one less than the year before, but they

Lynchings - 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

1733 Gal 2

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
JANUARY 5, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee institute, the smallest number in the institute records and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.

While we hope that the decrease of this violence is truly indicated, the question occurs whether it comes from the greater restraint and sense of law and order and justice or whether it has any relation to the spirit of indifference to the adequate administration of criminal justice manifest in many communities.

We cannot say that the courts have so maintained a code of punishment which would satisfy the citizens that law was inexorable when guilt was proved. At least in this state such is not the case. We do not know of another time when it was so difficult to bring the known guilty to proper punishment or so easy for the criminal to walk away from the penalty.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy because of this. We may hope that as the social sense increases in the citizenship criminal justice will find its way to function as a law abiding community requires it to for the general safety and security.

The alternative to self-protection is protection under the law.

AGAIN, NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA

Alabama has gone two years without a lynching—an extraordinary record, and one in which all our people should take pride. No lynchings were reported in 1923, and now upon looking over the record we find none were reported in 1924.

In his annual summary of lynching statistics in the United States, Dr. R. R Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute says:

Jan. 3 1925

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since the records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States, and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 lynchings all were negroes; seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas and Oklahoma are the Southern States in the honor class with Alabama for 1924!

It is gratifying also to note that for the whole United States there were fewer lynchings in 1924 than for any year since lynching records have been kept. The mob has written an ugly record in America and has brought much reproach upon our country. It will be a proud day for America when no more lynchings are committed.

DECREASED LYNCHING

It has been announced that the lynching record of the year is considerably lower than in former years, and to the honor of Georgia only one is recorded, and this one too many. Florida led all of the states. This fine record is made mainly by the effort of the Inter-racial Committee in its campaign for better feeling between the races and a deeper regard for law and order. While this is a fine record and is heartily acclaimed yet it is hoped that the coming year will find it completely obliterated.

Jan.—Dec.
1733

ONLY 16 NEGROES LYNCHED IN 1924, RECORDS REVEAL

Decline From 33, Record of 1923, Is Shown—Two of 17 Occurred in State of Georgia.

Tuskegee, Ala., December 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

1-1-25

The compilation gives the offenses charges as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

LYNCHINGS DECREASE; 1924 SETS LOW MARK

Only Sixteen Fell Victims to Mobs During Year.

FLORIDA LEADS THE LIST

Forty-five Instances Where Officers of Law Prevented Lynchings Are Recorded—All of the 16 Victims Were Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were only 16 lynchings in the United States during 1924, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. This is the smallest number in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails. 1-1-25

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five, attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

1924 With 16 Lynchings, Holds Record as Low Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons, all negroes, were lynched in 1924, the smallest annual number since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

In making the report public R. R. Moton, Principal, said the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Six of the victims were taken from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The offenses charged were.

Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

Lynchings occurred by States as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Mocksville - N.C
X Record -
1-7-25

Deaths By Mobs Show Decline.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

NEW YORK CITY POST
JANUARY 2, 1925

LAST YEAR SHOWS the lowest number of lynchings in this country since the keeping of such dark records was begun. In 1923 there were thirty-three of these mob murders. In 1924 only sixteen persons, all negroes, were put to death by "Judge Lynch." Public opinion, rather than the threat of Federal legislation, is bringing about this betterment. The Southern States, with thirteen of these cases, retain their evil eminence in this form of crime; but Illinois carries the stigma for one and Missouri for two of such murders.

Nashville Tenn Herald — 1-2-25

TWO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA DURING 1924 SAYS REPORT

THE LYNCHING RECORDS SHOW A GREAT DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JUST PAST.

The following Lynching record is furnished by R. M. Melton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute from the department of Records and Research.

There were 16 persons Lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nnine of persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 2 women 1 white and one colorde were among those saved. 8 of these preventions of lynching were in Northan States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed are the guards augmented or other precautions taken In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. of the 19 persons thus before the ccurts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted to rape.

The offense charged were: Murder one; rape 5; attempting rape two; killing officer of the law 2 insulting woman, 3, attacting woman, 1 killing man in altercation. 1 wounding man

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows, Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1.

Year Ending Shows Marked Decline In Number of Lynchings

Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute Cites 16 Lynchings For 1924 Which Is Smallest Number Recorded

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot 1-3-25

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, gives the following report on lynchings, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 frm jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

The following report by James Weldon Johnson, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

The average number of lynchings per year for thirty years prior to 1919 was 107; the recent figures were:

1919	83
1920	65
1921	64
1922	61
1923	28
1924 (to October 25)	9

This decline he attributes to the campaign against this practice in which the Association has taken a leading role, spending in one concerted effort to have enacted the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill, $50,000, holding 2,500 mass meetings and distributing facts concerning this evil throughout the world.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Times-U[nion]
JAN 1 - 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYCHED IN 1924

Tuskegee Report Shows 17 Less Than Recorded in 1923.

By the Associated press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924 the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilations gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Tennessean, Nash. Star
JAN 3 - 1925

Alabama Maintains Its Record For No Lynchings

Alabama during the year 1924 maintained its record for having no lynchings during the year. The showing is one in behalf of law and order that should give cause for much gratification to the people of this state. Lynchings are merely the exercise of mob violence, by which the law is set at defiance and the angry passions of mob members are given full sway. Where trials are prompt and punishment speedy and adequate, there is no excuse for mob violence, and it is a tribute to Alabama justice that the law has been permitted to take its course in this state.

Figures on lynching, announced for the year by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, show that 16 persons, all negroes, were lynched in the United States last year. This, according to R. R. Moton, principal of the Institute, is 17 less than in 1923, when the number of lynchings was 33.

A feature of the report is the statement that officers of the law prevented lynchings in 45 attempted instances, evidencing the ability of the constituted auhorities to prevent mob violence in many cases.

In the lynchings reported, the offenses charged were: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

Lynchings occurred by states as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Durham, N.C. Herald
JAN 2 - 1925

DECREASE IN LYNCHING.

The department of records and research of Tuskegee institute announces that during the past year there were 16 persons lynched in the United States, which is 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922. That is a most encouraging report, and reveals the fact that the people are finally realizing that the law should be supreme. Of course there will be lynchings as long as human passions exist. There are crimes which arouse the uncontrollable ire of men, and in the heat of that passion, they forget themselves, forget the majesty of the law, forget everything except the desire to secure prompt revenge upon the culprit who committed the heinous crime.

The Tuskegee report shows something else that is encouraging. It shows that the officers of the law are more active in protecting prisoners in their custody than ever before. Last year there were 45 alleged attempts to get possession of prisoners charged with serious crime. Eight of these attempts which failed were sent to other prisons and in nine cases the officers used force to repel the attacking party.

If the people will control their passions and reduce the number of lynchings it will result in the removal of the serious threat which hangs over the South in the form of the Dyer bill.

North Carolina is not one of the states in which a lynching was held last year. There are probably several reasons for that. One of them was the promptness with which Governor Morrison called in the militia upon the receipt of

Lynchings - 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

8 a(2) Jan. - Dec.

1734

COLUMBUS O. DISPATCH
JAN. 1, 1925

LAST YEAR'S LYNCHING RECORD.

Lynching was reduced by more than 50 per cent last year, from the record of the year preceding; and the record for that year was considerably the lowest since the keeping of accurate statistics was begun. During 1924 only 16 lives were taken in this lawless way, according to the statement which Principal R. R. Moton, of the Tuskegee Institute, gives out at the close of each year.

These 16 lynchings were confined to 10 states, Illinois accounting for one of them and Missouri for two. The rest were in the South, and Florida held a bad pre-eminence with five cases. Georgia, with two, was the only other state showing more than a single case. The victims were all negroes, and only about half the cases, if we are rightly informed, were occasioned by attacks upon women.

Nine of the 16 victims were taken from the hands of the law and lynched. Six were seized from jails and the other three from officers outside. It is worth noting, however, that in 45 other instances officers of the law prevented probable lynchings. It is highly gratifying to see the number of lynchings dwindle so rapidly but no one who has the best interests of the entire country at heart can be entirely satisfied until the annual record of lynchings becomes permanently blank. There never has been and there never can be any justification for lynchings, where the courts and the laws are functioning, as we like to think they are in this country.

BATAVIA (N.Y.) NEWS
January 2. 1925

LYNCHING STATISTICS.

In the year 1924, according to the figures compiled by the Tuskegee ((Ala.) Institute, the lynchings in the United States numbered 16. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than for 1923 and 41 less than for 1922.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
JANUARY 1. 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GIVES OUT STATISTICS COMPILED BY ITS DEPARTMENT.

Special to The News.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31. Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research by Tuskegee Institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched in any years since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is seventeen fewer than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

DOTHAN, ALA., EAGLE
JANUARY 1, 1925.

NEW RECORDS SET IN LYNCHING CASES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number of any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as:

Criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault two; murder one; killing of officers of the law, two; insulting women 3; attacking women 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1, Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

MAYSVILLE (KY) BULLETIN
JANUARY 3 192[illegible]

...SS LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 3 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation, 1 wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

PLATTSBURG (N.Y.) PRESS
January 1. 1925

Only Sixteen Lynched In 1924, Tuskegee Institute Reports

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six of them from jails, and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the reportt, follows:

Florida five; George 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

ST. JOSEPH MO' NEWS PRESS
JANUARY 9, 1925

PROGRESS AGAINST LYNCHING

One of the triumphs of 1924 was the reduction in the nation's lynching record by more than 50 per cent and it is a gratifying fact that 1923 showed a like improvement over 1922. The Tuskegee Institute reports a total of only sixteen instances of fatal mob violence in the United States last year. One of these was in Missouri, one in Illinois and most of the others in the Southern states.

This comparative restraint on the part of the citizenship is most encouraging, though not easily accounted for, as the supposed cause of most lynchings—failure of the law to punish certainly and adequately—has not been corrected. Courts of many states still adhere to methods which frequently defeat justice. President Taft, in his first message to congress, said: "I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings is directly due to the uncertainties and injustice growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts." Yet if Mr. Taft was right we have here the curious example of a cure, or at least an improvement, preceding the remedy.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy cause of this. We may hope that, as the social sense increases in the citizenship, criminal justice will find its way to function as lawabiding communities require it to function, for the general safety and security. Incidentally, the case for federal intervention in the states to prevent lynchings and bring mob leaders to justice has been weakened.

SHREVEPORT LA. JOURNAL
JANUARY 1. 1925

ONLY ONE LYNCHING IN STATE DURING YEAR JUST CLOSED

Record for 1924 Shows Big Decrease in Activities on Part of Mobs.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any years since records have been kept, according to a state[illegible]

sued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail, and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The state in which lynching occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., HERALD
DECEMBER 31, 1924.

A Minimum of Lynching in 1924

THE YEAR now passing is remarkable in that it has witnessed a fewer number of lynchings throughout the country than in any year since a record of lynchings has been kept, according to announcement by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute. Whether it marks a gradual passing of mob law, a greater respect for constituted law or a more determined attitude on the part of officers only future years will tell.

In the year now ending, says the Tuskegee Institute, 16 persons were lynched. This number is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

Also significant was the fact that in 45 instances officers of the law prevented lynchings. Among those saved were two women, one white and one negro. Eight of the preventions were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus brought before the courts, five were convicted, being given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged included: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

PLATTSBURG (N.Y.) SENTINEL
January 2, 1925

Only Sixteen Lynched In 1924, Tuskegee Institute Reports

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 21.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced toda yby the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six of them from jails, and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the reportt, follows:

Florida five; George 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were ne[gro], according to the report.

HARRISBURG, MO., STAR-J[OURNAL]
JANUARY 1, 1925

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and thirty-seven in Southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentnces.

Of th sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Principal.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Alabama, reports that 16 persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number since records have been kept. Officers of the law prevented lynchings in 45 instances.

1924 LYNCHINGS SHOWED MARKED DECREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1—According to figures made public here this week by the Department of Records and Research, white Americans' taste for human flesh is somewhat abating, judging from the number of lynchings recorded during the past year.

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.

1736

8 a (2)

Record Shows Decrease in Lynching—45 Instances of Prevention By Law Officers

RECORD FOR 1924 IS SEVENTEEN LESS THAN 1923 AND FORTY-ONE LESS THAN 1922

Only Seven of Victims Charged With Rape or Attempted Rape

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Record Shows Lynchings Are On Decrease

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31—Records of the year, compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, reveal the information that there were 16 persons lynched in 1924.

This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year, 1923, and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, insulting woman 3, attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1, wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

Tuskegee, Ala
X Home—
1-1-25

1924 LYNCHINGS NUMBER ONLY 16

Total is the Smallest of Any Previous Year Says The Report

TUKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any previous year since records have been kept, according to statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute. Only 16 persons were lynched during the year or 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than 1922 when 57 met such than for 1922 when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

Dr. Moton's report says further:

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were indicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured, and the number in each state were as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1."

MACON, Ga. TELEGRAPH

JAN 2 - 1925

DAWN

There is decided encouragement in the report published yesterday from R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, that only sixteen persons were lynched during the year 1924, which, according to the records, is the smallest number of lynchings since reports have been kept. Georgia has taken rapid strides in pulling itself from the mire of degeneracy and barbarianism by reducing the number of lynchings in its border to only two, a marked improvement over the year 1899, when 26 Negroes were put to death by mobs in Georgia.

Another feature of the report, however, will bring increased faith in the common courage of law-enforcement officers. There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Nine of the sixteen persons lynched were taken from officers, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

While in the past there is one notable failure, somewhat recently, on the part of officers of the law here, upon the whole our officials have been wisely alert in sensing danger and in taking the necessary precautionary measures to avert even the possibilities of lynchings. The report has been neither confirmed nor denied, but in one particular instance Bibb County's officers are said to have taken the precaution of installing guns and extra guards at the jail to prevent trouble.

The safety and security of the Bibb jail, which is largely due to the officers who operate and control it, is recognized throughout Middle Georgia. Many accused men have found a haven behind its iron doors when embryo mobs were howling for their bodies.

But aside from the number of lynchings, the report reveals that only Negroes have suffered from mob law during 1924. Two white men were lynched in Georgia in 1915, which are the last white lynchings of record in the State. In 1895, Georgia mobs put four whites to death. The latest report, as previously, indicates that women were involved in the majority of cases in which lynchings were a result.

The report gives an irrefutable slap to the calumny against Georgia in the book, The Fire In the Flint, by the Negro, Walter F. White. White attempts to point to the bondage in which he charges the Negroes of the South are kept by Southern prejudices, but he presents a picture which although it may be understood by those who are familiar with real conditions, is easily misconstrued by those who know nothing of the problems of the South. The main point in which White's book is made ridiculous by the report is his assertion that lynchings are caused by white women who "squeal" on Negroes for self-protection. White holds himself up as an investigator of lynchings, but in the 1924 report he should find new food for thought. Any man who has lived long enough in the South to have become acclimated will hold a mental resentment for the slurs he throws at the chastity of womanhood in an effort to make his point.

Florida leads the country with the stain of five lynchings on its escutcheon; Georgia and Missouri come second with two each, and six other States trail along with one each charged against them. Georgia for many years, according to the records, either led or was among the leaders in the number of lynched persons, but this most recent report gives the State hope for a perfect record for 1925. Vast improvement has been made throughout the country, particularly in view of the fact that the record has dropped from 255 in 1892 to 16 last year.

Various factors enter into the decrease. Inter-racial councils are helping. The pulpit too, is having weight in arousing the public to a realization of the filth of degeneracy and illiteracy in which lynching States were wallowing, but the concerted effort by newspapers throughout the nation is probably responsible more than any other single factor in pointing the finger of scorn at the ignorance and ignominy of the belief that mobs collected under the heat of passion are bigger and more effective than proper law enforcement.

The report of 1924, which shows a decrease of 17 in the total number of lynchings, should give the nation high hope that education has seeped in sufficiently to counteract the pre-historic influences that have a tendency to destroy the foundations of civilization.

1924 Lynching Report Shows Lowest Record

Chicago Tribune 1-2-25

The year 1924 had 16 lynchings according to information sent out by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. Every year this department makes an exhaustive study and keeps a thorough record of this phase of American life. It is one of the accurate agencies by which the public is kept informed of these depredations.

The number of persons lynched last year—none of whom were white—is the lowest figure recorded since the department began to function. In 1923 there were 33 lynchings and in 1922 57 persons were deprived of their lives without the due process of law.

Nine of the persons lynched in 1924 were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers just outside of jails. In 45 instances the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white, were saved. Eight preventions were in northern states.

In 36 of these attempts prisoners were removed or the guards augmented. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel white mobs. Nineteen persons were arrested for activity with mobs, five being indicted, convicted and given jail sentences.

The offenses charged against the mob victims were: Murder, 1; attempted rape, 2; rape, 5; killing an officer, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing men in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

Florida leads in the 1924 report with five lynchings to her credit. Georgia and Mississippi tie for second honors with two, while Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas have one each.

This list does not attempt to include those unrecorded lynchings that take place yearly on the peonage farms, where bodies are hidden and murders of all descriptions are carried out by southern whites on different pretexts. There are many instances where men are killed by individuals because of some fancied slight and there are numerous instances where policemen mob people and shoot them down in cold blood—but these are not recorded as lynchings.

RICHMOND, VA., Times

JAN 2 - 1925

Lynchings Decline.

MAJOR R. R. MOTON, principal of Tuskegee Institute, gives some interesting figures on lynchings in the United States during the past year He finds that there was a notable decline in the number of unlawful executions. In 1924 sixteen persons, all negroes, met their death at the hands of mobs, as against thirty-three who perished in this manner the year before. Thus it will be seen that the mortality rate under the lynch law was reduced by more than 50 per cent. The sixteen who were executed by mobs in 1924 may be compared further with the fifty-seven who met a like fate in 1922. This comparison is even more encouraging, since it shows that due processes of law are being relied upon more and more for the exaction of justice.

The decline in the number of lynchings must be a source of gratification to every American who is honestly interested in the preservation of law and order. To do a man to death without a fair trial for the fixing of guilt is abhorrent in the last degree. Not only does it violate our statute law, but it is foreign to all notions of justice that were born in us. Lynching has no place in a civilization such as ours, and those who engage in it should be dealt with no less sternly than any other murderers.

Unfortunately, most lynchings take place in the South. The reason for this is patent. Men in this section of the country are more frequently and more greatly provoked than are Americans who live under different conditions But because they do have some ground for brutal manifestations is no reason why they should not curb passion and allow the law to take its course. It is a matter of keen satisfaction that, apparently, an era is approaching which will be free of this sort of lawlessness.

Lynching Record For 1924 Shows Big Decrease Over Preceding Years, Being 17 Less Than In 1923. 41 Under 1922

Forty-five Lynchings Were Prevented By Officers Of The Law, 37 In Southern States, Eight In the North—19 Lynchers Were Indicted. and Five Convicted

Memphis Ap

The number of lynchings during 1924 sixteen, was the smallest since the keeping of records was begun by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, according to the statement issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, president, on January 1, 1925.

This is seventeen less than in 1923, when 33 were lynched, and 41 less than in 1922, when the victims numbered 57. Nine of those lynched were taken from hands of the law, six from jails, and three from officers of the law outside of jails. 1-3-25

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States, and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before tahe courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 1 Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Chicago Daily Tribune Jan. 2, 1925

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee institute, the smallest number in the institute records and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.

While we hope that the decrease of this violence is truly indicated, the question occurs whether it comes from the greater restraint and sense of law and order and justice or whether it has any relation to the spirit of indifference to the adequate administration of criminal justice manifest in many communities.

We cannot say that the courts have so maintained a code of punishment which would satisfy the citizens that law was inexorable when guilt was proved. At least in this state such is not the case. We do not know of another time when it was so difficult to bring the known guilty to proper punishment or so easy for the criminal to walk away from the penalty.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy because of this. We may hope that as the social sense increases in the citizenship criminal justice will find its way to function as a law abiding community requires it to for the general safety and security.

The alternative to self-protection is protection under the law.

Kinston N.C
Press-

JAN 1 - 1925

LYNCHING RECORD IS ENCOURAGING.

The lynching record for 1924 is the lowest since the statistics have been kept, according to a statement issued by the Tuskegee Institute. There were sixteen victims of mob violence in 1924 as compared with 33 in 1923 and considerably larger numbers in years gone. While the 1924 record is not good on its face, from the comparative standpoint it is encouraging and reflects the influence of the efforts for better racial relations and the agitation for orderly processes in dealing with crime and the criminal.

All of the victims for 1924 were negroes. The offenses charged against those who were summarily dealt with are listed as follow: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; and wounding man, 1; Florida contributed 5 of the victims; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennesses, 1 and Texas, 1. Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law. Against this record there were 46 attempts at lynching which

that North Carolina should have
year without any lynching
were several instances where
violence. There

Lynchings-1924.
Reportson, Sent Press.

Franklin, Va
Democrat
1-15-25

16 LYNCHED IN 1924

Smallest Number Of Mob Victims, According To Tuskegee Records.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated; six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State, as given by the report, follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes.

Covington, Va
Despatch
1-16-25

LYNCHINGS IN 1924

TO THE EDITOR: Sir—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynching were in Northern States and 37 Southern States. In 36 of the cas[es]

1737

prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. There were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON, Principal.
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 10, 1925

JACKSONVILLE FLA. TIMES UNION
JANUARY 1, 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

Tuskegee Report Shows 17 Less Than Recorded in 1923.

By the Associated press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924 the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilations gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Jan.-Dec.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Advocate
JANUARY 15, 192[5]

Sixteen persons, all negroes, were lynched in 1924, the smallest number of any year since records have been kept, Tuskegee Institute announces. The 1924 record was 17 less than the 33 records in 1923.

At first thought, the 1924 lynching record suggests that the United States is becoming more civilized and law-abiding. On second thought, it is recalled that other forms of violent crime, such as murder and robbery, did not decrease, but increased last year, so it is plain that falling off in mob murders does not necessarily indicate that Americans are forsaking lawless violence.

Perhaps, as the New York Times suggests, the explanation is that the South is learning that it must treat its negroes better if it hopes to keep them at home.

"One explanation that suggests itself," says the Times, "though its validity is not likely to be admitted in the South, is that states with large negro populations have been so disquieted and inconvenienced by the much discussed 'exodus' of black folk to the North that something like a general realization as to the wisdom of gentler treatment of these valuable workers has been produced. For with the 'exodus' the lynchings undoubtedly have had more than a little to do."

Shreveport La. - Journal

JANUARY 8, 192[5]

NO LYNCHING IN TEXAS DURING PAST TWO YEARS

Governor Neff has denied the statement made by the Tuskegee Institute, the Booker T. Washing school, that there was a lynching in Texas in 1924.

"There were no lynchings in Texas not only in 1924, but none in 1923", the Governor declared. "I have been charged with responsibility for lynching in Texas, and I want it known there were no lynching in the state for the past two years."

The Governor has written the heads of the negro school asking them to submit the date on which a negro was claimed to have been lynched, the place and the name of the alleged victim, he claimed.

YAKIMA, WASH., REPUBLIC
JANUARY 13, 1925

STATEMENT OF LYNCHING

Dr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, reports in his annual statement of lynchings that in 1924 16 persons, all of them negroes, were killed by mobs without due process of law. But this number is the smallest for any of the long period of years during which records have been kept of the results of lynch

law in the United States.

Examination of the records justifies the conclusion that the agitation against mob law is bearing gratifying fruit. In 1922, for example, 57 persons were lynched; last year 33. The fact remains, however, says the Chicago News, that the murder of 16 persons by mobs in a single year is a shameful record. Efforts to stop murder must be vigorously continued.

It is particularly reassuring to learn that almost everywhere officers of the law are exhibiting real vigor and determination in their efforts to protect prisoners from mob violence. There would have been many more lynchings in the last few years had not certain sheriffs and jailers done their legal and moral duty with courage and efficiency. The way to prevent mob violence is to make it unnecessary as well as to make it unsafe for the mobs.

Not long ago the proportions of the lynching evil made it a terrible reproach to American civilization. But once more the power of education and public opinion, re-enforced by well-considered legislation designed to promote enforcement of law and performance of official duty, has received striking illustration. Today no one doubts the the lynching evil is passing.

Times-Union
Jacksonville
Fla.

JAN

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

Tuskegee Report Shows 17 Less Than Recorded in 1923.

By the Associated press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924 the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilations gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Alamance N.C.
Gleaner
1-8-25

Deaths By Mobs Show Decline.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Homer La. Journal 1737

JANUARY 14, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

The colored institute located at Tuskegee, Ala., keeps a pretty close record on the lynchings each year. And in a late statement the institute issued the following:

"Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923 and 41 less than 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The States in which lynchings occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5, Georgia, 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, and Texas 1.

Van Alstyne Leader

JANUARY 8. 1925

FREE FROM LYNCHING, SAYS NEFF

Austin, Texas, Jan. 2.—Although records in the Governor's office show no report of a lynching occurring in Texas during the year 1924, the lynching of a negro near Schulenburg was recalled at the Adjutant General's Department and check is being made of the records in that department to ascertain the name of the mob's victim and date of his execution. Adjt. Gen. T. D. Barton's recollection is that the lynching occurred at a time when Gov. Neff was out of the State and while Lieut. Gov. T. W. Davidson was acting Governor.

"No request was made for rangers if I remember right," said Gen. Barton. "The negro had been lynched before we had been advised of the trouble."

Before development of the report that there had been a lynching near Schulenburg, Gov. Neff announced Friday that his attention had been called to a press dispatch which stated that officials of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., had charged that one lynching occurred in Texas during 1924, and that he had sent a telegram to Tuskegee asking for the time and place and when the lynching occurred. The Governor further advised that no lynching had occurred in Texas in 1924 and that the same record prevailed in 1923.

Gov. Neff took occasion to say during the first two years of his administration he had been severely criticised by certain newspapers for not preventing lynchings in Texas, some of his critics going so far to charge that he did not even make an effort to stop the mob, but was given his entire attention to running down violators of the prohibition laws.

"In other words," said the Governor, "they intimated that I spent all of my time trying to catch the harmless little rabbits and could not see the big bears.

"Now that Texas has not witnessed a single lynching during the second term of my administration, I think it would be nothing but fair and just that these same critics say something complimentary in the change of conditions," the Governor added.

DALLAS (TEX.) TRIBUNE

JANUARY 10. 19[illegible]

LYNCHING OF 1924 LOWEST RECORDED

Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Jan. 9. The [illegible] data concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law ouside the jails.

There were 45 in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynching were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers, in 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempt rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder,1; rape, 5; attenpted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

Number of Negroes Summarily Executed Smaller Than In Many Years

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault 5; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State, as given by the report follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Times-Valdosta Ga.

JAN [illegible] 1925

1924 LYNCHINGS SMALLEST IN YEARS

Tuskegee Institute Records Indicate Tremendous Falling off in Tragedies

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Rober R. Moton, principal of the Tuskeegee Institute, gives out today the record of lynchings for the past year as compiled by the Institute in the department of records and research showing that sixteen persons were lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number of lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were : Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows; Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

SAN ANTONIO TEX. EXPRESS

JANUARY 4, 1925

1924 LYNCHING AT GRAPELAND

Posse Lets Relative of Abused Woman Kill Trapped Black.

NEFF INACCURATE

Claim of Clean Record For State Rests On Incomplete Record.

Further search of the files of San Antonio Express discloses that the one lynching charged against Texas in 1924, occurred at Grapeland, near Crockett, June 6, 1924. Governor Neff Friday denied that anyone had been lynched in Texas last year and denounced newspapers which earlier had criticized him, for not giving him credit for the record.

The Associated Press carried the following dispatch, June 7, 1924:

CROCKETT, Tex., June 7.—A negro charged with attacking a white woman at her home near Grapeland late Friday (June 6) was captured by a posse Saturday a few miles from the scene of the crime and shot to death by a relative of the negro's victim. No further trouble is anticipated. The woman was picking berries in a field when attacked.

A telegram from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Saturday said that it was the Grapeland killing which was listed by him as the one lynching in Texas during the year.

Paper Labor Press

Town Hannibal

Date Jan 14

12

Sixteen persons, all Negroes, were lynched in 1924, the smallest number of any year since records have been kept, Tuskegee Institute announces. The 1924 record was 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

At first thought, the 1924 lynching record suggests that the United States is becoming more civilized and law-abiding. On second thought, it is recalled that other forms of violent crime, such as murder and robbery, did not decrease but increased last year, so it is plain that falling off in mob murders does not necessarily indicate that Americans are forsaking lawless violence.

Perhaps, as the New York Times suggests, the explanation is that the South is learning that it must treat its Negroes better if it hopes to keep them at home.

"One explanation that suggests itself," says the Times, "though its validity is not likely to be admitted in the South, is that States with large Negro populations have been so disquieted and inconvenienced by the much discussed 'exodus' of black folk to the North that something like a general realization as to the wisdom of gentler treatment of these valuable workers has been produced. For with the 'exodus' the lynchings undoubtedly have had more than a little to do."

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Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Lincolnton N.C.
Times

JUL 15 1924

LYNCHING ON THE DECLINE

Records sent out recently by thee Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala., show that lynching is on the decline and that the past six months show fewer lynchings than in a like period for the past forty years. For the past six months only five lynchings has been reported. For the same period last year 5 were reported. Of the five lynchings the past six months two occurred in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolinan.

Fr... ...NUM, O.
Of... ...nies
JUL 10 19...

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, [illegible] and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

Sumter, S. C.
Daily Item

JUL 19 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

Fr... ...SANDUSKY, O.
Of... ...UNION
Date...
JUL 5-1924

New Low Lynch Record Established This Year

The records of the Research department of Tuskegee Institute show that the number of lynchings for the first six months of 1924 in the United States is the lowest of any in the forty years the Record and Research department of the college has been in operation.

The first six months of 1924 shows only five lynchings in the country, two in Florida, two in Georgia, one in South Carolina, as compared with 15 for the first six months of 1923; 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 36 for the first six months of 1921.

The Institute feels the report a most gratifying one and hopes it rightly is indicative of progress toward the final elimination of sentiment against lawless methods to punish crime.

Jan.—June.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
News
JUL 13 1924

Fewer Lynchings.

ANOTHER lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year, there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

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Eng
Butler Pa

JUL 8 1924

OME IMPROVEMENT

...ords for lynchings in the United ...s for the first six months of the ...t year show a marked decrease ...e number reported for the same ...f time during the preceding three years.

Statistics gathered by the principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, show that only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first half of 1924. Of this number, Florida and Georgia each had two and South Carolina one.

This record can only be appreciated as it should be by compariosn with the following: For first half of 1923, the number of lynchings was 15; for 1922 the number was 30 and for 1921 the total was 36.

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," Principal Moton of the Tueskegee Institute stys. "It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion."

National agitation against lynching has no doubt has a good effect in those states where the larger numbers of deaths of this kind have occurred. The Dwyer bill in congress has brought the crime of lynching to the front in a definite matter, and it is hoped that the effect upon the public mind has been salutary.

All of the persons lynched during the first half of 1924 were Negroes, but mob law has not always limited itself to persons of this race. Progress has been made towards eliminating the lynching evil, but it should be exterminated altogether.

Murfreesboro Tenn
Home Journal
7/11/24

Only Five Lynchings During Past 6 Months

The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute reports that there were only five lynchings in the entire country during the first six months of the present year. This was the lowest for that period of time during the 40 years in which records have been kept.

Spencer N.C.
News

LYNCHING ON DECREASE

JUL 11 1924

According to figures sent out from the Tuskeegee Normal in Albama lynchings in the south have about petered out as only 5 are reported from three states, Georgia 2, Florida 2 and South Carolina 1, during the first half of 1924. The first half of 1923 brought out 15, and the same period in 1921, 30 lynching. North Carolina does not appear on the list this year.

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Greenville Piedmont-Sun

JUL 14 1924

MOB VIOLENCE ON THE WANE

Renewed evidence that the forces of law and order are gaining on the forces of mob violence is to be found in the fact that only five lynchings were recorded in the United States from January 1 to June 30.. According to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute this record compares with fifteen fatalities attributed to mob violence in the same period last year, with thirty in the first half of 1922, and with thiry-six in 1921. The comparison is encouraging. The progressive decline in the number of fatal mob outbreaks points to the conclusion that influences of a permanent nature are at work to put an end to such occurrences. The same conclusion was suggested by the record of the calendar year 1923, in which the number of lynchings declined to twenty-eight, the smallest number ever reported for a twelve-month period.

Much remains to be accomplished. Twenty-eight lynchings a year are enough to bring reproach upon an enlightened people. Five in six months are five too many. But it is a distinct source of encouragement to observe steady progress toward the final goal of law and order. With recent favorable records in mind it no longer requires an exaggerated optimism to look forward to the day when lynchings will disappear and when justice will be meted out to lawbreakers by the courts and not by private individuals.—Norfolk Virginia Pilot.

[illegible] NEWS

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JUL 14 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD REDUCED.

Who says we are not getting better day by day in every way? In 1892 there were 255 lynchings in the United States, in 1893 there were 200 and 190 in 1894.

The number has been less than one hundred per year since 1908, as low as 38 in 1917, the lowest on record. That was less than three per month. If the record of the first six months of this year is maintained for the next six months of this year this low record will be beaten. Since 1917, the record has been in 1918, 64; in 1919, 83; in 1920, 61; in 1921, 64; in 1922, 57.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute:

Total number lynched, 5. Record by States—Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. Comparison of records—First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
JULY 9, 1924

REDUCED NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS.

It is indeed gratifying to note the lowest figures for lynchings in the South yet recorded. The report of the principal of Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of this year shows only five lynchings, as compared with fifteen in 1923, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

While this record is a source of gratification, there is yet much to be done to eradicate the mob spirit that still shows itself in certain States of the Union. While only five lynchings occurred, there was just five lynchings too many for an enlightened community. It is true that lynch law, and not civil law, cleared the West and Middlewest of horse thieves and cattle thieves and outlaws generally. In those times courts of justice were widely scattered, and pioneers dealt out a ready-made personal justice against the bad man with little regard for abstract principles of law. But with the increased facilities for speedy trials in the legalized courts of the land there remains no occasion for the rough justice of frontier days.

The last six months of the year should show no lynchings, and thus set a new record for obedience to civil law.

Centre Ala, News
7-11-24

[illegible]se in Lynchings.

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK., LEADER
JULY 18, 1924

DECREASE NOTED IN MOB VIOLENCE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With only five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, the lowest mark in any of the 40 years in which records have been kept was reached.

There were 15 lynchings in the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. Records are kept and announced by the research department of Tuskegee Institute.

All the victims this year have been negroes. The offenses against them were two for assault, two for attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law. The five cases took place in three states, Florida and Georgia having two each, and South Carolina, one.

TAYLOR, TEX., PRESS
JULY 13, 1924.

WEST LYNCHING RECORD

Below is the copy of a letter receivedfrom R. R. Morton Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama. In this letter Mr. Morton gives the Lynching record for the first six months of this year.

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year of 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. Itis encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. Allthe persons lynched were negroes.

Below is the record:
Total number lynched 5.
Offenses charged:
Rape three.
Attempted rape one.
Killing officer of the law, one.
Record by States:
Florida, two.
Georgia, two.
South Carolina, one.
Comparison of Records:
First 6 months of 1924, five.
First 6 months of 1923, fifteen.
First 6 months of 1922, thirty.
First 6 months of 1921, thirty six.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., [illegible]
Times

JUL 12 1924

LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES ONLY FIVE IN 1924

TUSKEGEE, July 5—(Special)—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year was divided as follows; Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1. All were negroes. hTe offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of an evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Carlisle Ky Mercury
7/18/24

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1924 LOWEST IN HISTORY

It is gratifying to note that during the first six months of 1924 only five persons, all colored, were lynched, according to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. The number is the lowest recorded in a similar period for any of the forty years in which records have been kept.

All of the five persons lynched were negroes, and the offenses charged were: rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. Two were mobbed in Florida, two in Georgie and one in South Carolina.

Comparatives figures for the past three years show 30 were lynched in the first six months of 1923, thirty in 1922, and thirty in the first six months of 1921.

Lynchings – 1924.
Reports on Scat Press.

Jan. – June.

1739

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JULY 13, 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS.

Only five lynchings occurred in the United States during the first half of this year, according to a report made public by Principal Moton of Tuskegee Institute. At that rate the country in 1924 will make the greatest single advance it has ever made toward abolition of "lynch law." A record of ten lynchings must be regarded as most gratifying, when we recall that the yearly average for this crime was 130 during the quarter century between 1885 and 1910. With a few exceptions, the number of lynchings has shown a progressive decrease every year during the forty in which records have been kept. Of late years the decrease has been more marked. During 1923, for instance, there were only 28, compared with 61 for the preceding year. An even greater decline is in prospect for this year.

Principal Moton regards this "as an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general," and attributes it to "the spread of influence of inter-racial co-operation." Undoubtedly he is correct in the first instance, and in the latter he is assuredly not much in error. The sentiment against lawlessness is fast reaching a strength that will not tolerate lynchings. Mobs do not thrive in communities where law enforcement officers can depend upon being upheld by the most influential section of public opinion, and in the face of certain condemnation from the outside world. That fact is evidenced by the number of officers who have in the past few years successfully defended their prisoners against lynching parties. Unfortunately there is no appreciable increase in the number of successful prosecutions for participation in mob outrages.

The present trend of events points toward a not distant future when a lynching will become as rare in the United States as it is in England.

ALLIANCE, O. REVIEW
JUL 10 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS

A report just issued shows that in the first six months of this year there were just five lynchings in the United States. This is in marked contrast from the number that took place in the corresponding period of time, last year. In 1923 there were fifteen lynchings; in 1922, 30 in 1921.

For forty years in which records have been kept there have not been so few lynchings in the first six months of any year.

The record shows that the first six months of this year there were two lynchings in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina.

From Oklahoman
Tex Dallas
7-12-24

Is the United States to lose its infamous distinctioin of being the nation with the worst lynching record on the face of the globe?

Figures on lynchings announced by Tuskegee Institute suggest that lynching is on the wane. Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The report of Tuskegee Institute is encouraging and every law-abiding citizen should rejoice that lynchings are decreasing. It is to be hoped that it indicates that the end of the lynching evil is close at hand. It may even indicate that the nation is ready to give up burning men alive, an outdoor "sport" that has become almost a national institution and which no other civilized nation tolerates.

* * *

Labor must be always on guard against the forces of reaction, which work day and night to undo the work of progress.

SAN LUIS OBISPO CAL
TELEGRAM
July 15, 1924

Fewer Lynchings

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

Savannah Ga
News

JUL 5 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS RECORDED

Tuskegee Institute Gives Figures For First Six Months of Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records of research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 26 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows, Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault, one attempted assault and one for killing of officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

Columbus, Ga Enquirer-Sun

JUL 4 1924

LYNCHINGS SHOW BIG DECREASE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—Five persons were lynched during the first six months of 1924 according to statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This is the lowest number of lynchings for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. The first half year of 1923 showed fifteen lynchings, the first half of 1922 showed thirty and the first half of 1921, thirty-six.

Of the persons lynched this year, three were charged with rape, one with attempted rape, and one with killing an officer of the law. Two of the victims were from Georgia, two from Florida, and one from South Carolina. All of the victims were negroes.

Brunswick Ga
News

JUL 4 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH DURING PAST SIX MONTHS

ONLY FIVE, LESS THAN FOR ANY SIX MONTHS IN THE PAST FORTY YEARS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4 (AP)—Only five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year—the lowest of any of the forty years a record has been kept—was announced today by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute.

During the six months Georgia had two lynchings, Florida two and South Carolina one.

Savannah, Ga. NEWS

JUL 5 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS RECORDED

Tuskegee Institute Gives Figures For First Six Months of Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records of research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 26 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows, Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault, one attempted assault and one for killing of officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

Augusta, Ga. HERAL

JUL 4 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHED IN U. S. THIS YEAR, TUSKEGEE REPORTS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced Friday by the department of records of research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1923, and 36 in 1921.

The lynchings this year were divided as follows:

Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

All were negroes.

The offenses against them were three assault, one attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures, "that the record this far fer the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment is a result of the appeal and influence of

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Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

Ledger

JUL 4 1924

Five Lynching In Six Months; Lowers Record

Tuskegee, Ala., Jhly 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records of research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault, three attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgement a result of the appeal and influence of interracial cooperation."

Lynchings – 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. – June.

1753

Fiskeville N.C. Citizen

JUL 5 1924

LYNCHINGS ARE AT LOWEST MARK IN FORTY YEARS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Fifteen Years Gazette

JUL 11 1924

LYNCHINGS SHOW STORY LAST

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of Records: First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
JULY 5, 1924

During the first six months of this year, only five lynchings have taken place throughout the United States, according to records kept by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. This is the lowest the lynching rate has reached during the past 40 years that a record has been kept. During the same period of time last year, 15 lynchings took place, while there were 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided, with Florida and Georgia having two each, and South Carolina, one.

LIBERTY, KY., NEWS
Wednesday, July 16, 1924

...eeking the next annual convention.

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES
Monday, July 7, 1924

Lynching Decreases.

To the Editor of The Times: The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged—Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by States—Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of Records—First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes. Your very truly,

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala.

Harrisonburg Ky. Democrat

JUL 8 1924

The Lynching Record

The Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute writes:

"The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Record and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing Officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgie	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
" " " " 1923	15
" " " " 1922	30
" " " " 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

HOPKINSVILLE KY. NEW ERA
Monday, July 7, 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN HALF YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 7.—The...were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months in the year, "the lowest for any first six months of any of the forty years dur-

...in which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

VALPARAISO, IND. VEDETTE
Saturday, July 5, 1924

Only Five Lynchings This Year.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced yesterday by Tuskegee Institute.

ENGLISH, IND., DEMOCRAT
Thursday, July 10, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

NEW YORK BULLETIN
JULY 7, 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN U. S.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 7.—Statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show that only [illegible] persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the year. This is the smallest number in forty years.

Atlanta Constitution
July 5 – 24

The Lynching Record For The First Six Months, 1924.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	
Attempted rape	
Killing officer of the law	
Record by states:	
Florida	
Georgia	
South Carolina	

Jan. – June
Gazette

JUL 8 1924

GOOD RECORD

During the first six months of the present year there occurred in the United States only five mob lynchings, much to the gratification of society. This record is the lowest for the first six months of any year during the forty which the records have been kept," according to the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute for negroes, which gave out the above information this week. The report does not mention the maximum for such a period in the forty years of record keeping, but it is known to have been more than once far in excess of the good record which has prevailed so far this year

an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment, a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal

Comparison of records:
First 6 months of 1924 5
First six months of 1923 15
First 6 months of 1922 30
First 6 months of 1921 36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is

Hazelle Ga.
Tifton
5

JUL 1924

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of Records: First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

ALBANY, GA. HERALD

JUL 13 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

For a good many years Tuskegee Institute, the widely known negro educational institution, has been keeping and issuing statistics on lynchings in the country. The reports have not only given the totals by states, but have shown what crimes or offences those put to death have been charged with.

The Tuskegee report for the first six months of 1924 showed the smallest total for a similar period in many years—six, as compared with thirty-six in the same period of 1921, and the lowest in forty years. It has been pointed to as a significant and highly gratifying evidence of improvement, and the hope is generally expressed that anti-lynchnig propaganda in the pulpit, the press and among straight-thinking citizens generally is having its effect.

The Asheville Citizen makes this comment on the report:

Has a genuine reaction against lynching come about? In the first six months of this year Tuskegee Institute reports only six executions by mobs, the lowest record for the first six months of any year in the past forty. In the same period of 1921, there were 36 lynchings.

It may be too early to boast, but these figures offer a solid basis for encouragement to every citizen who has hoped to see mob lawlessness stamped out. Such statistics must prove that the crimes which provoke lynchings have this year decreased; there must be a slow but steady gain of the forces of law over lawlessness in general.

In this connection a recent incident in Hoke county reveals the attitude of the responsible element among the negro population toward crime committed by members of that race. A negro charged with an attack on a white woman was taken in hand by two colored citizens and turned over to the sheriff while a band of white men were looking for the culprit. For this deed of good citizenship the two colored men were commended by the Kiwanis Club of Raeford in formal resolutions. Thus the two races in Hoke were brought closer together on those things fundamental in which all citizens should work together. There will be no lynchings or race riots in Hoke as long as this spirit of racial cooperation prevails.

It is only necessary for the people to understand that lynching is an assault on the same law which protects the citizen in his life, property and enjoyment of all of citizenship's privileges for them to be ready to banish mob law forever. A lynching inevitably weakens the law—weakens it not only in the community where the lynching occurs, but in the state and far beyond. It has taken thousands of years for the law to build itself up to its present strength—to work itself out of the ignorance, superstition, intolerance and human greed which beset it from the time men first banded together for purposes of mutual protection and began the long climb up civilization's highway. And mob law seeks to tear down what has been so patiently and painfully reared.

WINAMAC, IND., REPUBLICAN
Thursday, July 10, 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS THAN IN 40 YEARS—

Last week Tuskogee Institute made the announcement that there were less lynchings in this country during the first six months of this year than in any similar period of the last forty years, during which time the institute has been keeping a record, in its department of research and records. The authorities of this institute for colored people expressed themselves as highly satisfied with this advancement of their country.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Citizen

JUL 7 1924

The Decrease in Lynching

Has a genuine reaction against lynching come about? In the first six months of this year Tuskegee Institute reports only six executions by mobs, the lowest record for the first six months of any year in the past forty. In the same period of 1921, there were 36 lynchings.

It may be too early to boast, but these figures offer a solid basis for encouragement to every citizen who has hoped to see mob lawlessness stamped out. Such statistics must prove also that the crimes which provoke lynching have this year decreased; there must be a slow but steady gain of the forces of law over lawlessness in general.

In this connection a recent incident in Hoke County reveals the attitude of the responsible element among the Negro population toward crime committed by members of that race. A Negro charged with an attack on a white woman was taken in hand by two colored citizens and turned over to the Sheriff while a band of white men were looking for the culprit. For this deed of good citizenship the two colored men were commended by the Kiwanis Club of Raeford in formal resolutions. Thus the two races in Hoke were brought closer together on those things fundamental in which all citizens should work together. There will be no lynchings or race riots in Hoke as long as this spirit of racial co-operation prevails.

Helena Mont
Independent
July 7 - 1924

FALLING OFF IN LYNCHINGS.

While there has been much agitation for an anti-lynching law the past few years, colored people being back of the movement to a considerable extent, if the falling off in this infraction of the existing laws continues, it is probable that no special statute will be required to control the evil.

From the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama comes the information that for the first six months of the present year there have been only five lynchings. This number is five too much, but when there is taken into consideration the fact that for the first six months of 1923 there were fifteen lynchings; for 1922 thirty lynchings and for 1921, 31 lynchings, it is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of the evil.

The officials of Tuskegee Normal feel that the improvement in the situation as noted the past four years, gradual at first and now pronounced, is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general.

"In my judgment it is the result also of the spread and influence of inter-racial cooperation," writes R. R. Moton, principal of the institute.

The five lynchings recorded this year are apportioned to three states: Florida, two; Georgia, two, nad South Carolina, one. All persons lynched were negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., PICAYUNE
JULY 5, 1924.

FEWER LYNCHINGS SO FAR THIS YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses charged were two of assault, two of attempted assault and one of killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation.

PINE BLUFF ARK. GRAPHIC
JULY 5, 1924.

Only Five Persons Lynched in U. S. During 6 Months

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of any of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the former years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskogee institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offense against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note" Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskogee said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept."

Lynchings—1924
6
Reports on, Sent Press.

1754 Jan.-June

1754

MIDDLESBORO, KY., NEWS
JULY 7, 1924.

Fewer Lynchings This Year; Only 5 So Far

Statistics which have just been made public by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show the total number of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of 1924 to be only five. All of them were negroes.

This is a decrease of ten over the same period in 1923, and it is encouraging and gratifying to note that statistics from the institution says that the record is the lowest for the first six months of this year than for the same period of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept.

Offenses charged in the five lynchings were: assault ; attempted assault 1, and killing officer of the law 1.

States in which lynchings took place were: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

The record for the first six months of each year since 1921 is 1921, thirty six; 1922, thirty; 1923, fifteen; 1924, five.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were three assaults, one attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said, in making public the figures," that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of a growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

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GREENWOOD S C., Index

JUL 4 - 1924

LYNCHING RECORD AT LOWEST TOTAL IN NUMBER YEARS

Only Five Put to Death in First Six Months. One Here

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

The following statistics were compiled by the Tuskegee department of records and research:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing senti-

Atlanta Ga. Herald

JUL 4 1924

U. S. HAS ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Record Is Lowest for the First Six Months' Period in the Last Forty Years. Fifteen in Same Period Last Year.

TUSKEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records of research of Tuskegee Institute.

MONROE, LA., NEWS-STAR
JULY 4, 1924.

LYNCHINGS IN THE U. S. DROP DOWN TO FIVE

This Sum Shown the Sum Total for First Half of Year 1924.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assaults, two attempted assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES
JULY 7, 1924.

Lynching Decreases.

To the Editor of The Times: The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged—Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by States—Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of Records—First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes. Your very truly,

R. R. MOTON, Principal.
Tuskegee, Ala.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., NEW ERA
JULY 7, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN HALF YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 7.—The were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months in the year, "the lowest for any first six months o fany of the forty years durin gwhich the record has been kept," it was announced today by the departmentof records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

MIDWAY, KY., CLIPPER
Thursday, July 10, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This

VICKSBURG, MISS., POST
JULY 8, 1924.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute:

Totals number lynched 5.

Offenses charged: Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina 1.

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Comparison of records: First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

"It is gratifying to note," says Dr. Moton, principal, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes."

Columbia S.C. Record - 4-4-24 -

SIX LYNCHINGS IN FIRST HALF, 1924

Lowest on Record--Compares With 15 for Same Period Last Year

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been ke[illegible] it was an-

against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation," R. R. Moton, director of the bureau says. All those lynched were negroes.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SENTINEL
JULY 5, 1924.

Fewer Lynchings

Record for First Half of 1924 Lowest in Forty Years.

Statistics which have just been made public by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show the total number of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of 1924 to be only five. All of them were negroes.

This is a decrease of ten over the same period of 1923, and it is encouraging and gratifying to note that statistics from the institution says that the record is the lowest for the first six months of this year than for the same period of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept.

Offenses charged in the five lynchings were: rape 3; attempted rape 1, and killing officer of the law 1.

States in which lynchings took place were: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

The record for the first six months of each year since 1921 is 1921, thirty-six; 1922, thirty; 1923, fifteen; 1924, five.

Dublin Ga
Courier-Herald

JUL 5 1924

LYNCHINGS FEW

Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., which for years has kept a careful record of all lynchings, has issued a report to the effect that the first six months of 1924 showed the lowest lynching record known in any six months for the past 40 years. Only 5 lynchings have occurred so far this year. A tabulatoin of these is below:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged: Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months 1923	15
First 6 months 1922	30
First 6 months 1921	36

Pierre S. D. Journal
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1924

Reports from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute show that the lynching record in the United States for the past six months has been the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. Lynchings have occurred in but three states, Florida and Georgia each having two and South Carolina one. Offenses charged include three for rape, one for attempted rape, and one for killing an officer. In 1923 the first six months witnessed fifteen lynchings, 1922 had thirty, and 1921 had thirty-six. All of the persons lynched were negroes. It is certainly gratifying to see that respect for law and order is on the increase over the country, and it is a matter in which South Dakota may take especial pride that there has been but one lynching in this state in the last forty years.

Abbeville S. C
Banner

JUL 7 1924

THE RECORD.

The record kept by R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskogee Normal and Industrial Institute, shows that during the six months of this year there have been five lynchings in the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. During the same period in 1923 there were fifteen such crimes, in the same period in 1922 there were thirty, while in 1921 there were thirty-six.

The fact that we are making progress against this evil is most encouraging. Many things have contributed to bring about the good results. The results not due in large measure, we think, to "the spread and influence of interracial cooperation," though as suggested this may have had some influence. The results are due in our judgment to an aroused public opinion and to a more enlightened public conscience brought about almost solely by the determined fight of the press in these states against the great crime. Through the press the people who might otherwise be inclined to take part in lynchings have been taught that it is a horrible crime to be a party to manslaying, whether at a lynching or otherwise, and men more and more have been led to think before they stain their hands with the blood of other men, however much the latter may merit death for their offenses.

And it must not be forgotten that the officers of the law and the courts trailing in the wake of the more progressive influence of the press have begun to take notice that they are expected to apprehend, try, and punish offenders against the law, whether the offenders be lynchers or otherwise.

Lynching will ge gradually eliminated and when it is it will be a victory for law and order brought about for the greater part, as suggested above, by the men who have through the newspapers of the country denounced the crime and its perpetrators and demanded that the law be enforced. There can be no doubt about that.

News
Greensboro, N C

JUL 16 1924

Decrease in Lynching.

Statistics compiled covering the first six months of 1924 on the lynching evils, as furnished by the authorities of Tuskegee Institute, are illuminating as well as tremendously encouraging when they show a big decline in the number of lynchings within this period, as compared with like periods of other years.

Only five have occurred between January and June of this year, whereas the records of the other years, for like periods, are given as having been 15 in 1923, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

"It is an encouraging sign of progress," says the announcement from President Moton of Tuskegee, "toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and, in my judgment, a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

President Moton might have added also that it is an indication of a more widespread morality on the part of the negroes of the country who are almost invariably the victims of the mob spirit. There is no condonement of the lynching evil in any degree. It is a lawlessness that justifies all that can be said against it, but we may as well reach the conclusion that the quickest way absolutely to eliminate it is for the negroes to quit doing those things for which they are usually lynched.—Charlotte News.

Piedmont
Herald-Dispatch

JUL 10 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing Officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

Huntsville Ala
Times

JUL 6 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Low Record is Being Made in United States Tuskegee Reports

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were: Two attacking women, two attempted attacks and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskege institue, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial coperation."

Citizen
Brooklyn N Y

JUL 17 1924

Only five lynchings are reported from the country for the last six months, by the Tuskegee Institute. Maybe the leaven really is working and the accused will be given a trial before he is executed. Whatever the cause, the effect is worth nothing.—Omaha Bee.

Lynchings—1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.

1755

NEW ORLEANS LA. STATES
JULY 8, 1924.

Lynchings Decline

MUCH satisfaction is to be had from the report of the department of records of Tuskegee in the matter of lynchings. During the first six months of 1924 only five were reported, the smallest number recorded in the six-month period of any year during the forty years in which the statistics have been kept.

Particularly gratifying is the showing since it compares with fifteen lynchings in the same period in 1923, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

It is not improbable that there will be fluctuations in the six months curve for some years longer. But there has been so great a change this year that one cannot but believe that the threat of the Dyer bill and the development of a healthy public sentiment in the South as elsewhere against lawlessness is having its effect. In this connection the press of the South has been notably energetic in its effort to bring about a change in conditions.

In Louisiana particularly is there evidence that the popular trend is more and more to administration of criminal justice by due process of law rather than by the mob. We have had a number of exceedingly atrocious crimes here in recent years in which there was a temptation to violence. But sound counsel prevailed and the courts were permitted to mete out justice to the culprits. Let us hope that Louisiana will be among the first of The States to show a year's clean slate.

Gadsden, Ala., Times

JUL 5 - 1924

LYNCHINGS DECLINE FOR PAST SIX MONTHS.

The lynching record for the first six months of the present year showed a decided decrease, and that both the white and colored races have reason to be proud. It indicates an advancement in education and principle on the part of both peoples.

According to announcement by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, the total number lynched during the first six months of 1924 was but five persons, all negroes. The cases charged were rape, attempted rape and killing an officer of the law. Three negroes were lynched on charges of the first named offense and one each for the latter two. Two of the lynchings were in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina.

The record of five for the period considered compares with the first six months of previous years as follows: Fifteen in 1923; 30 in 1922; 51 in 1921.

According to the records of Tuskegee Institute this is the lowest lynching record during any like period in the past forty years. As Dr. Moton says: "It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment aganist lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Increased education among the negroes which is reducing the number of crimes of the character which have been the occasion for lynchings and increased appreciation of law and the proper handling of all cases in which crime is charged are working to eliminate this evil. As Dr. Moton points out, interracial co-operation and the better understanding which it brings about are great factors in the improved condition. If more white people would observe the laws and teach law observance there would be fewer crimes among negroes.

It is very interesting to note that Alabama had no lynchings durin this six months period. This state has quit the ranks of those that engage in lawlessness to punish lawlessness. The rapid decline in the number of lynchings recorded during the past four years indicates a possibility of eliminating them altogether within a short while and to that end both races should lend every effort.

SELMA, ALA., TIMES-JOURNAL
JULY 7, 1924.

Lynching Record Improving

The excellent showing made by the Southern states in the matter of lynchings prompted the Tuskegee Institute to compile and publish the figures for the first six months of 1924, which disclose the most favorable record achieved in 40 years for a similar period. It has been the policy of the Institute to search out and record all killings by mobs and to publish these reports at the end of the year, but owing to the unusually low percentage and the very excellent showing, the report is now given for the past six-months period and reveals that only six persons were the victims of mob violence. None of these outbreaks are credited to Alabama.

Two of them occurred in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. During the same months in 1921 the Tuskegee Institute figured up as many as 36 lynchings. Major Moton, principal of the Institute, finds much gratification in the fact that the record this year is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. "It is an encouraging sign," he says, "of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Montgomery Ala Journal

JUL 8 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

The record of lynchings in the South for the first six months of 1924 indicates commendable progress toward the elimination of a great evil. Only five persons were put to death by mob law during the period and, according to Tuskegee Institute, this is the best record made since the department of research took up the task of compiling the information forty years ago.

The conclusions reached by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, by the establishment of this recard are quite as interesting as the report itself. In his announcement, Dr. Moton said:

> "It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

Dr. Moton could have gone further and said that this inter-racial cooperation results from education. Education removes suspicions and trains a person to look into the motives of others as well as to put his own motives to the test. Education forces one to give recognition to the rights of others. Education increases respect for law because it provides the mental capacity to recognize the absolute necessity of a code of laws for the guidance of human beings.

In the South greater consideration is being shown the various elements that make the citizenship. Better facilities for the education of the negroes are being provided. These facilities are far below the needs, but as time goes by they will be increased. Education will do more to remove the curse of lynching than all the anti-lynch laws that could be written.

couraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against judgement a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

stitute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The [illegible] sault, one attempt assault," and the fense against them were: Three, as killing of an officer of the law.

It is gratifying to know, said Dr. R. R. Morton, president of Tuskegee, on making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Lynchings Show Sharp Decrease

Only Five Lynchings For the First Six Months of Year, Declares Morton

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced yesterday by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Rochester N.Y. Democrat

JUL 7 1924

Lynchburg Va
News

JUL 5 1924

Only Five Lynchings First Six Months, 1924

Fewer Than For Corresponding Period In Any Year Since 1884, Figures Show

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There have been fewer lynchings so far in 1924 than for the corresponding period in any year since 1884, according to records compiled for forty years by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, and issued as of July 1, by Robert M. Moton, principal of the institution. The figures for four years for comparison, would indicate that the first six months of 1924 saw the most decided drop recorded, although there has been a general decline steadily.

The records were compiled by the department of records and research of the institution, and are as follows: First six months, 1924, five; 1923, fifteen; of 1922 and 1921, 36. The offenses charged in the five for the first six months of this year were: Rape, three; attempted rape,, one, and killing an officer of the law, one.

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread of influence of inter-racial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes."

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

All were were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault, one attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

TEXARKANA TEX PRESS
JULY 11, 1924.

FEWER LYNCINGS

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Eudcationa gainst lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

MUNCIE, IND., PRESS
Monday, July 7, 1924

LYNCHING GROWS LESS POPULAR.

Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show that but five negroes were lynched in the United States in the first six months of the present year, which is the smallest number in any similar period during the forty years that statistics on this subject have been kept. The most significant thing is that the decrease in lynchings of negroes has been steady in the last four years. Thus in the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings, in the same months of 1922 there were 30 and in that period in 1921 there were 36.

The Institute believes that the rapid lowering of the lynching rate "is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general," and that it is "a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Whatever these figures may indicate and whatever may be their cause, the improved situation is gratifying. So long as the mob spirit prevails over any particular section or sections of the United States, we have no reason to consider ourselves a civilized nation.

WILLIAMSTOWN, [illegible] NEWS
Friday, July 18, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two Georgia two, South Carolina one. Al were negroes.

Dothan Ala.
Eagle
JUL 4 - 1924 T-28

FALLING OFF IN LYNCHINGS FOR 6 MONTHS

Only Five This Year Compared With 15 for Same Period Last Year

Tuskegee, July 4.—There were only five lynchings the first half of this year, the lowest number in 40 years, the Tuskegee Institute announced This compares with 15 for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: two for Florida, two for Georgia and one for South Carolina.

Anderson S. C. Mail.
July - 4 - 1924 -

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924

Lower Than For Forty Years During Which Record Has Been Kept.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault, one attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general."

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 4.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses Charged.	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing Officer of the law	1
Record by States.	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records.	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far from the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growng sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

R. R. Moton, Principal.

YUMA, ARIZ. SUN
JULY 15, 1924

Marked decrease in lynching for the first six months of 1921 is ascribed by Principal Moton of Tuskegee Institute to "the spirit of inter-racial co-operation." Whether or not his judgment is correct, it surely is encouraging to note that the number of lynchings for the first six months of this year numbered only five, as against fifteen for the corresponding period of 1923, thirty for the first six months of 1922 and thirty-six for the first six months of 1921. This remarkable decrease encourages the hope that this particularly atrocious crime is to be soon stamped out.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., COMM'L APPEAL
JULY 5, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Lowest for First Six Months for Forty Years.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indicaton of the growng sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

GADSDEN, ALA., TIMES-NEWS
JULY 7, 1924.

Only 5 Lynchings During First Six Months of Year

Tuskegee, July 5.—There were only five lynchings during the first half of the year, the lowest number in 40 years, Tuskegee Institute announced Friday. This compares with 15 for the same period last year 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921. The 5 this year were divided as follows: Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June

1756

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., News
JUL 5 - 1924

LYNCHINGS DECLINE TO NEW LOW MARK

Only Five Mob Rule Victims Reported In United States Since Jan. 1.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced Thursday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two for assault, two for attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924, is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., News

JUL 5 - 1924

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"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924, is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation."

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5. Offenses charged: Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of Records:

First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress towards the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN PAST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault, three attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. H. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment, a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation."

Star
Wilmington, N.C.

JUL 6 1924

LYNCHING DECLINES

Statistics published by Tuskegee Institute show a substantial decrease in the number of lynchings for the six months of the present year, and indicate that Judge Lynch's court docket is perhaps less congested than at any time in recent years. According to the Tuskegee tabulation there have been but five lynchings thus far in 1924, as compared with the same period last year. Of these, three resulted from criminal assaults, one from an attempted assault, and one from the killing of an officer. Florida and Georgia are charged with two each, while the other is placed against South Carolina. It is gratifying to note that North Carolina has a clean record.

In connection with lynchings, a recent incident in Hoke county, shows the cementing of a better racial understanding in North Carolina and is significant of the faith which the average law abiding negro citizen of this state has in the white man. In Hoke, a young negro was accused of attacking a white girl. He eluded the officers, and was apprehended by two negro citizens who promptly turned him over to the sheriff. There was no violence, no bloodshed and no attempted lynching. If citizens of every state, both white and colored were as prompt to uphold the laws as these two negroes, it would prove a far more effective remedy against lynching, than legislation, crusades or racial outbreaks. When the negro shows himself willing, as in this case, to protect the family of his white neighbor than he may depend with absolute surety on the white man's assistance in the defense of his own.

The Raeford incident is a tribute to the understanding existing between the two races in North Carolina.

Abbeville S.C.
Evening Medium

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924 ....

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5

Offenses charged, rape 3, attempted rape 1, killing officer of the law 1.

Record by states: Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1.

Comparison of records. First 6

months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general.

Hawkeye, S. C.
Observer.

JUL 8 1924

LYNCHING RECORD LOWEST IN NUMBER OF YEARS

Only Five Lynchings Occurred in the Past Six Months—One in This State.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

The following statistics were compiled by the Tuskegee department of records and research:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward

the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgement a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation," R. R. Morton, director of the bureau says. All those lynched were negroes.

Atlanta Constitution

JUL 10 1924

5 LYNCHED IN 6 MONTHS, LOWEST MARK SINCE 1884

Tuskegee, Ala., July 9.—Only five lynchings occured in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2 and South Carolina, 1. All were negroes.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Three, assault, one, attempt assault, and the killing of an officer of the law.

It is gratifying to know, said Dr. R. R. Morton, president of Tuskegee, on making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months, of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against influence of inter-racial co-operajudgement a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial co-peration."

Charlotte N. C. News

JUL 4 1924

Five Lynchings in Six Months Sets Low Mark

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

"It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of the evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial cooperation," says the announcement.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia, two, South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Three assault, one attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer

JUL 6 1924

LYNCHINGS SHOW SHARP DECREASE

Only Five Lynchings For The First Six Months of Year, Declares Moton

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced yesterday by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Salisbury N. C. Evening Post

JUL 4 - 1924

5 LYNCHINGS IN 6 MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal,

JUL 4 1924

LYNCHINGS SHOW MARKED DECREASE DURING HALF YEAR

Five Negroes Illegally Die In U. S., Which Is Lowest Record In 40 Years.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were: Two attacking women; two attempted attack and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924, is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

Evening Press

JUL 11 1924

FIVE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Record Of Mob Rule Is Lowest In The Past Forty Years—15 Lynched Last Year Du-

ring Same Period 6 Months

There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," is announced by the department of recordsc of research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 50 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were three assaults, one attempt to assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures, "that the records thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of a growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial coopeation."

Greensboro News

JUL 4 1924

LYNCHINGS FALL TO LOW RECORD

By the Associated Press

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States during the first six months of this year—"the lowest for the first six month of any of the forty years during which a record has been kept"—it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskeege institute.

The five lynchings were divided as follows: Georgia 2, Florida 2, South Carolina1.

Asheville N. C. Citizen

JUL 4 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS DURING HALF OF YEAR

Lowest For First Six Months on Any Year On Record.

(By the Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Durham N. C. Herald

JUL 5 - 1924

Five Lynchings In Period

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.— There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institut.

POTTSTOWN PENNA NEWS FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924.

The Lowest In Forty Years

The principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama has forwarded to The News a statement which is well worth the attention of all good citizens who are eager to learn of the decrease in crime of any and every kind. Here is the statement:

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched, 5; Offenses charged, rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officers of the law, 1. Record by states, Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. Comparison of records, first si xmonths of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six ords, first six months of 1924, 5; first of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six monhs of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indicaton of the growing sentiment aganst lawlessness in general, and, in my judgment, a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

Lynchings - 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - June.

1757

Carrollton Ga Macon Ga
Dispatch News

JUL 9 1924

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault, one attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any year of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

Macon Ga
Herald

JUL 10 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

OFFICIAL reports indicate that there has been a great falling off in the lynching record within the past three or four years, and the report for the first six months of this year is extremely gratifying in that respect.

For the first six months of the year 1921 there were 36 lynchings in this county. In 1922 there were 30; in 1923, 15, and in the past six months only five.

It is impossible to say what influence is having the greatest effect in cutting down the number of lynchings, but it is to be supposed that there is a better feeling as between the race that inflicts and the race that suffers from lynching and that, gradually, we are getting away from the barbarous customs of former days.

JUL 14 1924

REDUCTION OF LYNCHINGS

The lynching record for the first six months of 1924 is the lowest in forty years. To illustrate the rapidity with which the record has slumped, in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings: 1922, 30 lynchings; 1923 15, and this year only 5.

There are several elements entering into this lowered record, says the Birmingham News. The first is a widespread effort on the part of leaders of the colored race to inculcate into their people a more law-abiding spirit. In the second place, a widespread condemnation of lynching by press, pulpit and leaders of the white race, and a growing spirit of respect for law. In the third place, and a very highly important one, the drift northward to the industrial employments has undoubtedly taken the bulk of the idle, the bulk of shiftless, mischievous and resentful crop of younger colored men. Another element undoubtedly entering into the situation is the better enforcement of the prohibition laws, making liquor more difficult to obtain by the class on account of whom the South first went dry and led the nation toward the outlawing of all intoxicating liquor.

It is a combination of circumstances which has brought this situation about, but it is a situation in which Alabama, for one, takes pride.

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
JULY 7. 1924

Decrease in Lynchings

A remarkable decrease in the number of lynchings is shown in a report by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of this year. The report shows only five lynchings as compared with 15 in the same period of 1923, 30 in 1922, and 36 in the first six months of 1921.

The offenses charged are, assaults on women, 4; killing officer of the law, 1.

The report is gratifying, whatever it indicates.

Perhaps the increasing migrations of the colored people from the South are bringing the southern whites to a realization of the fact that after all the South can't very well get along without the negro and that he should be encouraged to stay rather than to depart.

Franklin Va
News

JUL 25 1924

LYNCHINGS DECREASING

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the famous colored school founded by Booker T. Washington, compiles an accurate record on lynchings in the United States and sends these reports to the press every six months. The record for the first six months of 1924 is, strangely enough, the lowest for the same period of any of the forty years during which the Tuskegee school has been keeping the record, there being only five lynchings, two in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. Of the offenses charged three were for assault, one for attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law. All of the persons lynched were Negroes. Records for the same period in the four years previous to 1924 were 1921, 36 lynchings; 1922, 30 lynchings and 1923, 15. We use the expression "strangely enough" because the year thus far has been marked by many revolting crimes and deeds of violence, casualties, accidents and serious catastrophes of all sorts, and we hope that this record may be taken as an encouraging indication that the South—at which the North so dearly loves to point the self-righteous and accusing finger—is becoming more law-abiding.

Since it is easily possible to prove anything by statistics, we have already seen the claim advanced that with the growth of the Ku Klux Klan lynching has decreased, although this widely-advertised order is supposed to be antagonistic to the Negro, who certainly can not be listed as a "One hundred per cent, white, gentile, protestant American." It is quite true that the Ku Klux is growing and will continue to grow so long as the tactics used by Al. Smith and his followers are pursued; it is equally true, according to the Tuskegee records, that lynchings are decreasing, but as to whether these two facts have any connection one with the other we are not advised. Whether the hooded order is upholding the law in the South, or acting as a deterrent to those who are lawlessly inclined, it is something to be proud of that public opinion in the South is at last making itself felt in improving a record which has long been a reproach to us as a people.

ATTIESBURG, MISS. AMERICAN
JULY 26, 1924.

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a full record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

Sparta Ga
Ishmaelite

JUL 25 1924

LYNCHING RECORD FIRST SIX MONTHS IN 1924

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute

Total number lynched 5.

Offenses charged: Rape 5; attempted to rape 1; killing officer of the law 1.

Record of states: Florida 1; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

Comparison of records:

First six months of 1924	5
First six months of 1923	15
First six months of 1922	20
First six months of 1921	36

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general. All of the persons lynched were negroes," says the report and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

Greenville Sun
JUL 5 1924

Five Lynchings in U. S. In Six Months

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept" it was anounced yesterday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same same period last year, thirty in 1920 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All wre negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

Macon Telegraph

JUL 5 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Number Lowest for Any Half Year During Forty Years

ONLY TWO ARE IN GEORGIA

Record for United States Is Announced by Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records of research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assaults, one attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the appeal

Putnam Co. Press
JUL 11 1924

FIVE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Record Of Mob Rule Is Lowest In The Past Forty Years—15 Lynched Last Year During Same Period 6 Months

There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," is announced by the department of recordsc of research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 50 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were three assaults, one attempt to assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures, "that the records thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of a growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

Savannah, Ga. News
JUN 17 1924

The Decrease in Lynching.

Asheville Citizen. Has a growing reaction against lynching come about? In the first six months of this year Tuskegee Institute reports only six executions by mobs, the lowest record for the first six months of any year in the past forty. In the same period of 1921, there were 36 lynchings.

It may be too early to boast, but these figures offer a solid basis for encouragement to every citizen who has hoped to see mob lawlessness stamped out. Such statistics must prove also that the crimes which provoke lynching have this year decreased; there must be a slow but steady gain of the forces of law over lawlessness in general.

In this connection a recent incident in Hoke county reveals the attitude of the responsible element among the negro population toward crime committed by members of that race. A negro charged with an attack on a white woman was taken in hand by two colored citizens and turned over to the sheriff while a band of white men were looking for the culprit. For this deed of good citizenship the two colored men were commended by the Kiwanis Club of Raeford in formal resolutions. Thus the two races in Hoke were brought closer together on those things fundamental in which all citizens should work together. There will be no lynchings or race riots in Hoke as long as this spirit of racial co-operation prevails.

Galveston, Tex. News
JULY 13, 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS.

Only five lynchings occurred in the United States during the first half of this year, according to a report made public by Principal Moton of Tuskegee Institute. At that rate this country in 1924 will make the greatest single advance it has ever made toward abolition of "lynch law." A record of ten lynchings must be regarded as most gratifying, when we recall that the yearly average for this crime was 180 during the quarter century between 1885 and 1910. With a few exceptions, the number of lynchings has shown a progressive decrease every year during the forty in which records have been kept. Of late years the decrease has been more marked. During 1923, for instance, there were only 28, compared with 61 for the preceding year. An even greater decline is in prospect for this year.

Principal Moton regards this "as an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general," and attributes it to "the spread of influence of inter-racial co-operation." Undoubtedly he is correct in the first instance, and in the latter he is assuredly not much in error. The sentiment against lawlessness is fast reaching a strength that will not tolerate lynchings. Mobs do not thrive in communities where law enforcement officers can depend upon being upheld by the most influential section of public opinion and in the face of certain condemnation from the outside world. That fact is evidenced by the number of officers who have in the past few years successfully defended their prisoners against lynching parties. Unfortunately there is no appreciable increase in the number of successful prosecutions for participation in mob outrages.

The present trend of events points toward a not distant future when a lynching will become as rare in the United States as it is in England.

Salina [illegible] Journal
JULY 8, 1924

LYNCHING GOING DOWN

The report of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute on lynching, the first six months, shows gratifying conditions. During the first six months this year, in America, there was a total of five persons lynched. This is exactly five too many, but in progress we must judge by comparatives, and we do not expect improvement too rapidly. However when changes are as great as this year, the improvement shows up so well there must be congratulation and renewed hope that the time will come when lynching will end completely and that the people of all states will do as good citizens should do—let the law deal with crime and punish offenders.

Comparing with the five lynched the first six months this year are these figures for previous years: first half of 1923, 15; first half of 1922, 30; first half of 1921, 36.

For some time leaders in this nation have spoken out frequently against the crime of lynching and it has been considered extensively in congress. This, it is felt, is having effect. It may be that in all the five cases of lynching so far this year the offenders deserved death, four of the crimes being against women the fifth the murder of an officer of the law. But lynching is not the proper method. Too often the innocent man is taken in mistake. The victim has no fair trial, and the effect of lynching is merely to encourage disrespect for the law. A mob, turned loose, often is an agency for great destruction and frequently has merely increased the crime it sought to avenge.

But we are improving, and as long as the pendulum swings that way, we shall take on hope instead of despair.

Lynchings- 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.

Evergreen Ala Record

1758

Rock Island, Ill., ARGUS-UNION
Monday, July 7, 1924

LYNCHING ON THE DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute finds that there were only five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year 1924. This record the Institute announces, is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the statistics have been kept.

The offenses charged in these "executions" were rape, attempted rape and killing an officer of the law, there being three of the first named. Two lynchings were committed in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina.

The improvement indicated by this report is gratifying to the friends of law. Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee sees in it "an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion."

"It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation," Mr. Moton says.

MT. VERNON, IND. DEMOCRAT
Friday, July 4, 1924

LYNCHING ON DECREASE

First 6 Months of 1924 Show Best Record Ever Made

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5; offenses charged—rape, 3, attempted rape, 1, killing officer of the law 1.

Two of these lynchings occurred in Florida, two in Georgia, and one in South Carolina.

Much Lower This Year

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; thirty during the first six months of 1922, and 36 during the first six months of 1921.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and very probably a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

KOKOMO, IND. TRIBUNE
Friday, July 4, 1924

LYNCHING FIGURES

RECORD FOR LAST 6 MONTHS LOWEST FOR LIKE PERIOD IN FORTY YEARS.

The following statistics on lynching ofr the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5.

Offenses charged: Rape 3; attempted rape 1; killing officer of the law 1.

Record by states: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

Comparison of records: First six months of 1924 5; first 6 months of 1923, 15; first 6 months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first 6 months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

Kings Mountain N.C.
The Herald.
7/10/24

FEWER LYNCHINGS

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 has been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5;

Offenses charged: Rape 3; attempted rape 1; killing officer of the law 1.

Record by states: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

Comparison of Records: First 6 months of 1924, 5; of 1923, 15; of 1922, 30; of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Georgetown Ky. Times

JUL 9 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1924

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged:

Rape, 3.

Attempted rape, 1.

Killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states:

Florida, 2.

Georgia, 2.

South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of Records:

First 6 months of 1924, 5.

First six months of 1922, 30.

First six months of 1922, 30.

First six months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It s an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the person lynched were Negroes.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON.

JUL 1 01924

Decrease In Lynchings.

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

VINCENNES, IND., SUN
Friday, July 4, 1924

FIVE PERSONS ARE LYNCHED SO FAR THIS YEAR

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of records.	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

...ESVILLE, O., TIMES-RECORDER
JUL 7-1924

Big Decrease Noted In Lynching Cases In Last Six Months

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5; offenses charged: rape 3; attempted rape 1; killing officer of the law 1; record by states: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. Comparison of records: first 6 months of 1924, 5; first 6 months of 1923, 15; first 6 months of 1922, 30; first 6 months of 1921, 36.

JUL 10 1924

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5; offenses charge: rape 3; attenpted rape1, killing officer of the law 1; Record by states: Florida 2; Georgia2; South Carolina1; Comparison of records first six months 1924, 5; first six months 1923, 1g; first six months 1922, 30, first six months 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and a result of the spread and influence of inter-racail cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

Ashburn Ga
Farmer

JUL 10 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing Officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

VALDOSTA, GA., Times.

JUL 16 1924

10

REDUCTION O. LYNCHINGS

The lynching record for the first six months of 1924 is the lowest in forty years. To illustrate the rapidity with which the record has slumped, in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings: 1922, 30 lynchings: 1923 15, and this year 5.

There are several elements entering into this lowered record, says the Birmingham News. The first is a widspread effort on the part of leaders of the colored race to inculcate into their people a more law-abiding spirit. In the second place, a widespread condemnation of lynching by press, pulpit and leaders of the white race, and a growing spirit of respect for law. In the third place, and a very highly important one, the drift northward to the industrial employments has undoubtedly taken the bulk of the idle, the bulk of shiftless, mischievous and resentful crop of younger colored men. Anther element undoubtedly entering into the situation is the better enforcement of the prohibition laws, making liquor more difficult to obtain by the class on account of whom the South first went dry and led the nation toward the outlawing of all intoxicating liquor.

It is a combination of circumstances which has brought this situation in which Alabama, for one, takes pride.

First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

It is grtifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encuoraging sign of progtess toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

R. R. Morton, Prin.
Tuskegee Normal Institute.

Commerce Ga
News

JUL 10 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924

1

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of law	1
Record by States:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5

Lynchings—1924
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.—June.

1759

Mobile Ala
Register

JUL 7 1924

MOB VIOLENCE WANES.

The department of records and research at Tuskegee announces that there were only five lunchings during the first six months of 1924, the smallest number recorded in the six-month period of any year during the forty years in which statistics have been kept. There is encouragement in this decrease for all citizens, white and black, who abhor mob violence.

The showing is the more hopeful because in the same period last year there were fifteen lynchings; thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921. The decline in lynching has been steady since 1921 and is so marked that there is a possibility that we may soon have six months or even a year without a single lynching, which is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. If this form of criminality drops from thirty-six lynchings in the first six months of 1921 to five in the first six months of 1924, a net decrease of thirty-one, still further progress can be made in creating respect for the law and in discouraging mob violence in all of its phases.

Dr. Moton of Tuskegee believes the decline in lynching is the result of the growing sentiment against lawlessness and better co-operation between the races. Public opinion as expressed by the newspapers of the country, including all the leading journals of the South, has probably done more than anything else to minimize the lynching evil, and as the weight of this sentiment has been felt in increasing measure, law officials have been more alert and more zealous in the performance of their duty. Public indifference encourages the toleration of mobs by the authorities whose duty it is to enforce all laws impartially.

LYNCHINGS FEW

Tuskegee Institute at Tuskege. Ala., which for years has kept a careful record of all lynchings, has issued a report to the effect that the first six months of 1924 showed the lowest lynching record known in any six months for the past 40 years. Only 5 lynchings have occurred so far this year. A tabulatoin of these is below:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged: Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months 1923	15
First 6 months 1922	30
First 6 months 1921	36

7

MOBILE, ALA., NEWS-ITEM
JULY 4, 1924.

LYNCHING RECORD IN U. S. ON DECREASE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year," the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the depratment of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were, 2 assault, two attempted assault and 1 for killing an officer of the law.

Thomasville Ga
Times

JUL 4 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS RECORDED THIS YEAR

Lowest for First Six Months Of Any Forty Years During Which Records Have Been Kept, Says Announcement From Tuskegee Today.

(By Associated Press).

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings were reported in the United States the first six months of this year—"the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which a record has been kept,"—it was announced today by the deparmtent of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

The five lynchings this year were divided as follows: Georgia 2, Florida 2, South Carolina 1.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the Institute said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which a record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion."

7

The Lynching Blot Decreasing.

Statistics of lynchings for the first six months of the current year, issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, are encouraging. The record thus far this year is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. The total number of lynchings for the first half of the year throughout the country is five, two each for Florida and Georgia and one for South Carolina. The record for the first six months in 1923 was 15; 1922, 30, and 1921, 36. This shows a gratifying reduction in the number of lynchings. For many years mob murders have been a foul blot on the nation, and they became so prevalent that public indignation was aroused and grave fears as to the spread of the evil and the overthrow of legal methods in dealing with crime were entertained. The United States, which had the proud distinction of being the "land of the free," with the most liberal government in the world, enjoying an advanced state of civilization, unsurpassed educational advantages and a high moral and religious tone, had the unenviable reputation of having more lynchings than any other country.

Fortunately, this stain is fading, and there are encouraging signs of a still better condition. To what influence the falling off in the number of lynchings is due does not appear. It is probable that an aroused public sentiment has had something to do with the decrease, and it is possible that there have been fewer crimes committed. All of the five persons lynched thus far this year were negroes. In fact, a large percentage of those whose lives were taken by mobs were of this race, and the South has been the principal offender in this respect. No matter how heinous the crimes committed by the victims of mob law, under no circumstances should lynching be condoned. There are many cases on record where innocent persons have been lynched. While punishment dealt out summarily by mobs may have the effect of striking terror into the hearts of potential offenders, the influence of lynching does not stop there. It extends throughout a community, brutalizes those taking part and encourages disrespect for the law and courts.

Every American should feel grateful that there appears to be a permanent improvement in the situation. For three years there has been a decline in the number of lynchings, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when there will be none. The courts are competent to deal with all classes of crimes, and there is less danger of a terrible mistake being made and punishment inflicted on the innocent. With the too frequent delays in bringing suspects to trial eliminated, as they will be before long, bar associations all over the country working to that end, justice will operate more expeditiously.

kept" it was announced yesterday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1920 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All wre negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

GREENVILLE, TENN., DEM.-SUN
JULY 5, 1924.

Lynchings In U.S. In Six Months

7

KEGEE, Ala., July 5.—There ly five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," the announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty-six in 1921.

Tyton Ga
Gazette

JUL 5 1924

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of Records: First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

EUREKA, CAL., STANDARD
JULY 7, 1924

Decrease Is Shown In Number Of Lynching

ALVA, OK. REVIEW-COURIER
JULY 11, 1924.

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN U. S. THIS YEAR

Lowest Number in History; All of Victims Were Negroes.

Five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of 1924 according to information given out by the Tuskeged Institute.

The statistics for that period as compiled by the Department of Records and Research of that institution are as follows:

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged:

Rape 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states:

Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

Comparison of Records:

First 6 months of 1924, 5.
First 6 months of 1923, 15
First 6 months of 1922, 30
First 6 months of 1921, 36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the records have been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., STAFF
JULY 9, 1924.

LYNCHINGS ARE ON DECREASE

Statement for First Six Months of Year Show Lowest Number in Forty Years During Same Period. Negro Comments.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5.
Offenses charged:
Rape ---------- 3
Attempted rape ---------- 1
Killing Officer of the law ---- 1
Record by states:
Florida ---------- 2
Georgia ---------- 2
South Carolina ---------- 1
Comparison of Records:
First six months of 1924 ----- 1
First six months of 1923 ---- 15
First six months of 1922 ---- 30
First ix months of 1921 ------ 36

R. R Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, speaking of the report said: 'It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress and in my judgment a result of the influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes."

DURANT, OK. DEMOCRAT
JULY 8, 1924.

Lynchings Show Decreasse Over Nation in 1924

The following statistics on lynchings for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institutte:

Total number lynched ---------- 5
Offenses charged:
Rape ---------- 3
Attempted rape ---------- 1
Killing officer of the law ------ 1
Record by states:
Florida ---------- 2
Georgia ---------- 2
South Carolina ---------- 1
Comparison of records:
First 6 months of 1924 ---------- 5
First 6 months of 1923 ---------15
First 6 months of 1922 ---------30
First 6 months of 1921 ---------36

ANNISTON, ALA., STAR
JULY 9, 1924.

Lynching Record for Past Six Months Shows But Five

During the first six months of 1924 only five lynchings were reported in this country. Statistics compiled at the Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute show that Florida had two lynchings this year, Georgia two and South Carolina one. For the past several years Alabama has been among the states in which no lynchings occurred.

The number of lynchings reported for the first six months this year is stated by Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskeegee Institute, to be the lowest number for the first six months of any of the forty years in which records of lynchings were kept. Comparative figures for six month periods for the past four years, given out by the Tuskegee Institute, show 36 lynchings in 1921, 30 in 1922, 15 in 1923 and 5 in 1924.

The great decrease in the number of lynchings is gratifying. It indicates a growing tendency to let the law take its course instead of resorting to mob violence. Public sentiment is against lynchings. The law is able to punish and for crimes that have prompted mob violence, the punishment is death.

When he was governor of Alabama, Hon. Thomas E. Kilby took a firm stand against mob violence and to his determination to put a stop to lynchings in this state is due in a very large measure the fact that Alabama has eliminated the lynching evil.

Birmingham Ala
News
JUL 7 1924

The South Should Be Congratulated Alabama Especially On Fewer Lynchings

According to the statistics kept at Tuskegee Dr. R. R. Moton, following a custom inaugurated by Booker T. Washington, the lynching record in the South for the first six months of 1924 shows only a total number of five lynchings in that period. It is a gratifying and most satisfactory diminution—but at that, it is five too many!

Alabama does not show in this small list where the law has been lynched as well as individuals. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are the States where mob violence has persisted. Three of the offenses were of actual and one attempted violence against white women; one lynching was for killing an officer of the law.

The record for the first six months of 1924 is the lowest in forty years during which the record has been kept. To illustrate the rapidity with which the record has slumped, in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings; 1922, 30 lynchings; 1923, 15, and this year only 5.

There are several elements entering into this lowered record. The first is a widespread effort on the part of leaders of the colored race to inculcate into their people a more law-abiding spirit. In the second place, a widespread condemnation of lynching by press, pulpit and leaders of the white race, and a growing spirit of respect for law. In the third place, and a very highly important one, the drift northward to the industrial employments has undoubtedly taken the bulk of the idle, the bulk of shiftless, mischievous and resentful crop of younger colored men. Another element undoubtedly entering into the situation is the better enforcement of the prohibition laws, making liquor more difficult to obtain by the class on account of whom the South first went dry and led the Nation toward the outlawing of all intoxicating liquor.

It is a combination of circumstances which has brought this situation about, but it is a situation in which Alabama, for one, takes pride. When people take the law into their own hands and disregard the regularly constituted authorities, a blow has been struck at orderly government and security. It is easier then to progress to other infractions, and once the foundations start to crumble under the sapping and mining of those who would thrust aside the time-tried safeguards of civilization, the process of distintegration is rapid. The law is brought into contempt, and there are always those who are aggressively trying to lessen its force and vigor.

The only safeguard is for good citizens to stand like adamant for the law, its enforcement by the regularly constituted authorities, and its being upheld by the people. Speed the day when there will be such a public sentiment as will not wink at the minor infractions. The same sentiment which has practically eliminated lynching from the South can elliminate many lesser but dangerous ills.

Law and order transformed the savage Nordic tribesmen into the beginnings of our civilization. It has been a growth through the years, crystallizing in Magna Charta at Runnemede June 15, 1215, and reaffirmed and amplified by the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights as incorporated in the Constitution. Reversions to the savage state by attempting to administer vengeance, or punshment, or even arrogating to speak and act for the people, but outside of the duly constituted authorities, turn back the hands on the clock of the ages which marks the slow, steady gains of humanity in its advance up the slope. The work of centuries is undone by one such act of disregard, and those participating have placed themselves upon the level of the half-naked, fanged, cave-dwelling and raw meat-eating creatures that lived in the twilight zone between downright bestiality and the first glimmerings of tribal law and order.

Star
JUL 5 - 1924

Lynching Record for the First Six Months.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 5.—The followin statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged—Rape 3, attempted rape 1; killing officer of the law 1.

Record by States—Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

Comparison of records—First 6 months of 1924 5; first 6 months of 1923 15; first 6 months of 1922, 30; first 6 months of 1921 36.

It is gratifyin; to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record nas been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Lynchings— 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.

1760

UTICA N. Y. DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 8, 1924

Our Lynching Record

While the members of the American bar assembled in London recently in a world conference, pickets bearing sandwich boards paraded the streets of that city bearing legends calling attention to the lynching records of the American people.

It was not a pretty sight in London and less so for the many millions who saw a reproduction of the picketers in the movies. Yet the shame that all decent Americans feel over the exhibitions of mob violence against the black man is lessening with the stamping out of lynching itself.

Tuskegee Institute, through its Department of Records and Research, keeps the press informed of the progress of the anti-lynching crusade. The latest bulletin reports a hearten-ing decline in the number of lynchings for the first six months of this year.

For instance, four years ago there were 36 lynchings in the United States in six months. During the same period of this year only five were reported. Between 1921 and 1924 the decline has been steady. The same period of last year brought to light 15 mob murders against colored people.

This is not only encouraging: it is amazing! Amazing in that it forecasts the total abolition of lynching in the next few years. Amazing, too, in showing the power of public opinion and the effects of mass education. Not in forty years, says R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, has the record read as it does today.

Hartford Courant
8/7/24

There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "The lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. This is a record on the favorable side of the report. Lynchings have been one of the darkest blots on our national life, and education against the mob spirit and control of the race problem cannot help but have a wholesome effect on American progress generally.

NEW HAVEN CONN. UNION
SEPTEMBER 11, 1924

It is gratifying to note that lynchings since the first of this year are the lowest in the 40 years figures have been kept by the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921. All those recorded this year occurred in Southern States. The better element of the Southern people are making a determined effort to wipe out this disgrace. An overpowering public opinion is asserting itself, as the above figures clearly indicate.

Peterson N. J. Press-Guardian
Sept. 10, 1924.

Our Lynching Record.

While the members of the American bar assembled in London recently in a world conference, pickets bearing sandwich boards paraded the streets of that city bearing legends calling attention to the lynching records of the American people.

It was not a pretty sight in London and less so for the many millions of Americans who saw a reproduction of the picketers in the movies. Yet the shame that all decent Americans feel over the exhibitions of mob violence against the black man is lessening with the stamping out of lynching itself.

Tuskegee Institute, through its Department of Records and Research, keeps the press informed of the progress of the anti-lynching crusade. The latest bulletin reports an enheartening decline in the number of lynchings for the first six months of this year.

For instance, four years ago there were thirty-six lynchings in the United States in six months. During the same period of this year only five were reported. Between 1921 and 1924 the decline has been steady. The same period of last year brought to light fifteen mob murders against colored people. In the meantime the colored man is being educated not to commit the horrible crimes against society that instigate lynching. This is a part of the equation.

This is not only encouraging; it is amazing! Amazing in that it forecasts the total abolition of lynching in the next few years. Amazing, too, in showing the power of public opinion and the effects of mass education. Not in forty years, says R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, has the record read as it does today.

We hope these figures can be generally aired throughout the British nation where hotheads have seen fit to heckle the visiting American jurists and lawyers on an issue that will soon be dead.

Stockton, Cal., Independent
JULY 5, 1924

A BRIGHT SPOT

In the dismal record of crime waves and the outbreaks of lawlessness following the war, when there was a distinct let down of social inhibitions and moral restraints, it is encouraging to find here and there a white spot. One of these white spots, and the most encouraging, is the marked decrease in lynchings in the first half of the present year. The Tuskegee institute reports only five mob murders in this period, as against fifteen in the corresponding period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921. This half year's number is officially said to be "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which a record has been kept."

It is pleasant to think that this marked decrease is due to greater respect for human life and a deeper realization of the outstanding shame of America in the eyes of the world. Certainly these factors must be included in the reckoning. It is less gratifying to attribute some of the improvement to threatened federal interference and the economic conditions affecting negro labor. At any rate, the improvement, rather than the analysis, is the important thing.

5

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Two items which recently appeared in this newspaper, one of local significance, the other of more general scope, are interesting and encouraging because of the relation in their effects. The first told of the comparatively good record of the Jefferson county criminal courts in the percentage of convictions of those charged with felonies. During the first six months of this year, of the 322 cases brought before the courts, there were 221 convictions, or more than double the number of acquittals, a percentage of 68, with penalties that fit the crimes. This is a decided improvement over the corresponding period of last year.

The other encouraging item relates to lynchings throughout the country, according to statistics compiled by the research department of Tuskegee Institute. During the six-month period there were only five lynchings, which is the lowest for six months of any of the forty years during which the record was kept. This shows decided improvement over the corresponding period of last year, when there were fifteen lynchings, and over the same periods of 1922 and 1921, when the records were thirty and thirty-six respectively. It is a source of gratification that neither in the whole of 1922 nor in the first six months of 1923 was there a lynching in Alabama, records which bespeak a wholesome situation. The five lynchings were divided among three states.

Efficiency of the courts, as shown in the favorable record of the Jefferson county tribunals in the last six months, is closely associated with and partially responsible for the improvement in the lynching record. When there is confidence in the courts, there is less for the mob spirit to feed upon. When more than two-thirds of those charged with crime are promptly tried and convicted, there is little danger of mob law.

Asheville N. C. Citizen

JUL 7 1924

The Decrease in Lynching

Has a genuine reaction against lynching come about? In the first six months of this year Tuskegee Institute reports only six executions by mobs, the lowest record for the first six months of any year in the past forty. In the same period of 1921, there were 36 lynchings.

It may be too early to boast, but these figures offer a solid basis for encouragement to every citizen who has hoped to see mob lawlessness stamped out. Such statistics must prove also that the crimes which provoke lynching have this year decreased; there must be a slow but steady gain of the forces of law over lawlessness in general.

In this connection a recent incident in Hoke County reveals the attitude of the responsible element among the Negro population toward crime committed by members of that race. A Negro charged with an attack on a white woman was taken in hand by two colored citizens and turned over to the Sheriff while a band of white men were looking for the culprit. For this deed of good citizenship the two colored men were commended by the Kiwanis Club of Raeford in formal resolutions. Thus the two races in Hoke were brought closer together on those things fundamental in which all citizens should work together. There will be no lynchings or race riots in Hoke as long as this spirit of racial co-operation prevails.

Birmingham Ala. News

JUL 7 - 1924

The South Should Be Congratulated And Alabama Especially On Fewer Lynchings.

According to the statistics kept at Tuskegee by Dr. R. R. Moton, following a custom inaugurated by Booker T. Washington, the lynching record in the South for the first six months of 1924 shows only a total number of five lynchings in that period. It is a gratifying and most satisfactory emunition—but at that, it is five too many!

Alabama does not show in this small list where the law has been lynched as well as individuals. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are the States where mob violence has existed. Three of the offenses were of actual and one attempted violence against white women; [illegible] was for killing an officer of the law.

The record for the first six months of 1924 is the lowest in forty years during which the record has been kept. To illustrate the rapidity with which the record has slumped, in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings; 1922, 30 lynchings; 1923, 15, and this year only 5.

There are several elements entering into this lowered record. The first is a widespread effort on the part of leaders of the colored race to inculcate into their people a more law-abiding spirit. In the second place, a widespread condemnation of lynching by press, pulpit and leaders of the white race, and a growing spirit of respect for law. In the third place, and a very highly important one, the drift northward to the industrial employments has undoubtedly taken the bulk of the idle, the bulk of shiftless, mischievous and resentful crop of younger colored men. Another element undoubtedly entering into the situation is the better enforcement of the prohibition laws, making liquor more difficult to obtain by the class on account of whom the South first went dry and led the Nation toward the outlawing of all intoxicating liquor.

It is a combination of circumstances which has brought this situation about, but it is a situation in which Alabama, for one, takes pride. When people take the law into their own hands and disregard the regularly constituted authorities, a blow has been struck at orderly government and security. It is easier then to progress to other infractions, and once the foundations start to crumble under the sapping and mining of those who would thrust aside the time-tried safeguards of civilization, the process of distintegration is rapid. The law is brought into contempt, and there are always those who are aggressively trying to lessen its force and vigor.

The only safeguard is for good citizens to stand like adamant for the law, its enforcement by the regularly constituted authorities, and its being upheld by the people. Speed the day when there will be such a public sentiment as will not wink at the minor infractions. The same sentiment which has practically eliminated lynching from the South can eliminate many lesser but dangerous ills.

Law and order transformed the savage Nordic tribesmen into the beginnings of our civilization. It has been a growth through the years, crystallizing in Magna Charta at Runnemede June 15, 1215, and reaffirmed and amplified by the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights as incorporated in the Constitution. Reversions to the savage state by attempting to administer vengeance, or punshment, or even arrogating to speak and act for the people, but outside of the duly constituted authorities, turn back the hands on the clock of the ages which marks the slow, steady gains of humanity in its advance up the slope. The work of centuries is undone by one such act of disregard, and those participating have placed themselves upon the level of the half-naked, fanged, cave-dwelling and raw meat-eating creatures that lived in the twilight zone between downright bestiality and the first glimmerings of tribal law and order.

Anderson, S.C. Mail - July 4 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

FIVE human lives were snuffed out by mobs in the United States during the first six months of the year 1924, being officially entered under the head of "lynchings." One of these occurred in South Carolina, two in Georgia and two in Florida, according to statistics released by the Tuskeegee Institute of Alabama. All of the persons to lose their lives at the hands of infuriated mobs were negroes. While it is not an enviable record for the south to have witnessed the only killings of this character during the first six months, some consolation is found in the fact that the number is less than during similar periods for the past forty years, the announcement stated. The number of lynchings is two-thirds less than during the first six months of last year and only one-sixth of the number perpetrated during the first six months of 1922. Statistics containing this announcement reveal the heartening fact that each year has witnessed a less number of lynchings, the year 1921 leading the last four years with 36.

Remarking upon the fact that only five lynchings occurred in this country during the first six months of the year, R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskeegee Institute says:

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far from the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes."

The term "inter-racial co-operation" is construed in the south of signify that feeling between the white and black man that has always existed between the southerner and his negro friend, who realizes the boundaries that must ever be regarded. In the north it perhaps has a very different meaning; a much wider scope.

OWENSBORO, KY. MESSENGER
Tuesday, July 8, 1924

THE LYNCHING DISGRACE

The faculty of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the leading college of the South for negroes, has for a number of years gathered statistics on the crime of lynching throughout the United States. This information was first collated by the late Booker T. Washington, who had done so much for his race in encouraging habits of industry and sobriety among his people, and his successor has kept it up.

It is gratifying that the first six months of 1924 show a large decrease over similar periods during the past forty years in which the record has been kept. This is an indication that the condemnation heaped upon these outrages by the leaders of the South, and the agitation relative to legislation on this question, have had their effect in the public mind.

Lynch law has no place in the administration of justice anywhere in the country. The South has suffered most from this crime because of the number of ignorant blacks who have no conception of the enormity of the crime for which lynch law is most frequently invoked. But lynchings have not had the effect of lessening the crime, and lynchings have given the South a very bad name, with the result that there is now pending in congress a bill to make the community where the crime is committed pecuniarily responsible for the consequences. Such a law would be unconstitutional, but its passage would stir anew the strife that public opinion has labored so earnestly to put down.

Duly constituted authority is adequate to administer all laws, and it is a crime to attempt to invoke any other force.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan- June

1761

Herald Courier
Bristol Conn

JUL 9 1924

...b Violence on the Wane

...orfolk Virginian Pilot)

...ed evidence that the forces ... and order are gaining on the ...orces of mob violence is to be found in the fact that only five lynchings were recorded in the United States from January 1 to June 30. According to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, this record compares with fifteen fatalities attributable to mob violence in the same period last year, with thirty in the first half of 1922, and with thirty-six in 1921. The comparison is encouraging. The progressive decline in the number of fatal mob outbreaks points to the conclusion that influences of a permanent nature are at work to put an end to such occurrences. The same conclusion was suggested by the record of the calendar year 1923, in which the number of lynchings declined to twenty-eight, the smallest number ever reported for a twelve-month period.

Much remains to be accomplished. Twenty-eight lynchings a year are enough to bring reproach upon an enlightened people. Five in six months are five too many. But it is a distinct source of encouragement to observe steady progress toward the final goal of law and order. With recent favorable records in mind it no longer requires an exaggerated optimism to look forward to the day when lynchings will disappear and when justice will be meted out to lawbreakers by the courts and not by private individuals.

Greenville S.C.
Piedmont

JUL 8 1924

The Decrease in Lynching

Has a genuine reaction against lynching come about? In the first six months of this year Tuskegee Institute reports only six executions by mobs, the lowest record for the first six months of any year in the past forty. In the same period of 1921, there were 36 lynchings.

It may be too early to boast, but these figures offer a solid basis for encouragement to every citizen who has hoped to see mob lawlessness stamped out. Such statistics must prove also that the crimes which provoke lynching have this year decreased; there must be a slow but steady gain of the forces of law over lawlessness in general.

In this connection a recent incident in Hoke county reveals the attitude of the responsible element among the negro population toward crime committed by members of that race. A negro charged with an attack on a white woman was taken in hand by two colored citizens and turned over to the sheriff while a band of white men were looking for the culprit. For this deed of good citizenship the two colored men were commended by the Kiwanis club of Raeford in formal resolutions. Thus the two races in Hoke were brought closer together on those things fundamental in which all citizens should work together. There will be no lynchings or race riots in Hoke as long as this spirit of racial cooperation prevails. Asheville Citizen.

Figures contained in a letter from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., a negro institution, shows the lynching record for the first six months of 1924 to be only five, as compared to fifthirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

Culpeper Va
Exponent

JUL 10 1924

5 LYNCHED IN 6 MONTHS LOWEST MARK SINCE 1884

Tuskegee, Ala., July 9.—Only five lynchings occured in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2 and South Carolina, 1. All were negroes.

There has never been any legitimate excuse for lynching, unless perhaps in settlements such as those which flourished in the days when gold was first coming to be a factor in the life of the West and Alaska. Even then there was a rude sort of legality about the performance and the offenses were always exceedingly serious ones. The South, as a whole, has suffered tremendously in years past for the unlawful and outrageous acts of the worst elements in isolated districts. Lynching has been as earnestly and steadfastly opposed in this section as anywhere and no people will rejoice at the elimination of the evil more genuinely than those of the South.

were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: two, assault; two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation."

Wilmore Ky
Enterprise

JUL 10 1924

— Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Banner

JUL 10 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

According to reports released from Tuskegee Institute, only five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the present year, a figure which is the lowest for any six months of all the forty years in which records have been kept. Granting that the five lynchings this year have been just five too many, it is still possible to feel greatly encouraged at the showing and to believe with reasonable grounds that this evil is about to be eradicated. It is not a pleasing state of affairs to be obliged to note that all these crimes of violence took place in the South, but even then the improvement is so marked as to be very agreeable.

President Moton of Tuskegee says that the decrease in the number of lynchings this year is a sign of an increasing respect for law everywhere and it is to be hoped he is right about it. Certainly the ability of such a large percentage of the country's communities to restrain themselves even in the cases where offenses are most revolting and allow the law to take its course is an excellent sign of increasing sanity and self-control. President Moton is also undoubtedly in the right when he ascribes some of the credit due for this so much improved condition of affairs to the efficient efforts of [illegible] who are stressing the value of cooperation.

EASTON PA. PRESS
JULY 8, 1924

THE LOWEST IN FORTY YEARS

The principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama has forwarded to the Free Press a statement which is well worth the attention of all good citizens who are eager to learn of the decrease in crime of any and every kind. Here is the statement:

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the yeas 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched, 5. Offenses charged, rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. Record by states, Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. Comparison of records, first six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the

VALDOSTA, Ga. Times

JUL 4 1924

Lynching Record Is Established

Tuskeegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year—"the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which a record has been kept"—it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskeegee Institute.

The five lynchings this year were divided as follows: Georgia 2, Florida 2, South Carolina 1.

Sun N. Y. City

JUL 4 - 1924

Lynchings So Far in 1924 Lowest in Forty Years

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, according to the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes.

Columbia Mo Missourian

JULY 5, 1924

Five Lynchings for 1924.

Pensacola Fla

JUL 5 - 1924

LOWEST RECORD IN NEGRO LYNCHINGS

Only Five Lynchings So Far This Year, 15 During Same Period Last Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There [illegible]

...s far for the year 1924 is ... for the first six months of ... forty years during which ... has been kept. It is an ... sign of progress toward ...ination of this evil, which is ...emned by public opinion. It is ... indication of the growing senti... against lawlessness in general, ... in my judgment, a result of the ...spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

Concord N. C.
Tribune

JUL 4 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS DURING HALF OF YEAR

Lowest For First Six Months of Any Year On Record.

(By the Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Times + Observer
Raleigh, N. C.

JUL 6 - 1924

LYNCHINGS SHOW SHARP DECREASE

Only Five Lynchings For Th... First Six Months of Year, Declares Moton

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—Ther... were only five lynchings in th... United States for the first s... months of this year, "the lowest f... the first six months of any of t... forty years during which the reco... has been kept," it was annou... yesterday by the Department ... Records and Research of Tuske... Institute.

This compares with fifteen lync... ings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes.

The offenses against them wer... Three, assault, one, attempt assau... and the killing of an officer of t... law.

It is gratifying to know, said ... R. R. Morton, president of Tuskeg... on making public the figures, "th... the record thus far for the ye... 1924 is the lowest for the first s... months, of any of the forty yea... during which the record has be... kept. It is an encouraging sign o... progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against influence of inter-racial co-opera... judgement a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial co-pera... tion."

Sandersville Ga
Progress

JUL 9 1924

Lynchings Decrease in Southern States

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., keeps a record of the lynchings that occur in the southern states, and every six months publishes a summary. The following was released for publication July 1st:

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses Charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing Officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
" " " " 1923	15
" " " " 1922	30
" " " " 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Yours truly,
R. R. MORTON, Principal.

Greensboro N. C.
Christian Advocate

JUL 10 1924

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1924

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched, five.

Offenses charged: Rape three, attempted rape one, killing officers of the law one.

Record by states: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina, one.

Comparison of records: First six months of 1924, five; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation. All the persons lynched were negroes.

Comparison of Records:

First six months of 1924	1
First six months of 1923	15
First six months of 1922	30
First ix months of 1921	36

R. R Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, speaking of the report said:

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress and in my judgment a result of the influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes."

Jackson, Ga.
Progress

JUL 11 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1924

Tuskegee, Ala.,—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States during the first six months of this year—"the lowest for the first six month of any of the forty years during which a record has been kept"—it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskeege institute.

The five lynchings were divided as follows: Georgia 2, Florida 2, South Carolina 1.

VISALIA, CAL., DELTA
July 8, 1924

The Tuskegee Institute reports that the first six months of 1924 recorded fewer lynchings than any previous period during the forty years the records have been kept. For the same period in 1923 there were 15 lynchings, in 1922 there were 30 and the year previous 36. "It is an encouraging sign of progress," says the report, "toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., CHRONICLE
JULY 9, 1924.

LYNCHINGS ARE ON DECREASE

Statement for First Six Months of Year Show Lowest Number In Forty Years During Same Period. Negro Comments.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5.
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing Officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1

WACO TEX. TIMES HERALD
JULY 4, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHED IN 6 MONTHS

Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compared with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one.

All were negroes.

The offenses against them were: Two, assault; two, attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., POST
JULY 5, 1924.

LYNCHINGS

Only Five Reported For First Six Months

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—(Special.)—There were only five lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1924, according to figures made public today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This is the lowest figure of any six months in the 40 years that the institute has kept such records.

There were two lynchings each in Georgia and Florida and one in South Carolina. Offenses charged were criminal assault three, attempted assault one, and killing an officer one.

Figures for the first six months of prevous years show: 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 36.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.
1762

Big Decrease in Lynchings Shown in U. S. This Year

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were: Two attacking women; two attempted attack and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute said in making public the figures, 'that the record thus far for the year 1924, is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment aganst lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

NEW YORK CITY POST
JULY 4, 1924

LYNCHING AT LOWEST LEVEL

Figures for Six Months Establish Record for Forty Years.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings during the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were: two assault; two attempted assault and one for killing a law officer.

NEW YORK CITY POST
JULY 4, 1924

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NEW YORK CITY NEWS
JULY 5, 1924

ONLY 5 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN 6 MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show that only five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the year. This is the smallest number in forty years.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 5, 1924

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECREASE

Only Five in First Six Months This Year, Says Tuskegee Institute.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1; all were negroes. The offenses against them were two assaults, two attempted assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
JULY 5, 1924

LOWEST LYNCHING RECORD REPORTED

Only Five Occurred in First Six Months of Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced to-day by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were Negroes. The offenses charged against them were: two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
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The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were Negroes. The offenses charged against them were: two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

Lynchings On Decrease, Report Shows

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: Rape 3, attempted rape 1, killing officer of the law 1.

Record by states: Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1.

Comparison of records: First 6 months of 1924, 5; first 6 months of 1923, 15; first 6 months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

In speaking of these figures, Dr. Moton said: "It is gratifying to note ... record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes."

LYNCHINGS TAKE BIG TUMBLE FOR FIRST HALF YEAR

Records Show Thirty-one Less Mob Fatilities Than Equal Period for 1921; Stake Burning Losing Popularity.

LOWEST RECORD FOR FORTY-YEAR PERIOD

(Special to Norfolk Journal and Guide)

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., July 8—Acording to statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research at the Institute here, the total number of lynchings occurring in this country for the first six months of this year is the lowest on record for the first half of any of the forty years over which records have been kept. From January 1, to June 30, 1924 five known lynchings occurred against 36 for the same period during the year 1921.

The compilation by states including the number and offenses charged follows:

Total number lynched, 5. Offenses charged: Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of records: First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

FIVE LYNCHINGS ALREADY STAGED IN 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 12.—There were only five lynchings for the first six months of the year, according to the department of record and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The offenses against them were two assaults, two attempted assaults, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Lowest Lynching Record For Over Forty Years

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5. Offenses charged, rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of Records: First six months of 1924, 5; 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
JULY 5, 1924

ONLY 5 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN 6 MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show that only five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the year. This is the smallest number in forty years.

...d Lower Than Past Forty Years—One-Third Less Than Last Year—Georgia And Florida Vie With Each Other For Mob Record.

...Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., July 1.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year, 1924, have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched..... 5
Offenses charged:
Rape 3
Attempted rape 1
Killing officer of the law..... 1
Record by states:
Florida 2
Georgia 2
South Carolina 1
Comparison of records:
First 6 months of 1924..... 5
First 6 months of 1923..... 15
First 6 months of 1922..... 30
First 6 months of 1921..... 36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

Very truly yours,
A. B. Moton, Principal.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
JULY 5, 1924

Lynching of Negroes Shows Big Decrease

Five negroes were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the present year, according to statistics just made public by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Major R. R. Moton, principal of the institute, stated that the number constituted the lowest for any similar period in the forty years that records have been kept.

Two lynchings occurred in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. Last year in the first six months fifteen negroes met death through lynchings.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
JULY 5, 1924

5 Lynchings in Six Months Lowest Record in 40 Years

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced to-day by Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
JULY 5, 1924

5 Lynchings in Six Months Lowest Record in 40 Years

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced to-day by Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

Only Five Lynchings The First Six Months Of 1924

Tuskegee Institute, July 1.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched..... 5
Offenses charged:
Rape 3
Attempted Rape 1
Killing Officer of the Law.... 1
Record by States:
Florida 2
Georgia 2
South Carolina 1
Comparison of Records:
First 6 months of 1924..... 5
First 6 months of 1923..... 15
First 6 months of 1922..... 30
First 6 months of 1921..... 36

The record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

FIVE LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Lowest for First Six Months for Forty Years.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indicaton of the growng sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

LYNCHING RECORD SHOWS DECLINE

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year, 1924, have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged:

Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states:

Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of records:

First six months, 1924, 5.
First six months, 1923, 15.
First six months, 1922, 30.
First six months, 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that said Moton, principal of Tus-

kegee, 1924, is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation." All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1924 Shows Lowest Plane in 40 Years

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Five lynchings, two each in Florida and Georgia, and one in South Carolina, constitute the record for the first six months of 1924, according to the compilation furnished by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Rape was charged in three cases, attempted rape in one, and killing an officer of the law in one. All the mob victims were Negroes.

The lynching record has been kept for forty years, and this is the smallest number of lynchings ever reported during a similar period of time. In 1923, the first six months of the year showed 15 lynchings; in 1922 there were 30, and 1921 showed 36.

This steady decrease in lynching, said Dr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in issuing the report, "is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

MOB RECORD DECREASE IN THE UNITED STATES

According to records kept by Monroe Work of Tuskegee, there were fewer lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year than has been in any previous year since the records have been kept.

During the past six months of 1924, there were only five lynchings recorded as against fifteen during the period of 1923. Georgia and Florida tied for the first place with two lynchings each. South Carolina follows close on their heels with one.

All of the victims were colored, three men and two boys. No convictions or arrests of persons implicated in the mob-murder have been made by the local law enforcement officers.

This is the lowest number of lynchings recorded in any six months during the forty years in which the records have been kept.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1924.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched 5
Offenses charged:
Rape 3
Attempted rape 1
Killing officer of the law 1
Record by States:
Florida 2
Georgia 2
South Carolina 1
Comparison of records:
First six months of 1924 5
First six months of 1923 15
First six months of 1922 30
First six months of 1921 36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes. Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

The Lynching Record for the First Six Months of 1924

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute: Total number lynched, 5. Offenses charged, rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. Record by States, Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. Comparison of records, first six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes. Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

...ngs-1924
Reports on, Sent Press 1763

COLUMBUS, O. ...
From ...
JUL 8-1924
Date ...

LYNCHINGS

RECORDS for the first six months of 1924 show that lynchings for that period were fewer than during any corresponding period for the last 40 years during which the record has been kept.

Five men, all colored, lynched in this time, one for killing an officer and the other four for statutory offenses, according to records kept by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Florida had two lynchings, Georgia two and South Carolina one.

In the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings, in 1922 there were 30 and in 1921 there were 36.

The decrease in lynchings is considered by officials of Tuskegee Institute to be an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged—Rape,3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states—Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of Records—First 6 months of 1924, 5; first 6 months of 1923, 15; first 6 months of 1922, 30; first 6 months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

CHARLESTON (ILL.) NEWS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1924.

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN U. S.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.— Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record had been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two, assault; two, attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept."

for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 to 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assaults, two attempted assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

HATTIESBURG, MISS., AMERICAN
JULY 4, 1924.

ONLY 5 LYNCHINGS LAST SIX MONTHS; LOWEST IN 40 YEARS

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

FROM Republican
Jackson Miss
JUL 1924

Only Five Lynchings

Principal Moton of Tuskegee institute writes that the lynching record in the first half of this year—only five persons lynched in the United States—is gratifying. It assuredly is. It is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. At the rate of but 10 a year, the country shines in comparison with the America of 10 and 20 years ago. In the quarter century between 1885 and 1910 the annual lynchings in the United States averaged about 130.

The record of but five lynchings in the past six months is rightly viewed by Principal Moton as "an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil" and "as an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general." Maj Moton even adds that, in his judgment, "it is a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation." The Republican is moved to add that the decline in lynchings is especially noteworthy in a period when Ku Kluxism, which began in antipathy to the Negro, has made its most hideous appeal to racial and religious intolerance.

NEW ORLEANS LA. STATES
JULY 4, 1924

New Low Record in Lynchings Is Made

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institutes.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note, "Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures" that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the grow-

Tuskegee Is ... has released semi-annual re... on lynchings. During the last six months the total number of lynchings in the United States was only five. Three of these were for rape, one for attempted rape, one for killing an officer of the law. Two of the lynchings were in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. The report cites the fact during the first six months of 1921 there were thirty-six lynchings; in 1922 there were thirty; in 1924 there were fifteen and for the same period this year only five. The record for this period is the lowest in forty years, a fact of great satisfaction to Tuskegee Institute as well as to the entire nation. The report is signed by Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Bookher Washington as principal of Tuskegee. He adds: "It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes."

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., PRESS
JULY 5, 1924

Only Five Lynched In U. S. During First Six Months

(By The Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

HEADED
From ... EAST PALESTINE, O.
Of ...
Date JUL 5-1924

LYNCHING ON THE DECREASE

Tuskegee Head Says That Inter-Racial Co-operation at Work to Diminish Crime.

Robert R. Morton, president of the Tuskegee Institute for the education of negroes ... out the following information on lynching:

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
JULY 5, 1924.

Only Five Lynchings This Year, Record Shows.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States

American Balto. Md.
JUL 5 1924

Lynchings In Half Year Less Than Ever Recorded

TUSKAGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskagee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assaults, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

According to Tuskegee Institute, there were but five lynchings in this country in the first six months of 1924, the smallest number to be recorded in 40 years. For the same period in 1923 there were 15; in 1922, 30; in 1921, 36. Principal Moton considers the gratifying decrease is "an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation." All of the lynchings were in southern states and the victims Negroes, all but one being for the old cause.

We have been granted permission by the author to publish the following:

Kiss my lips,
Beloved
Ere my spirit slips
Into the dark—
Or into
The song of a lark.

We don't know just what this is or why we have been favored with the opportunity of printing it. Our curiosity got the better of us, however, and we'll give a year's subscription free to the first reader who will identify, define or classify it correctly for us.

VISALIA, CAL., TIMES
JULY 10, 1924

LOWEST LYNCHING RECORD

Figures compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, the great school for colored children founded by the famous Negro educator, Booker T. Washington, indicate that during the first half of the present year the number of lynchings is the smallest recorded for such a period of time in 40 years.

Within the first six months of 1924 there occurred two lynchings in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. Compared with these five in the half-year of 1924, there were 15 in the first six months of 1923, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. In the figures may be found an encouraging sign of progress towards elimination of an evil condemned by public opinion and one which has placed the country in an unenviable position before the world.

The Tuskegee Institute reports that the first six months of 1924 recorded fewer lynchings than any previous period during the forty years these particular statistics have been kept. For the same period in 1923 there were 15 lynchings, in 1922 there were 30 and the year previous 36. "It is an encouraging sign of progress," says the report, "toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes."

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
JULY 5, 1924

During the first six months of this year, only five lynchings have taken place throughout the United States, according to records kept by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. This is the lowest the lynching rate has reached during the past 40 years that a record has been kept. During the same period of time the last year, 15 lynchings took place, while there were 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided, with Florida and Georgia having two each, and South Carolina, one.

LONG BEACH, CAL., PRESS
JULY 4, 1924

Fewer Lynchings Reported in Nation

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: two assault, two attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

SAN JOSE, CAL. NEWS
July 5, 1924

1924 Lynching Record Lowest In Forty Years

Lynching in the United States during the first six months of 1924 numbered only five, the lowest record for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the records have been kept, according to advices reaching The News from Robert R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Norman and Industrial Institute. According to the report, all of the persons lynched were negroes. The report in full is as follows:

Total number lynched, 5 offenses charged: Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Ochram Ga Journal

JUL 10 1924

Marked Decrease In Lynching Record

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year," the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the records have been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and researches of Tuskegee institute.

Bamberg S-C Herald

JUL 10 1924

LYNCHING ON DECLINE.

Statistics on lynching for the first six months of 1924 have just been announced, and afford food for much gratification in that they show the first six months of this year to be the lowest on record in forty years in number of lynchings. Five summary executions are listed, South Carolina having one against a record of none at all during the whole of 1923. This figure compares with 15 in the same months of 1923, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, ascribes the good record to a "result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation," and believes it to be "an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general."

BRANDENBURG, MESSENGER
Wednesday, July 16, 1924

5 Lynched in 6 Month Low Mark for 40

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were o lynchings in the United States first six months of this year, "t est for the first six months of the 40 years during which the has been kept" it was announ the department of records and r of Tuskegee Institute.

Greenville S.C News

JUL 5 1924

Tuskegee Reports Fewer Lynchings

TUSKEGEE, July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskgee Institute.

This compared with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assaults, one attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Lynchings – 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. – June.

1764

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., New.
JUL 7 1924

The South Should Be Congratulated And Alabama Especially On Fewer Lynchings.

According to the statistics kept at Tuskegee by Dr. R. R. Moton, following a custom inaugurated by Booker T. Washington, the lynching record in the South for the first six months of 1924 shows only a total number of five lynchings in that period. It is a gratifying and most satisfactory dimunition—but at that, it is five too many!

Alabama does not show in this small list where the law has been lynched as well as individuals. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are the States where mob violence has persisted. Three of the offenses were of actual and one attempted violence against white women; one lynching was for killing an officer of the law.

The record for the first six months of 1924 is the lowest in forty years during which the record has been kept. To illustrate the rapidity with which the record has slumped, in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings; 1922, 30 lynchings; 1923, 15, and this year only 5.

There are several elements entering into this lowered record. The first is a widespread effort on the part of leaders of the colored race to inculcate into their people a more law-abiding spirit. In the second place, a widespread condemnation of lynching by press, pulpit and leaders of the white race, and a growing spirit of respect for law. In the third place, and a very highly important one, the drift northward to the industrial employments has undoubtedly taken the bulk of the idle, the bulk of shiftless, mischievous and resentful crop of younger colored men. Another element undoubtedly entering into the situation is the better enforcement of the prohibition laws, making liquor more difficult to obtain by the class on account of whom the South first went dry and led the Nation toward the outlawing of all intoxicating liquor.

It is a combination of circumstances which has brought this situation about, but it is a situation in which Alabama, for one, takes pride. When people take the law into their own hands and disregard the regularly constituted authorities, a blow has been struck at orderly government and security. It is easier then to progress to other infractions, and once the foundations start to crumble under the sapping and mining of those who would thrust aside the time-tried safeguards of civilization, the process of distintegration is rapid. The law is brought into contempt, and there are always those who are aggressively trying to lessen its force and vigor.

The only safeguard is for good citizens to stand like adamant for the law, its enforcement by the regularly constituted authorities, and its being upheld by the people. Speed the day when there will be such a public sentiment as will not wink at the minor infractions. The same sentiment which has practically eliminated lynching from the South can eliminate many lesser but dangerous ills.

Law and order transformed the savage Nordic tribesmen into the beginnings of our civilization. It has been a growth through the years, crystallizing in Magna Charta at Runnemede June 15, 1215, and reaffirmed and amplified by the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights as incorporated in the Constitution. Reversions to the savage state by attempting to administer vengeance, or punishment, or even arrogating to speak and act for the people, but outside of the duly constituted authorities, turn back the hands on the clock of the ages which marks the slow, steady gains of humanity in its advance up the slope. The work of centuries is undone by one such act of disregard, and those participating have placed themselves upon the level of the half-naked, fanged, cave-dwelling and raw meat-eating creatures that lived in the twilight zone between downright bestiality and the first glimmerings of tribal law and order.

Asheville N.C. Times.
JUL 4 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Seneca S. C. Farmer
JUL 9 1924

TUSKEGEE REPORTS FEWER LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compared with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assaults one attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

BOSTON MASS. TRAVELLER
JULY 7, 1924

Less Than a Lynching a Month

LYNCHINGS occurred in only three states during the first half of 1924, according to a statement prepared by the research department of Tuskeegee Institute. Florida staged two of those crimes against justice; Georgia two, and South Carolina one. The total of five is the lowest for any corresponding period within the past forty years.

One season's low record does not, of course, prove anything as to permanent reform. But we should like to think that the states in which lynchings have occurred frequently in the past have been overwhelmed with a sense of shame; that a sentiment for upholding the scales of justice has supplanted the desire to dangle unconvicted negroes from tall trees; and that a new era of enlightened self-control has dawned.

Such an alteration of attitude has been in preparation. State authorities have been more alert to prevent and punish mob crimes. No doubt the agitation for a federal anti-lynching law has had a sobering effect. More than all else, the increasing exodus of colored people from the South to other parts of the country in quest of fairer treatment ought by now to have impressed a salutary lesson upon the states which are, in fact, economically dependent upon the labor of the negro.

Ashland, Ohio [illegible]-Gazette
Monday, July 7, 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD

An encouraging sign toward the elimination of the evil of lynching is shown in the record for the past six months. For the first half of 1924 only five lynchings have occurred, the lowest record of and similar period for forty years—the time during which such records have been kept.

It is gratifying to note this record of the evil which has been condemned by public opinion for years. Statistics on lynching are kept by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama an institution which was founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and women.

The small number of lynchings reported is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in the judgment of A. R. Moton, principal of the Institute, a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

ALEXANDRIA, LA., TOWN TALK
JULY 4, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Lowest on Record in Forty Years, Says Tuskegee Report

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—(By A. P.)—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first

officer of the law.
g to note," Dr. R.
dent of Tuskegee
public the figures,
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Monroe Ga Journal

JUL 11 1924

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECREASE.

Records compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, show that a total number of five were lynched in the United States during the first six months of 1924. Offenses charged were as follows: rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1;

The record by states was as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1;

A comparison of records on lynchings is then given as follows:

First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

Moton concluded his statement with the following:

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes."

LA SALLE, ILL., TRIBUNE
Friday, July 11, 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

Huron, S. Dak., Huronite
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1924

From statistics gathered by the Tuskegee Institute it appears that there were in the United State five lynchings of negroes during the first half of 1924. A comparison of this total with figures for the corresponding period of recent years preceding shows a marked improvement, either in the method of punishment resorted to or else in the morals of the race that has been subjected to mob punishment. In 1923 there were 15 lynchings, in 1922 the number was 3 and in 1921 a total of 36 was attained, all in the first half of the years mentioned. It is an admirable showing for both the negroes and the people of the south.

Commercial Ga News

JUL 10 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of law	1
Record by States:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

It is grtifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encuoraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

R. R. Moton, Prin.
Tuskegee Normal Institute.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Journal

JUL 4 1924

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST HALF YEAR LOWEST YET

Tuskegee Institute Show Only Five Lives Were Taken by Mobs.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida two; Georgia two; South Carolina one.

All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault; one attempted assault; and one for killing an oficer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentimen against lawlessness in general and in my judgement a result of enlightment and influence of interracial cooperation."

Winston-Salem N.C. Twin City Sentinel

JUL 4 - 1924

Only Five Lynchings In Country During The Past Six Months

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

FREDERICK OK. LEADER
JULY 8, 1924.

FEWER LYNCHINGS

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: Rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by States: Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1;

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.

1765

SELMA, ALA., TIMES-JOURNAL
JULY 4, 1924.

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1923 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were:

Two attacking women, two attempted attack, and one for killing an officer of the law.

BRISTOL, VA., TEN
Herald JUL 9 1924

Mob Violence on the Wane

(Norfolk Virginian Pilot)

Renewed evidence that the forces of law and order are gaining on the forces of mob violence is to be found in the fact that only five lynchings were recorded in the United States from January 1 to June 30. According to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, this record compares with fifteen fatalities attributable to mob violence in the same period last year, with thirty in the first half of 1922, and with thirty-six in 1921. The comparison is encouraging. The progressive decline in the number of fatal mob outbreaks points to the conclusion that influences of a permanent nature are at work to put an end to such occurrences. The same conclusion was suggested by the record of the calendar year 1923, in which the number of lynchings declined to twenty-eight, the smallest number ever reported for a twelve-month period.

Much remains to be accomplished. Twenty-eight lynchings a year are enough to bring reproach upon an enlightened people. Five in six months are five too many. But it is a distinct source of encouragement to observe steady progress toward the final goal of law and order. With recent favorable records in mind it no longer requires an exaggerated optimism to look forward to the day when lynchings will disappear and when justice will be meted to lawbreakers by the courts [illegible] individuals.

ALBANY MO CAPITAL
JULY 3, 1924

It is reported that Dr. George W. Carver, a negro scientist who has for the last three years been a member of the faculty of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., has developed more than a hundred useful food and commercial products from the sweet potato, more than 200 from the peanut, and better than 50 from the pecan. Among other of his products, he has produced a milk from the peanut that is purer and better than the milk of the average cow. Also he has made flour, butter, oil and other exceptionally fine food staples from the peanut. Not stopping with that, Dr. Carver has transformed a lump of southern clay into beautiful colors, one of which is the Egyptian blue, the secret of which was believed to have died and been lost to the world with the ancients of the Nile valley. Dr. Carver was born a slave on a Missouri farm. The remarkable results which his years of scientific research have achieved tend to again emphasize the fact that success in life is an outgrowth of struggle and hard work, rather than assured by any accident of birth or inheritance of wealth or name.

DEN VER COLO. TIMES
JULY 4, 1924.

Five Lynchings Occur for Six Months Past

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4. — There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

ST JOSEPH MICH HER-PRESS
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1924.

LYNCHINGS DECREASE IN UNITED STATES

TUSKOGEE, Alal.,—Only five lynchings took place in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskogee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1. All were Negroes.

The offenses were two assaults, two attempted assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Morton, president of the institute, "that the record thus far the years 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept."

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., TIMES
JULY 6, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Low Record is Being Made in United States Tuskegee Reports

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept" it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were: Two attacking women, two attempted attacks and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskege institue, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

MUNCIE IND PRESS
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1924.

LYNCHING GROWS LESS POPULAR.

Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show that but five negroes were lynched in the United States in the first six months of the present year, which is the smallest number in any similar period during the forty years that statistics on this subject have been kept. The most significant thing is that the decrease in lynchings of negroes has been steady in the last four years. Thus in the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings, in the same months of 1922 there were 30 and in that period in 1921 there were 36.

The Institute believes that the rapid lowering of the lynching rate "is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general," and that it is "a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Whatever these figures may indicate and whatever may be their cause, the improved situation is gratifying. So long as the mob spirit prevails over any particular section or sections of the United States, we have no reason to consider ourselves a civilized nation.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS WIS TRIBUNE
SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924.

PROGESS OF CIVILIZATION

The progress of civilization in the southern states of our country is revealed in the latest figures on lynchings collected by the Tuskegee Institute.

Only five lynchings occured during the first six months of the present year, the institute reports, as against 15 during the same period in 1923, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. That surely is progress and may indicate that the day of this most cowardly form of murder is nearly ended. Two of the five lynchings thus far in 1924 occured in Florada, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. The other southern states are to be congratulated.

DUBUQUE IA AMERICAN-TRIBUNE
SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1924.

Only Five Lynchings So Far This Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by Tuskegee institute.

NATCHEZ, MISS., DEMOCRAT
JULY 5, 1924.

LYNCHING RECORD IS LOWEST IN 40 YEARS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4—There were only five linchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first half of the year for forty years, since records were kept, according to the department of Tuskegee University made public today.

All were negroes.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said, in making these figures public, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months in 40 years, since the records have been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgement a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) LEADER
SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924.

5 Lynched in 6 Mos. Low Mark for 40 Yrs.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced Friday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

FORT SMITH ARK. TIMES-RECORD
JULY 4, 1924.

Only Five Lynchings Occur in Six Months

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—(By The

Associated Press).—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced Friday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

Montgomery Ala Journal

JUL 8 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

The record of lynchings in the South for the first six months of 1924 indicates commendable progress toward the elimination of a great evil. Only five persons were put to death by mob law during the period and, according to Tuskegee Institute, this is the best record made since the department of research took up the task of compiling the information forty years ago.

The conclusions reached by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, by the establishment of this recard are quite as interesting as the report itself. In his announcement, Dr. Moton said:

"It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

Dr. Moton could have gone further and said that this inter-racial cooperation results from education. Education removes suspicions and trains a person to look into the motives of others as well as to put his own motives to the test. Education forces one to give recognition to the rights of others. Education increases respect for law because it provides the mental capacity to recognize the absolute necessity of a code of laws for the guidance of human beings.

In the South greater consideration is being shown the various elements that make the citizenship. Better facilities for the education of the negroes are being provided. These facilities are far below the needs, but as time goes by they will be increased. Education will do more to remove the curse of lynching than all the anti-lynch laws that could be written.

Asheville N.C Citizen

JUL 5 1924

LYNCHINGS ARE AT LOWEST MARK IN FORTY YEARS

13

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

[illegible] VINDICATOR

From.....

Of.....

Date.....

JUL 6 1924

Letters From The People

The Lynching Record for the First Six Months, 1924.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,
July 1, 1924.

Dear Sir:

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched.....5

Offenses charged:
- Rape 3
- Attempted rape.....1
- Killing officer of the law.1

Record of states:
- Florida 2
- Georgia 2
- South Carolina 1

Comparison of records:
- First 6 months of 1924 5
- First 6 months of 1923 15
- First 6 months of 1922 30
- First 6 months of 1921 36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Your very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., TRIBUNE
JULY 4, 1924.

Lynchings Slump; Only Five in U. S. During 6 Months

Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK. NEW ERA
JULY 4, 1924.

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Records Kept by Tuskegee Institute for First Six Months of 1924, Show Record Low Number of Mob Deaths for Past 40 Years.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia two; and South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault; two attempted assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moten, president of Tuskegee said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept."

North American Philadelphia, Pa.

JUL 5 1924

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 SHOW BIG DECLINE

Only 5 Recorded for First 6 Months, Says Tuskegee Report

IS LOWEST IN 40 YEARS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one. All were colored. The offenses against them were: Two assaults, two attempted assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, "that the record thus far for 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept."

PINE BLUFF, ARK., COMMERCIAL
JULY 5, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1924

Only five persons met death by lynching in the United States for the first six months of this year according to statistics compiled by the de-

LOUISVILLE, KY., POST
JULY 1[illegible], 1924.

America's lynching exhibit, as attested by a current bulletin of Tuskegee Institute, shows a gratifying step in the right direction. During the first six months of this calendar year only five lynchings are reported from the whole of the United States. This was five more than there should have been, and yet we see the improvement when we note that in the same period of 1923 there were fifteen lynchings, in 1922, thirty, and in 1921, thirty-six.

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.

1766

GADSDEN, ALA., TIMES-NEWS
JULY 5, 1924.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924.

LYNCHINGS DECLINE FOR PAST SIX MONTHS.

The lynching record for the first six months of the present year showed a decided decrease, and for that both the white and colored races have occasion to be proud. It indicates an advancement in education and principle on the part of both peoples.

According to announcement by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, the total number lynched during the first six months of 1924 was but five persons, all negroes. The offenses charged were rape, attempted rape and killing an officer of the law. Three negroes were lynched on charges of the first named offense and one each for the latter two. Two of the lynchings were in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina.

The record of five for the period considered compares with the first six months of previous years as follows: Fifteen in 1923; 30 in 1922; 36 in 1921.

According to the records of Tuskegee Institute it is the lowest lynching record during any like period in the past forty years. As Dr. Moton says: "It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment aganist lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Increased education among the negroes which is reducing the number of crimes of the character which have been the occasion for lynchings and increased appreciation of law and the proper handling of all cases in which crime is charged are working to eliminate this evil. As Dr. Moton points out, interracial co-operation and the better understanding which it brings about are great factors in the improved condition. If more white people would observe the laws and teach the observance there would be fewer crimes among negroes.

It is very interesting to note that Alabama had seven lynchings durin this six months period. This state has quit the ranks of those that engage in lawlessness to punish lawlessness. The rapid decline in the number of lynchings recorded during the past four years indicates a possibility of eliminating them altogether within a short while and to that end both races should lend every effort.

FREMONT NEB. TRIBUNE
JULY 9, 1924.

MOB LAW DISCARDED

Improvement of the public attitude toward law and order is strongly indicated in statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama concerning the lynching record for the first six months of 1924. Only five deaths by lynching have occurred in the United States during this period, the lowest record in the forty years that such statistics have been available.

The five outrages were staged in only three states, two in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. The crimes charged against the victims were rape in three cases, attempted rape in one case and the killing of an officer of the law in one case.

During the same period last year, 15 lynchings occurred. In the first half of 1922, there were 30. In the first of 1921, there were 36. Unless some unforeseen development occurs, the record for the entire year of 1924 should mark an important trend away from the mob spirit in the southern states, where most lynchings are staged.

The Tuskegee Institute makes the following statement in connection with the statistical report:

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in our judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes."

There is no excuse for mob law under any circumstances, and there is a growing disposition in all parts of the country to allow the recognized law to take its course in the punishment of all criminal offenders. Some time ago congress considered legislation against the lynching evil, but apparently the situation is being satisfactorily adjusted within itself.

COLUMBUS OHIO DISP.
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924.

A VANISHING CRIME.

After the history of the past few decades, almost more surprising than the news of a lynching itself is the news that the first six months of 1924 passed with only five crimes of this nature in the entire United States. The crime of lynching reached its height in 1892, when 255 victims were recorded. Figures are wanting for the years prior to 1885, when the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute began to keep the record which it has ever since maintained, with a degree of accuracy which has never been seriously questioned. The lynchings of 1885 numbered 184, and only once from that year until 1908 did the number fall below 100. From 1908 on, it has never touched the 100 mark.

For the improved public sentiment which has brought about this decline, too much credit cannot be given to a large number of Southern newspapers, whose editors have not ceased to hold up to their readers the harm that was being done to the South by the toleration of a crime so brutal and degrading. Deserving of high credit, too, have been jail officials, sheriffs and governors who have courageously protected prisoners under their care, and have demonstrated that lynching mobs can be handled by officers whose dominant thought and purpose is to fulfill their sworn duty.

Within the past year a federal anti-lynching law came very near to passage in Washington. The law was of doubtful constitutionality, but the discussion in congress doubtless made Southern officers more determined to control the evil themselves. It is perhaps not too much to hope that the crime hereafter will be merely sporadic and will call for no special legislation, in addition to the ordinary penalties for murder.

PORTLAND, ORE., TELEGRAM
JULY 8, 1924

DECLINE OF LYNCHING.

TWICE a year the leading periodicals of this country receive from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Major Robert Moton, principal—a record of the lynchings in the United States for the preceding six months. For the half year ending July 1, there were five lynchings—two in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. The offenses charged were, assault on women, three; attempted assault, one; killing an officer of the law, one.

During the first six months of 1923 there were fifteen lynchings; for the corresponding period of 1922 there were thirty, and for the first half of the year 1921 there were thirty-six. Of this decrease Major Moton says:

"It is gratifying to note that the record so far this year is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes."

Those familiar with the reports on this subject sent out by Booker Washington, the predecessor of Major Moton, will note the same dignified self restraint in the reports by Major Moton that appeared in Booker Washington's reports—a freedom from any expression of bitterness, where bitterness might be logically expected. This is indeed a most impressive lesson to white people both North and South.

EASTON (PA.) PRESS
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1924.

THE LOWEST IN FORTY YEARS

The principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama has forwarded to the Free Press a statement which is well worth the attention of all good citizens who are eager to learn of the decrease in crime of any and every kind. Here is the statement:

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the yeas 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched, 5. Offenses charged, rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. Record by states, Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. Comparison of records, first six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and, in my judgment, a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

MOBILE, ALA., REGISTER
JULY 5, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN SIX MONTHS

Lowest Number Recorded in Forty Years.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elemination of an evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation.

From Express
San Antonio
Date 7-5-24

LYNCHINGS LOWEST IN PAST 40 YEARS

First Half of 1924 Records Only Five Mob Deaths As Against 15, 1923.

By Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced Friday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compared with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

All were negroes.

The offenses against them were: Two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months in 40 years during which the record has been kept."

DU BOIS PA EXPRESS
SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924.

SIX MONTHS RECORDS SHOWS FEWER LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year, 1924, have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Beorgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

Miss Lucille Emerick left yesterday for Boston, where she will attend the Academy of Speech Arts.

MADISON, IND., COURIER
Friday, July 11, 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for 40 years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; there were 30 in the same period in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and [illegible] for eventual solution.

From Express
San Antonio
Date 7-6-24

THERE IS HOPE

Long and distressingly shameful experience suggests that it is six months too early for indulgence in "hurrah and hallelujah"—but the temptation to rip out a little of it right now is strong, nevertheless.

Tuskegee Institute's department of records and research advises that "only" five lynchings were perpetrated between December 31 and July 1—old reliable Florida ushering in the new year with two of them—the lowest record for the first six months in any year of the forty during which such statistics have been kept.

By the specification, "the first six months," hangs a tale. Repeatedly it has come to pass that a so-called lynching State—Texas, for example, and but a few years ago—has been innocent of mob murder during the first half-year, only to show a related record and suffer a repute as black as Erebus on December 31. Wherefore, there is a long distance to be traveled before the bridge can be crossed.

Hammering, hammering, hammering throughout the past fifteen or twenty years, decent public opinion is in sight of victory over the lynching infamy. The strongest, best-known educators, ministers, Governors, sociologists, judges, lawyers, newspapers, leaders in women's club-activities and civic service throughout the country — commissions for inter-racial co-operation in the South, National conferences assembling in eastern and northern cities—steadily have gone on reinforcing the ranks and piling up the munitions for this great fight. The Nation-wide agitation over the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in Congress since 1918 and, in some Southern States, the exodus of negro labor during the past two years, also have served as weapons for the crusaders in behalf of constitutionality, law, order—civilization—in American social conditions.

Of course, the jubilation now can be merely comparative. So long as a single mob murder is charged against any State, for any period, the record is foul; and Florida, Georgia and South Carolina have fouled it thus far in 1924. May Texas, that headed that record in 1920 and again in 1922, keep out of it permanently!

There is hope.

FROM Union
Springfield Mass
JUL 5 1924

Lynchings Drop from 15 to Four

Total for First Half of 1924 Lowest in 40 Years.

TUSKOGEE, Ala., July 4—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskogee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were Negroes. The offenses held against them were. Two assaults; two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskogee, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept."

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS
JULY [illegible], 1924

U. S. Lynching Record Is Lowest Since 1884

By Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynches for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., SUN
JULY 5, 1924

Five Lynchings Reported in U. S. in Six Months

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynches for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

Long Beach, Cal., Telegram
JULY [illegible], 1924

Lynching Shows New Low Record

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

Lynchings – 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. – June.

1767

Greenville Texas
Sun

JUL 14 1924

MOB VIOLENCE ON THE WANE

Renewed evidence that the forces of law and order are gaining on the forces of mob violence is to be found in the fact that only five lynchings were recorded in the United States from January 1 to June 30.. According to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, this record compares with fifteen fatalities attributed to mob violence in the same period last year, with thirty in the first half of 1922, and with thiry-six in 1921. The comparison is encouraging. The progressive decline in the number of fatal mob outbreaks points to the conclusion that influences of a permanent nature are at work to put an end to such occurrences. The same conclusion was suggested by the record of the calendar year 1923, in which the number of lynchings declined to twenty-eight, the smallest number ever reported for a twelve-month period.

Much remains to be accomplished. Twenty-eight lynchings a year are enough to bring reproach upon an enlightened people. Five in six months are five too many. But it is a distinct source of encouragement to observe steady progress toward the final goal of law and order. With recent favorable records in mind it no longer requires an exaggerated optimism to look forward to the day when lynchings will disappear and when justice will be meted out to lawbreakers by the courts and not by private individuals.—Norfolk Virginia Pilot.

TOPEKA, IND., JOURNAL
Thursday, July 10, 1924

5 Lynched in 6 Months; Low Mark for 40 Years

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

ST. LOUIS, MO POST DISPATCH
JULY 5, 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN LAST SIX MONTHS

Lowest for That Period in Any of 40 Years in Which Records Have Been Kept.

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assaults; two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said D. R. R. Morton, president of Tuskegee, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept."

CARLISLE, KY., MERCURY
Thursday, July 17, 1924

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1924 LOWEST IN HISTORY

It is gratifying to note that during the first six months of 1924 only five persons, all colored, were lynched, according to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. The number is the lowest recorded in a similar period for any of the forty years in which records have been kept.

All of the five persons lynched were negroes, and the offenses charged were: rape, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. Two were mobbed in Florida, two in Georgie and one in South Caroli[na].

Com[parison] of figures for the past three [years] show 30 were lynched in the first six months of 1923, thirty in 1922, and thirty in the first six months of 1921.

TROY, ALA., MESSENGER
JULY 4, 1924.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924, have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: Rape, 3; attemped rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, South Carolina 1.

Comparison of records:
First 6 months of 1924, 5.
First 6 months of 1923, 15.
First 6 months of 1922, 30.
First 6 months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness, and a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES.
JULY 5, 1924.

LYNCHINGS REACH MINIMUM FIGURE

Only Five Reported in United States During First Six Months of 1924.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year. "The lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. The records (all negroes.):

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged, assault, 3; attempted assault, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Comparison of records: First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six month of 1921, 36.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against, lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the influence of interracial co-operation."

BRISTOL, TENN., HERALD COURIER
Wednesday, July 9, 1924

Mob Violence on the Wane
(Norfolk Virginian Pilot)

Renewed evidence that the forces of law and order are gaining on the forces of mob violence is to be found in the fact that only five lynchings were recorded in the United States from January 1 to June 30. According to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, this record compares with fifteen fatalities attributable to mob violence in the same period last year, with thirty in the first half of 1922, and with thirty-six in 1921. The comparison is encouraging. The progressive decline in the number of fatal mob outbreaks points to the conclusion that influences of a permanent nature are at work to put an end to such occurrences. The same conclusion was suggested by the record of the calendar year 1923, in which the number of lynchings declined to twenty-eight, the smallest number ever reported for a twelve-month period.

Much remains to be accomplished. Twenty-eight lynchings a year are enough to bring reproach upon an enlightened people. Five in six months are five too many. But it is a distinct source of encouragement to observe steady progress toward the final goal of law and order. With recent favorable records in mind it no longer requires an exaggerated optimism to look forward to the day when lynchings will disappear and when justice will be meted out to lawbreakers by the courts and not by private individuals.

KANSAS CITY, KS., KANSAN
JULY 8, 1924.

The Tuskegee Institute, an educational and industrial institution for negroes founded by the famous Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala., makes a business of collecting data concerning the welfare of the race and this year sends out some statistics that are curiously interesting. The number of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of 1924 were only 9 per cent of what they were in the same period of 1921 and only 10 per cent of what they were in 1920 and 1922.

LAUREL, MISS., LEADER
JULY 4, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHED IN 6 MONTHS

Lowest Record in 40 Years Is Reported by Head of Tuskegee Institute.

Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and reasearch of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes.

The offenses against them were two assaults, two attempted assaults and one for killing an office of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Morton, president of the Institute, in making the public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil and which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

E ST LOUIS ILL JOUR
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1924.

Lynching Record for Year Much Lower

The record of lynchings throughout the United States for the first six months of the present year has been the lowest of any of the forty years during which records of lynchings have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, of Alabama.

According to this institution, the total number of lynchings, all being negroes, for the firs six months of 1924 was five. This compares with the same period of the three preceding years as follows: 1923, 15; 1922, 30, and 1921, 36.

The crimes charged against the five negroes lynched here were three for rape, one for attempted rape and one for killing an officer of the law. Two of these lynchings occurred in Florida, the same number in Georgia and one in South Carolina.

ODELL (ILL) NEWS WEEKLY
THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1924.

5 Lynched in 6 Months; Low Mark for 40 Years

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

TEXARKANA ARK TEXARKANIAN
JULY 5, 1924.

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS DURING PAST HALF YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two for assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the institution said in making the figures known "that the figures thus far in the year is the lowest of any six months during the 40 years which the records have been kept."

McALESTER, OK., NEWS CAPITAS
JULY 4, 1924.

Big Decline Shown In Negro Lynchings

The following statistics on lynchings for the first six months of the year of 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched: 5.

Offenses charged: Criminal assault 3, attempted criminal assault 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

Comparison of records: first six months of 1924, five; first six months of 1923, fifteen; of 1922, thirty; of 1921, thirty-six.

Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, says that it is gratifying to note that the records thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept.

It is an encouraging sign of progress to the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion, he states. "It is an indication," he continues "of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation. All the persons lynched were negroes."

PINE BLUFF ARK. GRAPHIC
JULY 6, 1924.

Lynchings Fall Off During the First of Year

Tuskogee, Ala., July 5—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of research and records of Tuskogee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as fololws:

Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offense against them were two assault two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskogee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924, is the lowest for the six month of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept."

TROY, ALA., MESSENGER
JULY 4, 1924.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924, have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: Rape, 3; attemped rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, South Carolina 1.

Comparison of records:

First 6 months of 1924, 5.
First 6 months of 1923, 15.
First 6 months of 1922, 30.
First 6 months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note, and a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. DEMOCRAT
JULY 5, 1924.

LYNCHINGS DECLINE FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Five Killed by Mobs in U. S., Compared With 15 Last Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year," the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS
JULY 4, 1924.

LYNCHINGS DECLINE TO NEW LOW MARK

Only Five Mob Rule Victims Reported In United States Since Jan. 1.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced Thursday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two for assault, two for attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924, is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

FROM NEWS
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

GOOD AS FAR AS IT GOES

From the Tuskegee institute are received figures showing that the record of lynchings in this country during the first six months of this year is the lowest of any similar period in 40 years. The institute finds in this condition "an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil" and also "an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general." Let us hope that it is both.

It appears that for the six months noted five persons were lynched. It is almost unnecessary to say that all were Negroes. Florida and Georgia each carry two black marks in this record, the other being tacked up against South Carolina. Unless a certain monstrous and un-American organization is compelled to hold itself in check in the states named it is to be feared that lynchings of Negroes will be more numerous in southern states in the years to come. Which would be a terrible calamity in view of the improvement noted of late in conditions that were long a disgrace to these United States.

Lynchings · 1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan - June.

1768

Wilmington, N.C. Record
Greensboro
N.C.

JUL 6 1924

JUL 5 1924

LYNCHING DECLINES

Statistics published by Tuskegee institute show a substantial decrease in the number of lynchings for the six months of the present year, and indicate that Judge Lynch's court docket is perhaps less congested than at any time in recent years. According to the Tuskegee tabulation there have been but five lynchings thus far in 1924, as compared with the same period last year. Of these, three resulted from criminal assaults, one from an attempted assault, and one from the killing of an officer. Florida and Georgia are charged with two each, while the other is placed against South Carolina. It is gratifying to note that North Carolina has a clean record.

In connection with lynchings, a recent incident in Hoke county, shows the cementing of a better racial understanding in North Carolina and is significant of the faith which the average law abiding negro citizen of this state has in the white man. In Hoke, a young negro was accused of attacking a white girl. He eluded the officers, and was apprehended by two negro citizens who promptly turned him over to the sheriff. There was no violence, no bloodshed and no attempted lynching. If citizens of every state, both white and colored were as prompt to uphold the laws as these two negroes, it would prove a far more effective remedy against lynching, than legislation, crusades or racial outbreaks. When the negro shows himself willing, as in this case, to protect the family of his white neighbor than he may depend with absolute surety on the white man's assistance in the defense of his own.

The Raeford incident is a tribute to the understanding existing between the two races in North Carolina.

FEWER LYNCHINGS!

Dr. Robert Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, and the man who succeeded Booker T. Washington as one of the foremost negro educators and leaders in the country, announces some statistics on the number of lynchings that have occurred during the first six months of the present year.

The total number is five, all negroes, and according to Dr. Moton, this shows a wonderful decrease, being the smallest number for any corresponding period for the past 40 years.

Dr. Moton feels that this shows a greater feeling of inter-racial co-operation and greater forbearance on the part of the white people. He feels that is is "an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil ,which is condemned by public opinion."

It might not have occurred to Dr. Moton to take some of the credit, for this remarkable drop in the number of lynchings, to his own race. It is perhaps a sign that the negroes themselves have become more law-abiding and have refrained from committing the crime for which the majority of lynchings occur.

That is the real solution to the problem, and while the other method is one that should be pursued as far as possible the most progress is wiping out the record of lynchings is to be made among the negroes. That may sound harsh, but it is the cold truth. Mob rule is not popular and the surest way to bring it into disrepute is to remove, as far as possible, all situations that tend to excite people to lawlessness of this kind.

July 10, 1924

Athens Tenn
Atheman

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1924

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched	5
Offenses charged:	
Rape	3
Attempt rape	1
Killing Officer of the law	1
Record by states:	
Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1
Comparison of Records:	
First 6 months of 1924	5
First 6 months of 1923	15
First 6 months of 1922	30
First 6 months of 1921	36

It is gratifying to note that the rceord thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and is a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

Telegraph
Mag - Ga

JUL 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Number Lowest for Any Half Year During Forty Years

ONLY TWO ARE IN GEORGIA

Record for United States Is Announced by Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records of research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assaults, one attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

Knoxville Tenn
Sentinel

JUL 5 1924

Fewer Lynchings

Record for First Half of 1924 Lowest In Forty Years

Statistics which have just been made public by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show the total number of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of 1924 to be only five. All of them were negroes.

This is a decrease of ten over the same period of 1923, and it is encouraging and gratifying to note that statistics from the institution says that the record is the lowest for the first six months of this year than for the same period of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept.

Offenses charged in the five lynchings were: rape 3; attempted rape 1, and killing officer of the law 1.

States in which lynchings took place were: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

The record for the first six months of each year since 1921 is 1921, thirty-six; 1922, thirty; 1923, fifteen; 1924, five.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., STAFF
JULY 4, 1924.

FEW LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

JUL 12 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Another lynching record has been made on the favorable side of the report. During the first six months of this year there have been only five lynchings. The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute has been keeping a careful record of lynchings for forty years. This half-year's low mark is the best yet.

During the first six months of 1923 there were fifteen lynchings; there were thirty in the same period in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921.

There are various causes for this improvement. Stiffer backbones among the representatives of the law have helped to quell mob spirit. Education against lynching must have helped a little, too.

Lynchings have been among the darkest blots on American life. Far from helping in the solution of our national race problem, they have aggravated ill feeling and have fostered all the evils represented by mob spirit and mob action. The slowly diminishing number of annual lynchings seems to indicate a change for the better. That should mean a calmer facing of the situation, with reliance on sanity, tolerance and education, rather than intolerance and brutal violence, for eventual solution.

Greenville S. C. News

JUL 8 1924

LYNCHINGS DECLINING.

One of the most gratifying signs of a better spirit of law enforcement in the South is the recent announcement that the number of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the current year is the lowest in forty years. The comparative statistics for several years past indicate that there has been a steady decline in lynchings.

For the first six months of this year there were five lynchings; for the first six months of 1923, 15; for 1922, 30, and for 1921, 36. Only one lynching was reported in South Carolina during the first six months of the present year.

The worst feature about a lynching is that it mocks and defies the orderly processes of trial and punishment for which civilization has set up courts and judicial machinery. It is a return to barbarism and a trampling underfoot of the ideals of civilized government which man has been at so much pains to establish. Its real victims are the members of the mob themselves, who degrade themselves and mankind by casting to the winds the basic principles upon which law, order and good government are established.

Camden S. C. Chronicle

JUL 11 1924

Only Six Lynchings.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the records has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research at Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three, assault; one, attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette

JUL 11 1924

THE DECREASE IN LYNCHING

(Asheville Citizen)

Has a genuine reaction against lynchings come about? In the first six months of this year Tuskegee institute reports only six executions by mobs, the lowest record for the first six months of any year in the past forty. In the same period in 1921 there were 36 lynchings.

It may be too early to boast, but those figures offer a solid basis for encouragement to every citizen who has hoped to see mob lawlessness stamped out. Such statistics must prove also that the crimes that provoke lynching have this year decreased; there must be a slow but steady gain of the forces of law over lawlessness in general.

In this connection a recent incident in Hoke county reveals the attitude of the responsible element among the negro population toward crime committed by members of that race. A negro charged with an attack on a white woman was taken in hand by two colored citizens and turned over to the sheriff while a band of white men were looking for the culprit. For this deed of good citizenship the two colored men were commended by the Kiwanis Club of Raeford in formal resolution. Thus the two races in Hoke were brought close together on those things fundamental in which all citizens should work together. There will be no race riots or lynchings in Hoke as long as this spirit of racial cooperation prevails.

COLUMBIA, KY., NEWS
Tuesday, July 15, 1924

5 Lynched in 6 Months; Low Mark for 40 Years

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

Williamstown Ky. News

JUL 11 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

DOTHAN, ALA., EAGLE
JULY 4, 1924.

Lafayette Ga. Gazette

JUL 5 1924

Everyone should take pride in the fact that the number of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of 1924 was only five as compared with fifteen for the same period last year, thirty for 1922, and thirty-six in 1921. Of the 1924 lynchings, two each were in Georgia and Florida, and one in South Carolina. Five lynchings in six months is still too many, however. But we are making progress, and the time may soon come when we will have none.

Memphis Tenn. News Scimitar

JUL 4 1924

Only Five Lynched.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky. NEWS
Friday, July 11, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-June.

1769

Palatka Fla
News
JUL 5 1924

RECORDS OF LYNCHINGS SHOWING LESS NUMBERS

From Tuskegee, Ala., the president of the institution that was founded by Booker T. Washington sends out the following compilation of the number of lynchings, in all of which the victims were negroes, and expresses gratification that the number has been greatly lessened. In the first six months of the current year there have been five lynchings, two being in Florida, two in Georgia, and one in South Carolina. Three of the offenses charged were rape, one for attempted rape, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Comparing these figures with former years shows that for the first six months of 1923 there were fifteen lynchings, the first six months of 1922 there were thirty, and during the first six months of 1921 there were thirty-six. The greatly ensmalled number of the present year, says the president of the institution, "is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

Negroes as well as whites are learning the futility of committing crimes which so customarily have resulted in death without the law, until now only the lowest, most depraved, and least educated can be found in th elist of criminals. Education is the one great means by which higher standards among all peoples can be secured.

CINCINNATI, [illegible] ENQUIRER
Thursday, July 10, 1924

Only five lynchings are reported from the country for the last six months, by the Tuskegee Institute. That report should have been delayed until after the return home of delegates who attended the Democratic convention.

Troy Ala
Messenger
JUL 4 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924, have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched, 5.

Offenses charged: Rape, 3; attemped rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, South Carolina 1.

Comparison of records:

First 6 months of 1924, 5.
First 6 months of 1923, 15.
First 6 months of 1922, 30.
First 6 months of 1921, 36.

It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness, and a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Pocatello (Idaho) Tribune
JULY 4, 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS FIRST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Alabama, July 4 (AP)—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

MIDDLESBORO [illegible] NEWS
Monday, July 7, 1924

Fewer Lynchings This Year; Only 5 So Far

Statistics which have just been made public by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show the total number of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of 1924 to be only five. All of them were negroes.

This is a decrease of ten over the same period in 1923, and it is encouraging and gratifying to note that statistics from the institution says that the record is the lowest for the first six months of this year than for the same period of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept.

Offenses charged in the five lynchings were: assault ; attempted assault 1, and killing officer of the law 1

States in which lynchings took place were: Florida 2; Georgia 2; South Carolina 1.

The record for the first six months of each year since 1921 is 1921, thirty six; 1922, thirty; 1923, fifteen; 1924, five.

GREENUP, KY., REPUBLICAN
Friday, July 11, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

BOSTON MASS. POST
JULY 7, 1924

[illegible] Russians and convert neutrals into passionate partisans of the Soviet regime.

BETTER LYNCHING RECORD

In one respect, at least, the South is looking up. That is, in its very much bettered record in the matter of lynchings of colored men.

The always accurate Tuskegee statistics point out that for the first six months of this year only five of these mob-murders occurred, which is the lowest record for any such time in the past 40 years. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

What is doing this good work for justice and humanity we do not know exactly. It may be hoped that a higher respect for the rights of all human beings, even if their skins be dark, is becoming inculcated in the Southern mind. Perhaps it is the more material feeling that lynching does not pay in its effect on colored migration. Whatever it is, the country may well feel gratitude, for lynchings have long been a standing disgrace to the United States in the eyes of the world.

Troy Times
Monday, July 7, 1924

The Lynching Blot Decreasing.

Statistics of lynchings for the first six months of the current year, issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, are encouraging. The record thus far this year is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. The total number of lynchings for the first half of the year throughout the country is five, two each for Florida and Georgia and one for South Carolina. The record for the first six months in 1923 was 15; 1922, 30, and 1921, 36. This shows a gratifying reduction in the number of lynchings. For many years mob murders have been a foul blot on the nation, and they became so prevalent that public indignation was aroused, and grave fears as to the spread of the evil and the overthrow of legal methods in dealing with crime were entertained. The United States, which had the proud distinction of being the "land of the free," with the most liberal government in the world, enjoying an advanced state of civilization, unsurpassed educational advantages and a high moral and religious tone, had

[illegible] For three years there has been a decline in the number of lynchings, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when there will be none. The courts are competent to deal with all classes of crimes, and there is less danger of a terrible mistake being made and punishment inflicted on the innocent. With the too frequent delays in bringing suspects to trial eliminated, as they will be before long, bar associations all over [illegible] been lynched. While punishment dealt out summarily by mobs may have the effect of striking terror into the hearts of potential offenders, the influence of lynching does not stop there. It extends throughout a community, brutalizes those taking part and encourages disrespect for the law and courts.

Every American should feel grateful that there appears to be a permanent improvement in the situ[illegible]

committed. All of the five persons lynched thus far this year were negroes. In fact, a large percentage of those whose lives were taken by mobs were of this race, and the South has been the principal offender in this respect. No matter how heinous the crimes committed by the victims of mob law, under no circumstances should lynching be condoned. There are many cases on record where innocent persons have

the unenviable reputation of having more lynchings than any other country.

Fortunately, this stain is fading, and there are encouraging signs of a still better condition. To what influence the falling off in the number of lynchings is due does not appear. It is probable that an aroused public sentiment has had something to do with the decrease, and it is possible that there have been fewer crimes

he country working to that end, justice will operate more expeditiously.

DAYTON, O. JOURNAL

JUL 6 1924

LYNCHING DROPS TO LOWEST MARK IN FORTY YEARS

Five Are Reported for First Half of 1924 by Tuskegee Institute.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—Statistics on lynching for the first six months of 1924, compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute, show a total of five lynchings, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept.

Of the five lynchings during the first six months of 1924 three were for a charged offense of rape, and one each for charges of attempted rape and killing an officer of the law. By states, two lynchings each are accorded Florida and Georgia and one for South Carolina.

It is said by Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, that the low record this year, as compared with the first six months of previous years, is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of the evil, which is condemned by public opinion, and an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general. Moton speaks of the record as a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation. All of the persons lynched [illegible]

From Gazette Pittsburg

Date 7-11-24

Only 5 Lynchings

In Six Months

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. This, compared with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

SANDUSKY O. ST[illegible]URNAL
Monday, July 7, 1924

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT.

IN the six months ended June 30, this year, there were but five lynchings in the United States, according to the report of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This is the smallest number for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. In the same period in 1923 there were 15 lynchings, in 1922 there were 30, and in 1921 there were 36.

The figures show what a tremendous reduction there has been of cases of mobs taking the law into their own hands. It is a helpful and encouraging sign.

Houston, Tex. Post

JUL 14 1924

Lynching Evil Abating

The five lynchings that occurred in the first half of the year 1924 were just five too many. In each one of those five instances, justice would have been rendered to the offender just as effectively by the courts, and the respective communities would have been better off.

But, comparing the record of the first six months of this year, with the record of the same period in former years, there is genuine cause for encouragement in the belief that the lynching evil is being rather rapidly abated.

Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, who keeps the tally sheet on lynchings each year, presents statistics showing that the number of lynchings in the first half of 1921 was 36; in the same period in 1922, there were 30; in the same period in 1923, only 15, and in the first half of the present year, the number dropped to five.

This progressive decline in lynchings cannot but be impressive of the change that is taking place for the better in the matter of mob violence.

Numerous factors have entered into the making of this gratifying showing. The very determined and outspoken condemnation of the evil by the press and the pulpit, creating popular sentiment against groups of men taking the law into their own hands, perhaps should be mentioned first. The responsible people in communities have been aroused to the danger in permitting mobs to run rampant.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers who are more diligent than ever before in protecting prisoners and preventing violence being done them by unauthorized persons. The record relating to lynchings and attempted lynchings shows more prisoners saved by officers, than have been lynched, during the last four years. Officers know today that public sentiment backs them in going to the limit of their powers to uphold the majesty of the law, against the attacks of maddened mobs.

The co-operaion of negro leaders in instilling into their people more of the law-abiding spirit also needs to be mentioned in this connection. While the negroes of influence are quite generally severe in their denunciation of lynching, they have also used their influence in preventing the causes of lynching, and in this way have been a strong help to the cause.

And there is scarcely a doubt but that the threat of the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching law by congress has had a discouraging effect on mob violence. That proposed law was quite plainly an encroachment upon the rights of the States, and for that reason, it met much opposition. At the same time, it had become clear that unless the States measured up to their responsibility more fully in preventing and punishing mob violence, federal action was imminent.

If the present trend continues, the movement for the Dyer law will die out, because there will be no need for such a law.

FT WAYNE IND NEWS
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924.

Tuskegee Institute reports just five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1924. That means five black spots on the national scutcheon, but it is an enormous improvement over past performances and shows that there may be, after all, some hope for law and order—some hope that the accused will be given a trial before his execution. With lynching on the decline, there is much to be thankful for—fresh evidence that the country has not yet gone to the bow-wows, as some of the alarmists have feared.

LOS ANGELES HERALD
JULY 15, 1924

NEW LOW RECORD 5 FOR LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 15.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," as was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.

1770

TIFFIN, O., ADVERTISER
Tuesday, July 8, 1924

According to statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute department of records and research there have been a total of only five lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year. This is a rather startling decrease from the record of the corresponding period of the previous year when there were fifteen. In the same period in 1922 there were 30 and in the first half of 1921 there were 36. Thus the decrease of this form of law violation has been constant. But since it is doubtful whether human nature as exemplified by the mob spirit has altered materially in that time, there must be some other cause. Evidently there have been fewer crimes that naturally lead to lynchings. There also must be some reason for this. Many attribute it to the influence of prohibition and this probably is one of the good results that can consistently be charged to that law. As is well known, most of the crimes that occasionally are handled by lynch law are committed in the south where there is such a large percentage of the colored race. The part played by bad liquor in those offenses is not generally understood by the public but any southerner will unhesitatingly explain the connection. Sufficient it is, there is a definite relation. That is the reason why the south is so thoroughly wedded to the Prohibition cause, always reserving to those who believe they can handle the stuff without abuse, the privilege they crave. Nevertheless there can be little doubt that even the partial enforcement of the law has had a marked effect upon crime in that section of the country and the South probably never will willingly surrender what the voting element regards as, and which probably is, one of its essential safeguards.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., TIMES
JULY 8, 1924.

MOB VIOLENCE WANES

The department of records and research at Tuskegee announces that there were only five lynchings during the first six months of 1924, the smallest number recorded in the sixmonth period of any year during the forty years in which statistics have been kept. There is encouragement in this decrease for all citizens, white and black, who abhor mob violence.

The showing is the more hopeful because in the same period last year there were fifteen lynchings; thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921. The decline in lynching has been steady since 1921 and is so marked that there is a possibility that we may soon have six months or even a year without a single lynching, which is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. If this form of criminality drops from thirty-six lynchings in the first six months of 1921 to five in the first six months of 1924, a net decrease of thirty-one, still further progress can be made in creating respect for the law and in discouraging mob violence in all of its phases.

Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee, believes the decline in lynching is the result of the growing sentiment against lawlessness and better cooperation between the races. Public opinion as expressed by the newspapers of the country, including all the leading journals in the South, has probably done more than anything else to minimize the lynching evil, and as the weight of this sentiment has been felt in increasing measure, law officials have been more alert and more zealous in the performance of their duty. Public indifference encourages the toleration of mobs by the authorities whose duty it is to enforce all laws impartially.—Mobile Register.

When law and order prevail and the right kind of law enforcement comes, lynchings will approach near a thing of the past.

5 JULY 1924
BRONX HOME NEWS

During the first six months of this year, only five lynchings have taken place throughout the United States, according to records kept by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. This is the lowest the lynching rate has reached during the past 40 years that a record has been kept. During the same period of time last year, 15 lynchings took place, while there were 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided, with Florida and Georgia having two each, and South Carolina, one.

FT. WAYNE IND. [illegible] SENT
Friday, July 11, 1924

Tuskegee Institute reports just five lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1924. That means five black spots on the national scutcheon, but it is an enormous improvement over past performances and shows that there may be, after all, some hope for law and order—some hope that the accused will be given a trial before his execution. With lynching on the decline, there is much to be thankful for—fresh evidence that the country has not yet gone to the bow-wows, as some of the alarmists have feared.

New Savannah Ga
JUL 5 1924.

FIVE LYNCHINGS RECORDED

Tuskegee Institute Gives Figures For First Six Months of Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records of research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 26 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows, Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were three assault, one attempted assault and one for killing of officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the appeal and influence of inter-racial cooperation."

JUL 5 1924
Post Wash. D.C.

5 Lynchings in 1924 Set Lowest Record

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months for the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The 5 this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two, assault; 2, attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Decatur Ga Record
JUL 10 1924

Decrease in Lynching Record

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced recently by the department of records and researches of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty- six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: two assault, two attempt assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

PHILADELPHIA PA. RECORD
JULY 13, 1924

Lynchings Decline.

From the New [illegible] States.

Much satisfaction is to be had from the report of the department of records of Tuskegee in the matter of lynchings. During the first six months of 1924 only five were reported, the smallest number recorded in the six-month period of any year during the 40 years in which the statistics have been kept.

Particularly gratifying is the showing since it compares with 15 lynchings in the same period in 1923, 30 in 1922 and 36 in

1924.

It is not improbable that there will be fluctuations in the six months curve for some years longer. But there has been so great a change this year that one cannot but believe that the threat of the Dyer bill and the development of a healthy public sentiment in the South as elsewhere against lawlessness is having its effect. In this connection the press of the South has been notably energetic in its effort to bring about a change in conditions.

In Louisiana particularly is there evidence that the popular trend is more and more to administration of criminal justice by due process of law rather than by the mob. We have had a number of exceedingly atrocious crimes here in recent years in which there was a temptation to violence. But sound counsel prevailed and the Courts were permitted to mete out justice to the culprits. Let us hope that Louisiana will be among the first of the States to show a year's clean slate.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
JUL 10 1924
Independent

LYNCHING DECREASING

We publish elsewhere in these columns a statement of the lynching record of the United States for the past six months issued from Tuskegee Institute, which names only five losses of life at the hands of mobs as against fifteen lynchings for the same period last year and the lowest record for the same period of time within the last forty years. While feeling somewhat encouraged and entertaining some degree of respect for our present civilization in the hopeful sign of an abolition of this lawless orgy, we by no means are ready to throw our hats into the air in jubilatory ejaculations for the very good reason that as long as any man or woman dies at the hands of a self-appointed gang of hoodlums who delegate unto themselves the right to punish persons for alleged violations of the law and proceed to commit even more wanton violations of constituted law, we cannot but feel that a gross violation of constituted law and human rights has been perpetrated, and there is grave cause of regrets by all peace loving men who believe that it is a sin to take without due process of law that which man cannot give or restore.

The Independent has long taken the position, while deploring any crime or alleged crime which precipitated lynchings, that no crime, however despicable, gave a mob the right to take the law into its own hands and administer its own punishment. The laws of this and all other states of the union are sufficient to protect the rights of each and every individual if enforced. Whenever a crime, or alleged crime, has been committed, the person charged with its commission is entitled to a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers, as provided by law, and if found guilty, punished as the law provided. But, whenever a Negro is charged with crime, he is invariably taken out by a mob to a pine tree or black-jack bush, and instead of the one criminal, there are as many as participate in the mob, a desecration of the laws of God and man.

The practice of mobs, hooded or not, has threatened constituted law and imperiled civilization, and, if continued, will overthrow both. There is not and cannot be any place within orderly government for self-appointed, hooded law enforcers, and, unless this practice is checked, orderly government will be replaced by disorderly government, and constituted law will be supplanted by unconstitutional law, both destructors of civilization.

The reasons for this decrease in lynchings are obvious, and while recognizing the fact that the more potent reason many be found in an economic condition, it is true that there is a growing tendency toward a greater respect of law and order. There is hope that before economic paralysis sets in and orderly government is destroyed, there may be born in the breasts of men that respect for constituted law which impels and prohibits the killing of a reasonable creature in being; that the law may be allowed to take its course; that persons charged with crime may be entitled to that greatest of all mandates of American jurisprudence, that no person deprived of life without due proces of law and that only after a preponderance of all the evidence and a person is found guilty beyond all shadow of doubt, shall there be taken from man that which man cannot give.

News
Calcutta
Jul
JUL 5
1924

RECORDS OF LYNCHINGS SHOWING LESS NUMBERS

From Tuskegee, Ala., the president of the institution that was founded by Booker T. Washington sends out the following compilation of the number of lynchings, in all of which the victims were negroes, and expresses gratification that the number has been greatly lessened. In the first six months of the current year there have been five lynchings, two being in Florida, two in Georgia, and one in South Carolina. Three of the offenses charged were rape, one for attempted rape, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Comparing these figures with former years shows that for the first six months of 1923 there were fifteen lynchings, the first six months of 1922 there were thirty, and during the first six months of 1921 there were thirty-six. The greatly ensmalled number of the present year, says the president of the institution, "is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

Negroes as well as whites are learning the futility of committing crimes which so customarily have resulted in death without the law, until now only the lowest, most depraved, and least educated can be found in th elist of criminals. Education is the one great means by which higher standards among all peoples can be secured.

HAMILTON, ONTO, NEWS
Monday, July 14, 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD REDUCED.

Who says we are not getting better day by day in every way? In 1892 there were 255 lynchings in the United States, in 1893 there were 200 and 190 in 1894.

The number has been less than one hundred per year since 1908, as low as 38 in 1917, the lowest on record. That was less than three per month. If the record of the first six months of this year is maintained for the next six months of this year this low record will be beaten. Since 1917, the record has been in 1918, 64; in 1919, 83; in 1920, 61; in 1921, 64; in 1922, 57.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute:

Total number lynched, 5. Record by States—Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. Comparison of records—First six months of 1924, 5; first six months of 1923, 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS.

In the first six months of ths year there were five lynchings. Five too many, of course, but when compared with other years the significance of the record becomes apparent. In 1923 there were 15 lynchings in the corresponding period; in 1922, 30; in 1921, 36.

YONKERS N Y HERALD
JULY 16, 1924

For 40 years in which records have been kept there have not been so few lynchings in the first six months of any year. Perhaps we are making rapid progress toward wiping out this form of savagery and are moving toward the condition wherein every person accused and convicted of crime will be executed only under legal forms. At least that is the goal to be sought. The States which broke what was in 45 commonwealths a good record were Florida with two lynchings, Georgia with two and South Carolina with one. In four of the cases the crime alleged was that which is regarded as particularly heinous and in the other case an officer of the law was killed.

The South has been especially opposed to the proposed anti-lynching law. If that section will persist in the right course there will be no need of such an enactment. But missionary work is needed still in at least the three States in which within the period noted the proper function of the law was seized by mobs. It is averred that the sentiment against lynching is growing in the South. The result would support the truth of the claim. Yet the need for an anti-lynching law will not be removed until there are no more lynchings. At the same time the situation is encouraging.

Valdosta Times
JUL 5 1924

Only five lynchings occurred in the South during the past six months, according to the statistical records kept at Booker Washington School. The crimes which lead to lynchings have also materially decreased.

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - June.
1771

NASHVILLE TENN. BANNER
Thursday, July 10, 1924

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

According to reports released from Tuskegee Institute, only five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the present year, a figure which is the lowest for any six months of all the forty years in which records have been kept. Granting that the five lynchings this year have been just five too many, it is still possible to feel greatly encouraged at the showing and to believe with reasonable grounds that this evil is about to be eradicated. It is not a pleasing state of affairs to be obliged to note that all these crimes of violence took place in the South, but even then the improvement is so marked as to be very agreeable.

President Moton of Tuskegee says that the decrease in the number of lynchings this year is a sign of an increasing respect for law everywhere and it is to be hoped he is right about it. Certainly the ability of such a large percentage of the country's communities to restrain themselves even in the cases where offenses are most revolting and allow the law to take its course is an excellent sign of increasing sanity and self-control. President Moton is also undoubtedly in the right when he ascribes some of the credit due for this so much improved condition of affairs to the efficient efforts of those who are stressing the value of racial co-operation.

There has never been any legitimate excuse for lynching, unless perhaps in settlements such as those which flourished in the days when gold was first coming to be a factor in the life of the West and Alaska. Even then there was a rude sort of legality about the performance and the offenses were always exceedingly serious ones. The South, as a whole, has suffered tremendously in years past for the unlawful and outrageous acts of the worst elements in isolated districts. Lynching has been as earnestly and steadfastly opposed in this section as anywhere and no people will rejoice at the elimination of the evil more genuinely than those of the South.

SUTTER IND., RECORD
Thursday, July 10, 1924

5 Lynched in 6 Months; Low Mark for 40 Years

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. JOUR.-TRIB
Friday, July 11, 1924

NEGRO PHYSICIAN TO TAKE OVER HOSPITAL

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 10.—No surprise was occasioned among the white people here by the announcement from Washington that Dr. Joseph H. Ward, negro physician, has been apopinted medical officer in charge of the negro veterans' hospital to succeed Dr. Charles M. Griffith, white. Dr. Ward has been connected with the hospital staff for several months familiarizing himself with his new duties. White citizens are not expected to enter any formal protest against the transfer.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Journal
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1924

Records kept by the Tuskegee Institute show that the record of lynchings for the first six months of 1924 is the lowest on record in forty years. The past six months shows 6 lynchings, while the same period last year had 15. The first six months of 1922 had a record of 30 lynchings and the previous half year was still worse with 38 lynchings. A very large preponderance of these have occurred in the south.

Greensboro N.C. Patriot
JUL 7 1924

Only Five Lynchings

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced Friday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Deseret News
JULY 4, 1924

U. S. LYNCHINGS DECREASE.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—(AP)—There were five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced Friday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD
JULY 10, 1924

The Lynching Record

Gratifying news is chronicled in the bulletin which the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington, gives as to the lynching record.

Statistics gathered for the first six months of the year show that there has been a noteworthy decrease in number. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are the only states having lynching blots upon their records, the first two states having had two each. Four of the offenses charged were criminal assault or attempted assault and one was the killing of an officer of the law.

For corresponding periods in 1923 there were fifteen; in 1922, thirty, and in 1921, thirty-six.

The record is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and mob violence in particular.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., Home Jour
Friday, July 11, 1924

Only Five Lynchings During Past 6 Months

The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute reports that there were only five lynchings in the entire country during the first six months of the present year. This was the lowest for that period of time during the 40 years in which records have been kept.

Baked Right
Morning Glory Bread

LAKE CHARLES LA PRESS
JULY 4, 1924.

Negroes Behaved, Fewer Lynchings First Half of 1924

Tuskegee Pleased That Crime of Lawless Proceedings Is Diminishing.

By The Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 14.—There were only five lynchings in the U. S. for the first six months of this year, 'the lowest for the first si

months of the ... during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The charges against them were two assaults, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and, in my judgment, a result of the spread and influence of inter-racial co-operation."

Times
Wash, D.C.
JUL 7 - 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN OPENING HALF OF YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 7.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with sixteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assaults, two attempted assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

CARMI, ILL., TIMES-TIMES
Thursday, July 10, 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept", it was announced Friday by Tuskegee institute.

NEW YORK CITY
JUL 5 1924

ONLY 5 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN 6 MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tusk-

of the year. This is the smallest number in forty years.

EXPRESS
Buffalo, N. Y.
7/5/24

LYNCHINGS DECLINE

Only five in U.S. during first six months of 1924.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one.

All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assaults, two attempted and one for killing an officer of the law.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JULY 4, 1924.

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN HALF YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—(By Associated Press.)—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 andt hirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 2. All were Negroes. The offenses against them were: Two, assault; two, attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept."

FROM DEMOCRAT CHRONICLE
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

6/5/24

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced to-day by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assault, two attempted, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept."

SAN ANTONIO TEX. NEWS
JUNE 16, 1924

The Tuskegee Institute, an educational and industrial institution for negroes founded by the famous Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala., makes a business of collecting data concerning the welfare of the race and this year sends out some statistics that are curiously interesting. The number of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of 1924 were only 9 per cent of what they were in the same period of 1921 and only 10 per cent of what they were in 1920 and 1922.

TROY (N.Y.) MORNING RECORD
July 5, 1924

Five Lynchings in Six Months Set Low Record

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were Negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Moton, President of Tuskegee, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 as the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the records have been kept."

Charleston, S-C
Post

Lynchings Lowest for First 6 Months

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

MARYVILLE, TENN., ENTERPRISE
Wednesday, July 9, 1924

LYNCHINGS ARE BEING REDUCED

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5; Offenses charged: Rape 3, Attempted rape 1, Killing officer of the law 1.

Record by states: Florida 2; Georgia 2, oSuth Carolina 1.

Comparison of Records:
First 6 months of 1924 - - 5

LEAVENWORTH KS. TIMES
JULY 7, 1924

BECOMING MORE CIVILIZED?

For forty years Tuskegee Institute, the great school for the training of Negroes which Booker T. Washington established, has kept a record of lynchings in this country. Its latest report shows a very gratifying lessening of such lawlessness. The report is for the first six months of this year and shows but five lynchings while a corresponding period last year showed fifteen, the year before thirty and 1921 thirty-six. Here is a constantly decreasing number. Whether it means a decrease in the number of offenses which heretofore led men to take the law into their own hands or not we do not know but it probably means that partly, and partly that men are coming to rely upon the law more and more to punish offenders. We regret that we cannot report that the law is becoming more reliable in this direction.

Evening World
NEW YORK CITY
1924
JUL 4 1924

LOWEST LYNCHING RECORD REPORTED

Only Five Occurred in First Six Months of Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced to-day by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were Negroes. The offenses charged against them were: two assault, two attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

Citizen
Brooklyn N. Y.
JUL 6 1924

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Only five lynchings took place in the United States during the first half of 1924, according to statistics kept by the Department of Records of Tuskegee Institute, compared with fifteen for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921. This would indicate that the reign of Judge Lynch in the Southern States is coming rapidly to an end. The five lynchings this year included two in Florida, two in Georgia, and one in South Carolina.

JUL 6 - 1924

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Only five lynchings took place in the United States during the first half of 1924, according to statistics kept by the Department of Records of Tuskegee Institute, compared with fifteen for the same period last year, thirty in 1922, and thirty-six in 1921. This would indicate that the reign of Judge Lynch in the Southern States is coming rapidly to an end. The five lynchings this year included two in Florida, two in Georgia, and one in South Carolina.

EVENING POST
New York City
JUL 4 1924

LYNCHING AT LOWEST LEVEL

Figures for Six Months Establish Rec

ord for Forty Years

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings during the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses charged against them were: two assault; two attempted assault and one for killing a law officer.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., TIMES
JULY 5, 1924.

LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES ONLY FIVE IN 1924

TUSKEGEE, July 5—(Special)—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year was divided as follows: Florida 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 1. All were negroes. hTe offenses against them were two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee said, in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of an evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

1772

Jan.—June.

The five this year were divided as follows:
Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.
All were negroes.

Record Phila. Pa.

JUL 5 - 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN OPENING HALF OF YEAR

Tuskegee Institute Records Show Big Decrease From Other Like Periods.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and researche of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assaults, two attempter assaults and one for killing an officer of the law.

Charles City, Iowa Intelligencer
Saturday, July 5, 1924

Only Five Lynchings in U. S. in 6 Months

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Charlotta N.C. Observer

JUL 5 1924

LOW LYNCHING RECORD MADE FOR SIX MONTHS

Low Level Reached for Forty Years Since a Record Has Been Kept.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina, one. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Three assault, one attempted assault, and one for killing an officer of the law.

MONROE, LA., NEWS-STAR
JULY 11, 1924.

OTHER EDITORS SAY:

(The Monroe News-Star publishes views of contemporaries in this column without reference to its own policies and purely for the news interest of such views to News-Star readers.—Editor.)

LYNCHINGS DECLINE

New Orleans Daily States: Much satisfaction is to be had from the report of the department of records of Tuskegee in the matter of lynchings. During the first six months of 1924 only five were reported, the smallest number recorded in the six-month period of any year during the forty years in which the statistics have been kept.

Particularly gratifying is the showing since it compares with fifteen lynchings in the same period in 1923, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

It is not improbable that there will be fluctuations in the six months curve for some years longer. But there has been so great a change this year that one cannot but believe that the threat of the Dyer bill and the development of a healthy public sentiment in the South as elsewhere against lawlessness is having its effect. In this connection the press of the South has been notably energetic in its effort to bring about a change in conditions.

In Louisiana particularly is there evidence that the popular trend is more and more to administration of criminal justice by due process of law rather than by the mob. We have had a number of exceedingly atrocious crimes here in recent years in which there was a temptation to violence. But sound counsel prevailed and the courts were permitted to mete out justice to the culprits. Let us hope that Louisiana will be among the first of the States to show a year's clean slate.

Rochester Democrat & Chronicle
Saturday, July 5, 1924

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept, it was announced to-day by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with fifteen lynchings for the same period last year, thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assault, two attempted, and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," said Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept."

Mobile Ala Register

JUL 5 1924

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN SIX MONTHS

Lowest Number Recorded in Forty Years.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, "the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept," it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. All were negroes. The offenses against them were: Two assault, two attempted assault and one for killing an officer of the law.

"It is gratifying to note," Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, said in making public the figures, "that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elemination of an evil which is condemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general and in my judgment a result of the spread and influence of interracial co-operation."

FROM Bulletin
NEW YORK CITY

JUL 7 1923

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN U. S.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 7.—Statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show that only five persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of the year. This is the smallest number in forty years.

Greensboro N. C. Record

JUL 4 - 1924

Only Five Lynchings In First Half of 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were only five lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., TIMES
JULY 4, 1924.

ONLY FIVE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4. (AP)—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compared with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows: Florida, two; Georgia, two; South Carolina one. All were negroes.

NORMAN, OKLA., TRANSCRIPT.
JULY 6, 1924.

LYNCHINGS DECREASE IN UNITED STATES

Lynchings in the United States decreased sharply the first six months of this year, according to records compiled by the Tuskegee institution for negroes in Alabama.

The record shows five lynchings from January to June this year against 15 for the same period in 1923, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

This year's record is the lowest for the first six months of any year for 40 years since the records have been kept.

All of those lynched this year were negroes. Three were charged with rape, one with attempted rape, and one with killing an officer.

ADA, OKLA., NEWS
JULY 9, 1924.

The Tuskegee institution which keeps tab on the lynchings in the United States, reports that the country is growing better as is evidenced by the fact that only five took place during the first six months of this year as compared with 15 for the corresponding period of 1923 and 30 for the first six months of 1922. This, it is said, is the lowest mark on record, at least during the 40 years a record has been kept.

BAY CITY, MICH. TRIBUNE
Tuesday, July 8, 1924

It is quite evident that the Prince of Wales hasn't picked out his future mate as yet. He is coming over to his Canadian ranch again soon, and this will give the Canadian maidens an opportunity to perk up again.

Lynching Falls Off.

The last statement issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, in relation to mob law in the United States, shows a marked improvement throughout the south. For the first six months of 1924 there were only five persons lynched, two in Florida, two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. This may be compared with 15 lynchings in the first six months of 1923, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921. The record for the first half of 1924 was the lowest of any of the forty years in which the record of lynchings has been kept. The south is to be congratulated on the great reform that it is bringing about.

Japan's affront to America when the American flag was torn down from the American consulate in Tokyo was on a par with the imbecilic exclusion act, but the difference was this: The first act was performed by one while the other was passed by many.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. TIMES
Friday, July 11, 1924

WILL MAKE NO KICK OVER NEW DOCTOR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 10.—No surprise was occasioned among white people here by the announcement from Washington that Dr. Joseph H. Ward, negro physician, had been appointed medical officer in charge of the negro veterans' hospital to succeed Dr. Charles M. Griffith, white. Dr. Ward has been connected with the hospital staff for several months familiarizing himself with his new duties. White citizens are not expected to enter any formal protest against the transfer.

COMPLETE NEW YORK STATE SERVICE

Troy Times
Monday, July 7, 1924

The Lynching Blot Decreasing.

Statistics of lynchings for the first six months of the current year, issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, are encouraging. The record thus far this year is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. The total number of lynchings for the first half of the year throughout the country is five, two each for Florida and Georgia and one for South Carolina. The record for the first six months in 1923 was 15; 1922, 30, and 1921, 36. This shows a gratifying reduction in the number of lynchings. For many years mob murders have been a foul blot on the nation, and they became so prevalent that public indignation was aroused and grave fears as to the spread of the evil and the overthrow of legal methods in dealing with crime were entertained. The United States, which had the proud distinction of being the "land of the free," with the most liberal government in the world, enjoying an advanced state of civilization, unsurpassed educational advantages and a high moral and religious tone, had the unenviable reputation of having more lynchings than any other country.

Fortunately, this stain is fading, and there are encouraging signs of a still better condition. To what influence the falling off in the number of lynchings is due does not appear. It is probable that an aroused public sentiment has had something to do with the decrease, and it is possible that there have been fewer crimes committed. All of the five persons lynched thus far this year were negroes. In fact, a large percentage of those whose lives were taken by mobs were of this race, and the South has been the principal offender in this respect. No matter how heinous the crimes committed by the victims of mob law, under no circumstances should lynching be condoned. There are many cases on record where innocent persons have been lynched. While punishment dealt out summarily by mobs may have the effect of striking terror into the hearts of potential offenders, the influence of lynching does not stop there. It extends throughout a community, brutalizes those taking part and encourages disrespect for the law and courts.

Every American should feel grateful that there appears to be a permanent improvement in the situation. For three years there has been a decline in the number of lynchings, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when there will be none. The courts are competent to deal with all classes of crimes, and there is less danger of a terrible mistake being made and punishment inflicted on the innocent. With the too frequent delays in bringing suspects to trial eliminated, as they will be before long, bar associations all over the country working to that end, justice will operate more expeditiously.

Watertown Standard
Tuesday, July 8, 1924

LYNCHING IS DECREASING IN SOUTHERN U. S.

Report of Tuskegee Institute Shows Record Best in Forty Years

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 8.—The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been complied by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5, Offenses charged: Rape 3, Attempted rape 1, Killing officer of the law 1. Record by states: Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1. Comparisons of Records: First six months of 1924 5; First six months of 1923 15; first six months of 1922, 30; first six months of 1921, 36.

The records thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress toward the elimination of this evil, which is comdemned by public opinion. It is an indication of the growing sentiment against lawlessness in general, and a result of the spread and influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

VANCEBURG, KY., SUN
Thursday, July 10, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
JULY 4, 1924

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECLINE.

Five in First Six Months of Year Lowest Record in United States.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years in which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compared with fifteen lynchings for same period last year, thirty in ... and thirty-six in 1921.

The five this year were divided as follows:

Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1.

All were negroes.

COLUMBUS, O., STATE JOURNAL
From.....
JUL 5 - 1924
Date.....

Lynchings Drop Off.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY., TIMES-DEM.
Thursday, July 10, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

IRVINGTON, KY., HERALD
Friday, July 11, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

WILMORE, KY., ENTERPRISE
Thursday, July 10, 1924

Five Negroes Lynched

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only five lynchings occurred in the United States in the first six months of this year, the lowest for the first six months of any of the 40 years during which the record has been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 15 lynchings for the same period last year, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921. The five this year were divided as follows: Florida two, Georgia two, South Carolina one. All were negroes.

Johnson City, Tenn., CHRONICLE
Wednesday, July 9, 1924

LYNCHINGS ARE ON DECREASE

Statement for First Six Months of Year Show Lowest Number In Forty Years During Same Period. Negro Comments.

The following statistics on lynching for the first six months of the year 1924 have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Total number lynched 5.

Offenses charged:

Rape	3
Attempted rape	1
Killing Officer of the law	1

Record by states:

Florida	2
Georgia	2
South Carolina	1

Comparison of Records:

First six months of 1924	1
First six months of 1923	15
First six months of 1922	30
First ix months of 1921	36

R. R Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, speaking of the report said:

"It is gratifying to note that the record thus far for the year 1924 is the lowest for the first six months of any of the forty years during which the record has been kept. It is an encouraging sign of progress and in my judgment a result of the influence of interracial cooperation. All of the persons lynched were Negroes."

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

1773

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., POST
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHING TOLL SETS LOW MARK

Only 16 Victims In 1924—None Reported In Alabama

Only 16 persons were lynched during 1924, the smallest number on record.

Figures released by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, showed today that the number of lynchings in the United States in 1924 was the lowest of any year since records have been kept. All of the 1924 victims were negroes.

In 1923, 33 persons were lynched, 17 more than during the year just closed, while in 1922, 57 were lynched.

In 45 cases, officers of the law prevented lynchings, either by removing the prisoner of by increasing the guard.

There were no lynchings during the year in Alabama. Five were lynched in Florida, two in Georgia, one in Illinois, two in Mississippi, one in Kentucky, one in Louisiana one in Missouri, one each in South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Offenses charged were as follows: Rape, five; attempted rape, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting a woman, three; attacking a woman, one; killing man in altercation, one and wounding man, one

The number for 1924 was 17 less than in 1923 when the number was 33 and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Nine of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

Officers prevented lynchings in 45 instances, eight of these instances being in northern states and 37 in the south. Among the number saved from the noose in this manner were two women, one white and one negro.

Prisoners were removed or the guards augmented in 36 cases where lynchings were prevented while in the nine cases armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Four persons were indicted during the year on charges of being connected with lynching mobs. Five of the total of nineteen persons before the courts were convicted and received jail sentences.

All of the sixteen lynching victims during the year were negroes, it was said, only seven or less than one half put to death being charged with statutory charges.

The lynchings occurred in ten states as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

The decline of this brand of lawlessness has shown a noticeable decrease in late years, culminating in 1924 with the smallest number ever recorded.

is the smallest number lynched in any year since the records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States, and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 lynchings all were negroes; seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas and Oklahoma are the Southern States in the honor class with Alabama for 1924!

It is gratifying also to note that for the whole United States there were fewer lynchings in 1924 than for any year since lynching records have been kept. The mob has written an ugly record in America and has brought much reproach upon our country. It will be a proud day for America when no more lynchings are committed.

today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Only 16 persons were lynched during the year or 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than for 1922 when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

Dr. Moton's report says further:

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state were as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus brought before the courts, only five were convicted, all receiving jail sentences.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida five, Georgia two, Illinois one, Kentucky one, Louisiana one, Mississippi two, Missouri one, South Carolina one, Tennessee one, Texas one.

DENISON TEX. HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1925

PAST YEAR REVEALS SMALLEST LYNCHING RECORD OF HISTORY

REMARKABLE FALLING OFF REVEALED IN REPORT FROM INSTITUTE.

There were sixteen persons lynched in 1924 as compared with thirty-three in 1923 and fifty-seven for the year 1922, according to records compiled by Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in the department of records and research. This is the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept.

Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one negro and one white man were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala
1-2-25

ONLY 16 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED

Better Record Than Usual Was Made by Country During Last Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1. — Fewer lynchings occurred during 1924 than in any year since records have been kept, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute. Only sixteen persons were lynched in the past year, none of which were in Alabama.

AGAIN, NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA.

Alabama has gone two years without a lynching—an extraordinary record, and one in which all our people should take pride. No lynchings were reported in 1923, and now upon looking over the record we find none were reported in 1924.

In his annual summary of lynching statistics in the United States, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, says:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AGE-HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1925

1924 LYNCHING NUMBER ONLY 16 SAYS DR. MOTON

Total Is Smallest Of Any Previous Year, Says Report

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(Special.) Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued

ALLINGER, TEX., LEDGER
DECEMBER 30, 1924

NEW LOW RECORD FOR LYNCHINGS

According to a report just issued by the Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, there were fewer lynchings during the year just closing than for any year since the records of lynchings have been kept. There were only sixteen persons put to death by mobs during 1924, as compared with 33 for year 1923; and 57 for the year 1922.

Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of those preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5 Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Age-Herald
Birm, Ala
1-3-25

REDUCED LYNCHING RECORD

Analysis of the record of lynchings in the United States in 1924, as compiled by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, is interesting and significant in several ways. First, and of special encouragement, is that there were fewer lynchings than in any year since the records have been kept, which indicates that the people of every section have learned that mob violence does not stop or decrease violent crimes, but that it results in additional lawlessness. This is encouraging as indicative of better law observance and greater popular self-control.

Secondly, there were lynchings in only ten states, which further shows a widespread revolt against lynching itself. In none of the Western states was a lynching reported. These states are marked by isolation and have comparatively small populations. They are poorly provided with police protection, and lynching would, therefore, be easy, and members of mobs comparatively free from apprehension and punishment. Yet, they have a clean bill of health.

It is significant that Florida had more lynchings than any other state, with a total of five. None of the other nine states, in which this crime was reported, with the exception of Georgia, had more than one lynching. Florida has long been making special efforts to attract capital and desirable home-seekers from other parts of the country, and especially from the Central West, the North and the East. With the highest lynching record of any state in the Union prospective investors and desirable residents are not impressed. Thus this form of crime will reduce the number of people who will go to Florida, unless there is improvement in this respect, despite its climatic attractions. Aside from the effects of mob violence on its own people, it is bad business for a state to countenance lynching.

For the second consecutive year there has been not a lynching in Alabama. The state thus makes an additionally strong bid to law-abiding people in other sections. The clean slate in this respect is an additional attraction to the kind of people whom Alabama wants to help develop her resources and take part in improvement of civic conditions.

The record of lynchings in 1924 reveals a strong tendency to rid the country of that demoralizing crime, and promises direct benefits materially as well as morally. It is not too much to hope that public sentiment will eventually stamp out this crime altogether. Better enforcement of the laws, and more efficient service by the courts of the land will go far towards that much-desired end. When there are no more lynchings, there will be better observance of other laws, and more efficiency of courts and enforcement officials in performance of their duties.

CLEVELAND, O., NEWS
DEC. 31, 1924

Less Lynching.

THE year which ends today is going into history with one extremely encouraging record in the dark annals of crime. It has been distinguished by having less lynching, less mob murder of persons accused or suspected of crime, than any other year since statistics of the fruits of so-called "lynch law" were first collected long ago.

Until a few days ago the statistics collected by the heads of Tuskegee institute showed only sixteen lynchings in 1924. Ten states were tainted by that kind of brutal mob crime. Thirty-eight states escaped any such disgrace. Those which were stained by murder of this sort were Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

It will be seen that only one state this side of the old boundary between north and south had any part in lynching, and Illinois has suffered from extraordinary provocation to mob violence because of the many outrageous miscarriages of justice in its courts. Twelve of the sixteen cases of mob murder were in states that touch the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic coast as far south as South Carolina. All of the victims were colored.

To understand what these facts mean it is necessary to compare sixteen lynchings with a few of the older records. There were 255 in 1892 and 200 in 1893. As recently as 1908 the number was 100, and it was not until 1917 that the shameful list first fell below 50. The average for the last ten years preceding 1924 was about 60. Here is real progress, especially in view of the great gains in the population. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times.

TAYLOR, TEX., PRESS
JANUARY 3, 1925

NEFF DENIES REPORT OF TEXAS LYNCHING

(By The Associated Press.)

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 3.—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of he reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1922 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 BUT 16; NONE IN STATE

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 2—(Special)—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from offices outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as "Criminal assault, 5; attempted crimiral assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow; Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2 South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

URBANA O. DEMOCRAT
JAN. 2, 1925

Lynchings Grow Fewer In U. S., Records Show

ONLY 16 DURING 1924 AS COMPARED WITH 33 AND 57 IN RECENT YEARS.

The Tuskegee institute, well known colored college of Alabama, has compiled records and other data on the lynchings in United States during 1924 and has made comparisons with those of other years. There were but 16 records of violent deaths from lynching during the year, the smallest number since records of this nature have been kept. It is also 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922, showing that mob violence is giving way to law's course. Of those lynched during the year, 9 were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynchings – 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

1774

ST CHARLES, MO., BANNER
JANUARY 5, 1925

SUPPLIES INFORMATION

CONCERNING LYNCHINGS

IN 1924 IN THE U. S. A

The Banner-News has received the following letter from Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a negro college located at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 8 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
RBT. MOTON,
Principal

HUGO, OKLA., NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1925

16 LYNCHINGS DURING YEAR

Number Smallest Since Records Have Been Compiled

Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, according to figures released by the Tuskegee Institute. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charge with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
RBT. MOTON,
Principal

Yazoo City Miss. News
JANUARY 5, 1925

...GS DECREASE.

...corded in This State Last Year.

...uskegee, Ala., Dev. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Resarech. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or othr precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attmpted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

FALLINGER, TEX., LEDGER
DECEMBER 30, 1924

NEW LOW RECORD FOR LYNCHINGS

According to a report just issued by the Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, there were fewer lynchings during the year just closing than for any year since the records of lynchings have been kept. There were only sixteen persons put to death by mobs during 1924, as compared with 33 for year 1923; and 57 for the year 1922.

Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. P. MOTON

AUSTIN TEX. STATESMAN
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCH FIGURES OR TEXAS NOT TRUE SAYS NEFF

Chief Executive Challenges Veracity of Figures Issued By Tuskogee Institute of Alabama.

ONE FOR 2 YEARS

Neff Points Out That Texas Was Free of Fatal Mob Action in 1923 and 1924 in Formal Statement.

Texas has been free of lynchings for two years, Governor Neff announced Friday. He challenged the statement of the Tuskegee negro institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas during 1924. He wired the institute authorities to cite the name of the person they claimed was lynched and to give the circumstances, declaring he knew of no such occurence.

There has been no lynching in Texas for two years, he said, 1923 also having been free of mob killing.

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Newspaper Defended.

Governor Neff answered what he said was criticisms in editorials of Texas newspapers, regarding his responsibility for lynchings of 1922 and 1923. If he was to be blamed for them, he declared his criticizers should then be ready to credit him with the absence of lynchings during the last two years.

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Negro Burns in 1923.

He stated the Tuskegee institute charged Texas with a lynching in 1923, but that facts of that case were a negro was confined in jail at a Rio Grande valley town and that the jail burned, apparently ignited from the inside.

LONGMONT COLO. TIMES
JANUARY 2. 192[illegible]

...ING IN SOUTH FOR YEAR 1924 ...WS A SUBSTANTIAL DECREASE ... 16 PUT TO DEATH BY MOBS

...send you the following concern... ...ings for the past year as c... ...d by ...ssistant in the De... ...rtment of Records and Research. I ...d there were 16 persons lynched in ... This is the smallest number ...corded in any year since records of ...chings have been kept, and is 17 ... than the number 33 for the year ...23 and 41 less than the number 57 ... the year 1922. Nine of the persons ...ched were taken from the hands of ...e law, 6 from jails and 3 from offi... ...s of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which ...ficers of the law prevented lynch... Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynch...gs were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precau...tions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances dur...ng the year persons charged with be... connected with lynching mobs ...re indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were con...victed. These were given jail sen...tences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Mur...der, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; kill...ing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings oc...curred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

EUREKA SPRINGS ARK. TIMES
JANUARY 7 1925

OUR LYNCHING RECORD

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute has announced that the number of lynchings in this country in 1924 was smaller than in any year since records have been kept. It was just one less than one-half of the 1923 number, and 1923 showed a very marked decrease in comparison with other years. Sixteen people were lynched in 1924 and 33 in 1923.

The marked decrease in murders of this kind is encouraging to those who stand for law enformecent, but it is humiliating that the world's greatest country allowed 16 human beings to be murdered by mobs in one year and finds cause for congratulation that no more were so murdered. The lynching of 16 people is a terrible disgrace and it is made worse by the knowledge that few if any of these murders would have taken place had the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law done all they should have lone. But the blame finally must rest upon the public that elects officers and upon our outrageous complacency toward non-enforcement of law.—Arkansas Gazette.

he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching."

NEW ORLEANS LA. STATE
JANUARY 7. 1925

American Lynchings

PROF. R. R. MOTON is following the example long ago set by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of keeping a record of lynchings in the United States. It is gratifying to have a letter from him telling us that last year there were only sixteen persons put to death without due process of law, the smallest record in the history of the Institute.

This is seventeen less than in the year preceding and forty-one less than in 1922. Of these lynched in 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

In forty-five instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, which is to their credit and evidence of the growing sentiment of the country in favor of orderly judical procedure. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States, which is another evidence of the changing conditions here. In four instances persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of nineteen thus before the courts five were convicted.

Of the sixteen lynched all were negroes, of whom seven or less than half were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal asault. All the lynchings were in the South, save one in Illinois and one in Missouri. Florida led the list with five, Georgia and Mississippi following, each with two. Louisiana had but one. Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas had none.

Even without Federal interference it will be seen that the lynching lawlessness is on the decline. It is to be hoped the curve will continue to be downward.

during the year than the whole of Great Britain. Birmingham has a population of 200,000 while Great Britain harbors more than forty million souls. The bad eminence achieved and excursion in criminality made by the Magic City must be a source of deep chagrin to its good citizens and friends of law and order, but it would be an assumption altogether wide of the mark to credit Birmingham with all of the killings or even a monopoly of violations of this one of God's commandments in the state.

The growing disregard of the law and loose respect for human life is not limited to any particular locality in the state or even the nation. The gravity of the homicidal mania and the necessity for its abatement is recognized pretty much all over the country. The daily newspapers teem with stories of foul deeds and crimes of every imaginible description. What to do to curb the human propensity to kill and to flout the restraints which the state has erected to safeguard society nobody seems to know, or just how to explain the general letting down of the human morale so universally noted does not come at the first bidding. But whatever the answer to this fundamental problem everyone who has ears to hear and eyes to see knows that the honor of the state and its good name and its status as a civilized commonwealth depend upon its ability to command respect for the law and to administer justice, swift and impartial. Defiance of the law, if it goes on unchecked, will destroy the state and the republic itself.

ANNISTON, ALA., STAR
JANUARY 3, 1925

Alabama Maintains Its Record For No Lynchings

Alabama during the year 1924 maintained its record for having no lynchings during the year. The showing is one in behalf of law and order that should give cause for much gratification to the people of this state. Lynchings are merely the exercise of mob violence, by which the law is set at defiance and the angry passions of mob members are given full sway. Where trials are prompt and punishment speedy and adequate, there is no excuse for mob violence, and it is a tribute to Alabama justice that the law has been permitted to take its course in this state.

Figures on lynching, announced for the year by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, show that 16 persons, all negroes, were lynched in the United States last year. This, according to R. R. Moton, principal of the Institute, is 17 less than in 1923, when the number of lynchings was 33.

A feature of the report is the statement that officers of the law prevented lynchings in 45 attempted instances, evidencing the ability of the constituted auhorities to prevent mob violence in many cases.

In the lynchings reported, the offenses charged were: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

Lynchings occurred by states as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

FORT WORTH TEX. TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1925

GOV. NEFF DENIES LYNCHING IN TEXAS DURING YEAR 1924

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.(AP)—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed

BELMA, ALA., TIMES-JOURNAL
JANUARY 4, 1925

ALABAMA'S RECORD IN KILLINGS ONE OF THE WORST YET

Alabama may well feel a sense of pride and satisfaction in being left off of the lynching record of the United States in 1924, not a single crime of mob violence being chargeable to the state according to the Tuskegee Institute reports just released, but this satisfying showing is considerably marred by an unconscionable murder record, one of the worst listed in the annals of crime being credited to the state. There are no figures available showing just how many people were cut down by criminal acts during the year, but Birmingham alone has already made confession to having piled up more murders and unlawful killings

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

RALEIGH, N. C. Observer
JAN 2 - 1925

NORTH CAROLINA STANDS FIRST

We are sometimes over-boastful about the things in which North Carolina stands first. We may be too closely related to Babbitt, but in most cases that is more of a forgivable pride than anything else. Besides we have real development that speaks for us. The most boosting for North Carolina has been done by the *Manufacturers Record, World's Work,* and a score of leading magazines and papers.

There is one thing about North Carolina in 1924 in which the State has gratification and pride. It is its devotion to law observance and its hostility to private parties assuming to take the execution of the law into their own hands. This was emphasized by the fact that there was not a lynching in the State. There were sixteen in the whole country, but not on in North Carolina. That is the best advertisement the State has received.

There were sixteen lynchings, all negroes, most of them for assaults or attempted assaults or attacks on women. The number was sixteen too many. Florida led with five. Officers of the law in forty-five cases prevented lynching. All honor to them. Let us hope 1925 will witness not a single lynching. Both races should co-operate to that consummation devoutly to be wished.

Mobile Ala. Register
1-11-25

SMALLEST RECORD OF LYNCHINGS IN COUNTRY FOR 1924

Sixteen Persons Victims of Mobs During Twelve-Month Period Just Passed.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation of figures shows 17 less than 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

S. F. CALL
January 2, 1925.

A Cause of Thankfulness

THE Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, founded by Booker T. Washington, announces quietly that the number of lynchings in this civilized country fell from thirty-three in 1923 to sixteen in 1924.

You know what that means. Try to imagine it clearly. Imagine the negro in his cell, hiding in a ditch, caught in a barn that has been fired by his pursuers. Imagine the officers of the law being "good fellows" and letting the mob have its way. Particularly imagine the men that do the lynching. The fathers of families. The brothers. The sons. Out for a thrill. The light of the torches flaming in their faces. The snort of their horses. The hardness of their faces. The glitter in their eyes. The ferocity with which they drag the negro out from his cell, beat him, haul him by the heels to the lynching tree, string him up, riddle him with bullets, burn him at a stake, lower his shrinking body in boiling oil. Imagine their silence and the victim's screams. Then please picture the silence of the return to their homes. And consider that the crime they commit upon their victim is little greater than the crime they commit against themselves.

This sort of thing happened thirty-three times in 1923. It happened but sixteen times in 1924. There is cause to be thankful for that.

UTICA N. Y. DISPATCH
JANUARY 2, 1925

Fewer Lynchings

The number of lynchings in the United States in the year 1924 was but 16, or 17 less than in 1923. There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 37 of which were in Southern states. All of the 16 persons lynched were Negroes.

Improvement in conditions is shown by the record, and if this advance may be kept up it will soon be possible to say that the country has rid itself of this horrid crime. Due process of law ought to be able to correct and punish those offenses for which lynchings are mainly responsible. Florida had the greatest number of lynchings, five in number. One Northern state, Illinois, had one lynching.

GREENSBORO, N. C. News
JAN 1 - 1925

1775

Only 16 Persons, All Negroes, Lynched Last Year: Smallest Number On Record

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched during 1924, according to records compiled by Tuskegee Institute and made public tonight. This, it was said, is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept by the institute. It is 17 less than the number lynched last year and 41 less than in 1922.

All 16 persons lynched the past year were negroes, according to the institute's records. Nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 negro, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Journal
JAN 8 - 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee institute, the smallest number in the institute records and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.—Chicago Tribune.

Birmingham Ala
Post
1-1-25

LYNCHING TOLL SETS LOW MARK

Only 16 Victims In 1924—None Reported In Alabama

Only 16 persons were lynched during 1924, the smallest number on record.

Figures released by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute showed today that the number of lynchings in the United States in 1924 was the lowest of any year since records have been kept. All of the 1924 victims were negroes.

In 1923, 33 persons were lynched, 17 more than during the year just closed, while in 1922, 57 were lynched.

In 45 cases, officers of the law prevented lynchings, either by removing the prisoner or by increasing the guard.

There were no lynchings during the year in Alabama. Five were lynched in Florida, two in Georgia, one in Illinois, two in Mississippi, one in Kentucky, one in Louisiana one in Missouri, one each in South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Offenses charged were as follows: Rape, five; attempted rape, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting a woman, three; attacking a woman, one; killing man in altercation, one and wounding man, one.

BERKELEY, CAL.—GAZETTE
January 1, 1925

LYNCHING DECREASING.

From the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama comes the news that lynching in the United States has reached the lowest level since records of lynching have been kept. According to statistics compiled by Principal Morton of the famous negro institute, there were but sixteen persons lynched in this country during the year 1924, which is seventeen less than for the year 1923 and 41 less than during the year 1922.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes and seven of them put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. One was charged with murder, two with killing officers of the law, three with insulting women, one with attacking a woman, one with killing a man in altercation and one with wounding a man.

The lynchings occurred in the following states: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

In the last few years there has developed in this country a powerful movement to eradicate the lynching evil. That this movement is meeting with success is shown by the gradual decreasing number of lynchings. Aroused public opinion and strengthening of anti-lynching laws have combined to decrease this form of barbarism in which America has led the world.

Montreal. Can
Journal
1-2-25

ONLY 16 PERSONS, ALL NEGROES, LYNCHED LAST YEAR; SMALLEST NUMBER ON RECORD

Tuskegee, Ala. Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched during 1924, according to records compiled by Tuskegee institute and made public tonight. This, it was said, is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynching have been kept by the institute. It is 17 less than the number lynched last year and 41 less than in 1922.

All 16 persons lynched the past year were negroes, according to the institute's record. Nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

There are 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 negro, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would- be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offences charged were: Murder, 1; crimnal assault, 5; attempted crimnal assault, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attackng woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Item
JAN 6 - 1925

American Lynchings

PROF. R. R. MOTON is following the example long ago set by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of keeping a record of lynchings in the United States. It is gratifying to have a letter from him telling us that last year there were only sixteen persons put to death without due process of law, the smallest record in the history of the Institute.

This is seventeen less than in the year preceding and forty-one less than in 1922. Of these lynched in 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

In forty-five instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, which is to their credit and evidence of the growing sentiment of the country in favor of orderly judical procedure. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States, which is another evidence of the changing conditions here. In four instances persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of nineteen thus before the courts five were convicted.

Of the sixteen lynched all were negroes, of whom seven or less than half were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal asault. All the lynchings were in the South, save one in Illinois and one in Missouri. Florida led the list with five, Georgia and Mississippi following, each with two. Louisiana had but one. Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas had none.

Even without Federal interference it will be seen that the lynching lawlessness is on the decline. It is to be hoped the curve will continue to be downward.

CLEVELAND O. PRESS
DECEMBER 31, 1924

Fewer Lynchings

IN at least one phase of maintaining law and order, the United States this year made the best record in its history.

There were only 16 lynchings in 1924, less than half the number recorded in 1923 and the fewest since records of lynching have been compiled.

All of the 16 victims in 1924 were Negroes. Six of them were taken from jails and three from officers on the way to prison.

Florida led in the mob law record with five lynchings, Mississippi and Georgia each had two, while one each was charged against Illinois Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina Tennessee and Texas.

Since 1895, when there were 171 lynchings the highest number known, a total of 2419 persons have been lynched in this country. This is an average of over 80 a year.

A record to be ashamed of, certainly. But there is consolation in the improvement recorded in 1924.

Lynchings - 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Lanett Ala-
Times.
12-31-24 X

LYNCHINGS REDUCED MORE THAN 50 PER CENT. SAYS R. R. MOTON

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute.

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Neh-Dec

BRISTOL, VA., TENN. Herald X
DEC 29 1924

An Improving Record.

According to statistics compiled by Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., the number of persons lynched in 1924 has been the smallest in any year since records of lynchings have been kept. There were fifty-seven lynchings in 1922, thirty-three in 1923, and sixteen in 1924, which means that for the last three or four years lynchings have been decreasing at the rate of about 50 per cent a year.

Nine of the persons lynched this year were taken from the hands of the law—six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. Of the sixteen victims of mob law, all were Negroes, seven or less than half of whom were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of law, 2; insulting woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State were Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, eight of the preventions being in Northern and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken, while in the nine other cases armed force was used to repel the mobs. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Nineteen persons were included in the indictments, five of whom were convicted and given jail sentences.

If officers of the law had been determined to protect their prisoners in the nine cases in which persons were taken from the hands of the law and lynched, there probably would have been only seven lynchings in 1924. It is encouraging to note the improvement from year to year in the lynching record, but there still will be room for improvement as long as there is one lynching a year. The sixteen lynchings this year were seventeen less than the number for last year and forty-one less than the number for the year before, but they were sixteen too many.

Florence Ala
Times X
1-1-25

1776

THE Tuskegee Institute, which has kept a record for years on the number of lynchings occurring in the South, reports that during the year just closed there were only 16, the lowest since any record has been kept, which is 33 less than the preceding year and 44 less than the year before that. The state of Alabama again failed to be recorded as one in which a lynching occurred. This record of 16 lynchings in the South is probably less than would be shown in several other sections of the country of the same comparative size, though from the fact that the Tuskegee Institute reports on this section alone the impression might obtain that only in the South do lynchings occur. Their record is confined to the South, perhaps, because the great proportion of the colored race lives in the South. If the same proportion existed in the North, in view of the radical treatment accorded negroes there, it would likely be shown that there would be many times the number of negroes lynched there than below the Mason and Dixon line.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. NEWS
JAN 1 - 1925

Lynchings Decreased

It is a matter of universal felicitation that there was such a material reduction in the number of lynchings in the country last year. But it is deeply regrettable that one of the sixteen reported was perpetrated in Tennessee. The state's escutcheon was thus stained with blood. It is not too much to expect, we believe, that those who dragged the good name of their state in the mire will yet be apprehended and punished.

It is encouraging to note that lynchings were prevented through the vigilance and activity of officers of the law in nearly three times as many instances as of lynchings finally consummated. That is an indication of possibilities. Where officers do their full duty lynchings are exceedingly rare.

PALO ALTO, CAL. TIMES
December 30, 1924

The Tuskegee Institute reports successive decreases in the numbers of lynchings perpetrated in the United States for the past several years. This year's record is 16 murders by mob use of rope as against 35 in 1923 and 57 in 1922. These figures are such as to inspire hope in those who are active in the movement for suppression of mob violence and promotion of law and order. The 16 lynchings perpetrated this year are 16 more than should have occurred. And the record of the year is blacked further when we read that 45 other attempts at lynchings were made. The forces of law and order are gaining. But there is wide scope for further education.

Atlanta, Ga. JOURNAL

JAN 1 0 1925

A Cheering Record

THERE is good reason for the satisfaction with which the annual lynching statistics issued by Tuskegee Institute have been received all over the country. The decline in the number of such lawless outbreaks is a most heartening sign not alone of a decrease in the number of crimes that usually provoke lynching, but of an increase in general respect for law observance.

Professor R. R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee school, reports that the lynchings in 1924 constituted the smallest number recorded in any year since the institute began keeping the record. Five southern states—North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Oklahoma and Arkansas—had a perfect record of no lynchings, and in Georgia there were only two.

The summary follows:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since the records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923, and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails. There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states, and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences."

One has only to study the summary to be convinced that, generally speaking, the law officers everywhere are to be congratulated upon their efforts to prevent lynchings and permit the law to take its course. In the South there were thirty-seven instances in which officers prevented threatened lynchings.

DALLAS, TEX., JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS ARE FEWEST FOR SEVERAL YEARS

TEXAS CHARGED WITH ONLY ONE SUCH CRIME

DURING 1924.

The following statement has been received from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the last year, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number—33—for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number—57—for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes; 7, or less than one-half, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1, rape 5, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, insulting women 3, attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1, wounding man 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1 and Texas 1. Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

RANGE TEX. LEADER
JANUARY 2, 1925

NEFF SAYS NO LYNCHINGS IN LAST 2 YEARS

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.—Gov. Pat Neff today sent a telegram to officials of the Tuskegee institute at Tuskegee, Alabama, questioning statements which credited Texas with a colored lynching during the past year.

"There has not been a lynching in Texas during the past two years," Neff declared. The adjutant general's department, however, was checking up on reports of a lynching near Schulenberg several months ago.

Adjutant General Barton said he was of the opinion that a negro was lynched in that section following the killing of a white man while Gov. Neff was out of the state.

NASHVILLE, TENN., TENNESSEAN
JANUARY 1, 1925

Lynchings Decrease, Annual Report Shows

(By Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than the number 33 for 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5, George 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., COMMERCIAL APPEAL
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE; 1924 SETS LOW MARK

Only Sixteen Fell Victims to Mobs During Year.

FLORIDA LEADS THE LIST

Forty-five Instances Where Officers of Law Prevented Lynchings Are Recorded—All of the 16 Victims Were Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were only 16 lynchings in the United States during 1924, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. This is the smallest number in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault.

The offenses charged were: Murder one; rape, five, attempted rape, two killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

CROWLEY, LA. SIGNAL
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN U.S. PAST YEAR FEWEST EVER

Report of Tuskegee Institute Shows Only Sixteen Persons Were Killed.

17 LESS THAN '23

Only One Lynching Reported for Louisiana; Florida Highest Number.

With a total of only sixteen persons, all negroes, lynched during the past year, all low records have been broken, as this is the smallest number lynched since records of lynchings have been kept, according to Robert R. Moton, president of the colored Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Thirty-three persons were lynched during the year 1923, 17 more than in 1924, while the figure is 41 less than 57, the number lynched in the year 1922, according to the figures. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., GAZETTE
JANUARY 2, 1925

ONE LYNCHING IN TEXAS FOR YEAR 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.
1777

Columbiana Ala
Reporter
1-8-25 X

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS DURING LAST YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922, 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were Northern states and 37 in Southern states.

Of the 16 lynchings all were negroes, 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.. No lynchings occurred in Alabama.

R. R. Moton, Principal.

Thomasville Ala
Times
1-8-25

Editorial Topics

The Sin of Lynching.

Dr. R. R. Moton of the Tuskegee Institute, keeps a careful record of the lynchings that occur from year to year. There are some very interesting things in his report for the year 1924. He makes the gratifying announcement that the number of lynchings for last year was the smallest in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the year 1923. In the whole country there were but 16 lynchings last year. Nine of the persons were taken from the hands of the law outside of jails. In 45 cases the officers of the law prevented lynchings. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. There were five convictions of persons engaged in lynching bees, and these were all given jail sentences. The 16 persons lynched were all negroes. Seven were charged with rape or attempted rape. Florida furnished five of the lynchings, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1 and Texas 1. It will be noticed, and we record it with the sincerest pleasure, North Carolina does not appear in this black list at all. Gov. Morrison, soon to yield his place to his successor, is largely responsible for this happy situation. His respect for the law and his determination to uphold the decisions of the courts has done no little to turn the tide against the crime of lynching. There is one thing, however, that we cannot understand. In several cases after a criminal had been convicted and sentence passed, judge, solicitor and jury have petitioned the Governor to overturn their decision and pardon the prisoner they themselves had convicted. To his credit Governor Morrison paid no attention to these whimsical and chicken hearted petitions, but acted in every case on his own best judgment and when he issued a pardon gave a reason that satisfied the public. If the courts will do their duty and the Governor will not nullify their decisions the crime of lynching will disappear for good in North Carolina.

COLUMBUS O. JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Columbus, Ohio State [illegible]

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. That is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states, and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. MOTON.
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.

Danson, Ga
News
1-8-25

ONLY TWO LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA IN 1924

TOTAL NUMBER IN UNITED STATES ONLY 16, SMALLEST THAT WAS EVER KNOWN.

The following concerning lynchings for the past year has been compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, and a copy sent to The News:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number of 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside the jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Huntsville Ala
Times
1-1-25

ONLY 16 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED

Better Record Than Usual Was Made by Country During Last Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1. — Fewer lynchings occurred during 1924 than in any year since records have been kept, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute. Only sixteen persons were lynched in the past year, none of which were in Alabama.

The number for 1924 was 17 less than in 1923 when the number was 33 and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Nine of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

Officers prevented lynchings in 45 instances, eight of these instances being in northern states and 37 in the south. Among the number saved from the noose in this manner were two women, one white and one negro.

Prisoners were removed or the guards augmented in 36 cases where lynchings were prevented while in the nine cases armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Four persons were indicted during the year on charges of being connected with lynching mobs. Five of the total of nineteen persons before the courts were convicted and received jail sentences.

All of the sixteen lynching victims during the year were negroes, it was said, only seven or less than one half put to death being charged with statutory charges.

The lynchings occurred in ten states as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

The decline of this brand of lawlessness has shown a noticeable decrease in late years, culminating in 1924 with the smallest number ever recorded.

Pensacola Fla
Journal
1-1-25.

REPORT SIXTEEN LYNCHED IN '24

Seventeen Less Than 33 During 1923.

TUSKEEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault 5; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law 2; insulting women 3; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report fol-

From Herrow
Hillsboro
Date 1/3/25

1924 FREE FROM LYNCHING, SAYS NEFF

Records Fail to Show Any in Texas, But Barton Says One Occurred.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 2.—Although records in the governor's office show no report of a lynching occurring in Texas during the year 1924, the lynching of a negro near Schulenburg was recalled at the Adjutant General's Department and check is to be made of the records in that department to ascertain the name of the mob's victim and date of his execution. Adjt. Gen. T. D. Barton's recollection is that the lynching occurred at a time when Gov. Neff was out of the State and while Lieut. Gov. T. W. Davidson was acting governor.

"No request was made for rangers, if I remember right," said Gen. Barton. "The negro had been lynched before we had been advised of any trouble."

Before development of the report that there had been a lynching near Schulenburg, Gov. Neff announced Friday that his attention had been called to a press dispatch which stated that officials of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., had charged that one lynching occurred in Texas during 1924, and that he had sent a telegram to Tuskegee asking for the time and place and when the lynching occurred. The governor further advised that no lynching had occurred in Texas in 1924 and that the same record prevailed in 1923.

Gov. Neff took occasion to say during that first two years of his administration he had been severely criticised by certain newspapers for not preventing lynchings in Texas, some of his critics going so far to charge that he did not even make an effort to stop the mob, but was giving his entire attention to running down violators of the prohibition laws.

"In other words," said the governor "they intimated that I spent all of my time trying to catch the harmless little rabbits and could not see the big bears.

"Now that Texas has not witnessed a single lynching during the second term of my administration, I think it would be nothing but fair and just that these same critics say something complimentary in the change of conditions," the governor added.

From Sentinel
Nacogdoches
Date 1/2/25

YEAR'S LYNCHING RECORD

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina. 1: Tennessee. 1; Texas. 1;

From News
Paris
Date 1/3/25

NEFF DENIES A TEXAS LYNCHING

Has Asked Tuskegee to Cite Him to the Time and the Place it Occurred

(Associated Press)

AUSTIN, Jan. —The report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the State for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching but it was not a lynching."

From THE PIONEER
Big Rapids, Mich.
JAN 7 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee institute, the smallest number in the institute records and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois, says the Chicago Tribune. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens while with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.

While we hope that the decrease of this violence is truly indicated, the question occurs whether it comes from the greater restraint and sense of law and order and justice or whether it has any relation to the spirit of indifference to the adequate administration of criminal justice manifest in many communities.

We cannot say that the courts have so maintained a code of punishment which would satisfy the citizens that law was inexorable when guilt was proved. At least in this state such is not the case. We do not know of another time when it was so difficult to bring the known guilty to proper punishment or so easy for the criminal to walk away from the penalty.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy because of this. We may hope that as the social sense increases in the citizenship criminal justice will find its way to functon as a law abiding community requires it to for the general safety and securty.

The alternative to self-protection is protection under the law.

FLORENCE, ALA., NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 DOWN TO LOWEST POINT

FEWER SUCH CRIMES THAN IN ANY YEAR SINCE RECORDS HAVE BEEN KEPT.

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Fewer lynchings occured during 1924 than in any year since records have been kept, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute. Only sixteen persons were lynched in the past year, none of which were in Alabama.

The number for 1924 was 17 less than in 1923 when the number was 33 and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Nine of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

Officers prevented lynching in 45 instances, eight of these instances being in Northern States and 37 in the South. Among the number saved from the noose in this manner were two women, one white and one negro.

Prisoners were removed or the guards augmented in 36 cases where lynching were prevented while in nine cases armed force was used to repel would be lynchers. Four persons were indicted during the year on charges of being connected with lynching mobs. Five of a total of nineteen persons before the courts were convicted and received jail sentences.

All of the sixteen lynching victims during the year were negros, it was said, only seven, or less than one-half being put to death being charged with statutatory charges.

The lynchings occurring in ten states are as follows.

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; and Texas 1.

The decline in this brand of lawlessness has shown a noticeable decrease in late years, culminating in 1924 with the smallest number ever recorded.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

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Jan.—Dec.

DALLAS TEX. DISPATCH
JANUARY 4, 1925

NEFF WRONG ABOUT LYNCHING REPORT, BARTON SAYS

Austin, Jan. 3.—Records in Gov. Pat Neff's office show that negroes have been lynched during 1924, the governor insisted today, altho Adj. Gen. Thomas Barton declares he recalls one lynching at Schulenberg, while Governor Neff was out of state.

Barton is searching his records to ascertain details of the case.

The question arose when Neff telegraphed Tuskegee Institute questioning a press report from that institution, claiming one negro was lynched in Texas during the year. The governor declares so far as his records show there were no lynchings either in 1923 or 1924 in Texas.

HOUSTON TEX. POST
JANUARY 3, 1925

NO LYNCHINGS DURING 1924

Governor Neff Challenges Statement of Negro School

(Post-Dispatch Special.)

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 2.—Governor Neff Friday challenged the statement of the Tuskegee Negro institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there has been a lynching in Texas during 1924. He wired the institute authorities to cite the name of the person they claimed was lynched, and to give the circumstances.

There has been no lynching in Texas for two years, he said.

Governor Neff answered what he said was criticisms in editorials of Texas newspapers, regarding his responsibility for lynchings of 1922 and 1923. If he was to be blamed for them, he declared, his criticizers should then be ready to credit him with the absence of lynchings during the last two years.

He stated the Tuskegee institute charged Texas with a lynching in 1923, but that facts of that case were a negro who was confined in a jail at Rio Grande Valley town, and that the jail burned, apparently ignited from the inside.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS
JANUARY 3, 1925

LYNCHERS AND MOB RULE ON DECLINE; SIXTEEN IN 1924

Alabama Escapes the Scandal—Protest to Mob Law Is Getting a Hearing

According to the report sent out by Dr. R. R. Moton, from the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings throughout the country are decreasing rapidly. Sixteen are shown for the year 1924. Alabama is without a lynching record for 1924. It is interesting to read Dr. Moton's letter and note the various causes for which human life has been taken by white mobs.

Dr. Moton's letter makes the following statement:

December 31, 1924.

Dear Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number, 57 for the year 1922; nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes; seven or less than one-half of one per cent of these put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and in the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Navasota Ho. Examiner

JANUARY 1, 1925

Lynchings On The Decline

According to information given out at Tuskegee Institute there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Bo. Galusa Da. Enterprise

JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS SHOW BIG DECREASE

The record of lynchings in the United States for 1924, as compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., shows there were 16 persons lynched during the year just closed. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these prevented lynchings were in Northern states, and 37 in Southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

DENISON TEX. HERALD
JANUARY 6, 1925

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS.

That there were but sixteen persons lynched in the United States during the year 1924 as against fifty-seven in 1923 brings satisfaction to those who have been inveighing against the evil for so many years. The south has long labored with this problem and has suffered from criticisms leveled at it for the alleged wanton disregard of the orderly processes of the courts in dealing with certain classes of criminals. Notwithstanding the earnest and diligent effort put forth to curb mob tendencies and instill in the minds and hearts of the people the disposition to permit the law to take its course, credit for the good intention has been withheld in sections where chief delight is found in pointing the accusing finger.

The 1924 record, however, is calculated to and doubtless will disabuse the minds of at least some of the numerous critics who have charged the south with fostering and encouraging a state of semi-barbarism. Chief among these was the Literary Digest, and we are wondering if that highly esteemed publication will be as quick to commend as it was to condemn. If it is not forthcoming the conclusion will

warranted that the Digest is for rates for labor,' says the associatio review. 'The great bulk of it, ho ever, was due to improved methods operation rendered possible by lar capital expenditures for equipment a other improvements, plus the intel gent cooperation and working togeth of the federal and state regulato bodies, shippers, railway, employes a managements.'

"By their ceaseless efforts in beh of efficiency, the railroads in the l two years have vastly increased t amount of pro-railroad sentiment. T sincerity of the railroads in their forts for economy, the eagerness the railroads to cooperate with th employes in behalf of better service the public, have served to develop marked degree of loyalty on the p of employes and have also created pu lic sentiment which has tended to s the railroads from the harassing act ities of federal officials and of va ous regulatory bodies of the forty-ei states.

"The success of the American r roads in their efforts toward econo is an illustration of what business do to serve the public when there a diminuation of unnecessary m dling."

What the public most desires f the railroads is efficient service. han not be had with every branch government attempting to influen control, check or hamper them in t performance of the task. There m be some rough places in the tran portation act which need to smoothed out, but as a whole, the la has proved wise and beneficial bo for the roads and the public. It w be dangerous to tamper with it un whatever weak spots it may conta are fully established.

HOUSTON TEX. POST
JANUARY 1, 1925

Lynchings Decline, Dr. Moton, Principal Of Tuskegee, Says

(Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred during 1924 than any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year or 17 less than in 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The States in which the lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

JANUARY 1, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN U. S. LAST YEAR, REPORT REVEALS

Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States during 1924, which the number is less than for any year insce the records have been kept, according to a report by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. One lynching occurred in Louisiana, the records shows. The greatest number occurred in Florida, which the report shows had five lynchings.

Following is the report furnished by Robert M. Moton, principal of Tuskegee:

"I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred; and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennesse, one; Texas, one."

SHREVEPORT LA. TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1925

LESS PERSONS LYNCHED THAN IN MANY YEARS

(By The Associated Press.)

Tuskeege, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year or 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynching occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1 Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

TEXARKANA TEX. PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1925

Fewer Lynchings 1924 Is Report of Negro School

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31— Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Motton, principal of Tuskegee. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year or 17 less than in 1923 and 31 less than for 1922 when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1 South Carolina 1; Tennesse 1; Texas 1.

MARSHALL, TEX., NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1925

Lynchings Show Decrease In 1924

By the Associated Press

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept according to figures issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met their death. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail, and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

MOBILE, ALA. REGISTER
JANUARY 1, 1925

SMALLEST RECORD OF LYNCHINGS IN COUNTRY FOR 1924

Sixteen Persons Victims of Mobs During Twelve-Month Period Just Passed.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation of figures shows 17 less than 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

CLEBURNE, TEX., REVIEW
JANUARY 2, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS OCCURRED LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, 17 less than during the previous year.

POPLAR BLUFF MO. AMERICAN
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHING TOTAL MUCH REDUCED

Tuskegee Institute Gives Out Figures Covering the Year Now Ending.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—The following concerning lynchings for the past year is compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research: "There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922; 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were remoevd or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes; 7, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. Moton, Principal.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
JANUARY 2, 1925

OUR LYNCHING RECORD.

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute has announced that the number of lynchings in this country in 1924 was smaller than in any year since records have been kept. It was just one less than one-half of the 1923 number, and 1923 showed a very marked decrease in comparison with other years. Sixteen people were lynched in 1924 and 33 in 1923.

The marked decrease in murders of this kind is encouraging to those who stand for law enforcement, but it is humiliating that the world's greatest country allowed 16 human beings to be murdered by mobs in one year and finds cause for congratulation that no more were so murdered. The lynching of 16 people is a terrible disgrace and it is made worse by the knowledge that few if any of these murders would have taken place had the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law done all they should have done. But the blame finally must rest upon the public that elects officers and upon our outrageous complacency toward nonenforcement of

DENISON TEX. HERALD
JANUARY 2, 1925

NEFF REFUTES REPORT OF LYNCHING IN THIS STATE DURING 1924

ANSWER TO STATEMENT SENT OUT FROM TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

(By the Associated Press.)

Austin, Jan. 2.—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching."

VICKSBURG, MISS., HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 SMALLEST IN YEARS

Sixteen Persons Were Victims of Mobs, Tuskegee Institute's Records Show

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it was stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting women 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1. All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

1779

Washington, Ga. 1779
Virginian X
1-13-25

MONTGOMERY ALA. TIMES
JANUARY 3, 1925

LYNCHING PROBLEM BEING SOLVED.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal:

Law abiding citizens throughout the country will be heartened by the figures on lynchings for 1924, compiled at Tuskegee Institute. These figures show that in the whole of the United States during the year just ended there were only 16 lynchings. This is 17 less than the 33 instances of mob violence in 1923 and 41 less than the 57 recorded during 1922. As compared with the hundreds who annually fell victims of mob outbreaks some years ago, the figures for the year just closed show very clearly that public sentiment, backing up law enforcement, is operating to bring about the solution of a most vexing problem.

The best people in the south will be particularly pleased with the great reduction in lynchings, because, for some reason lynchings are regarded as an evil of the southern states, despite the fact that the mob spirit when once aroused in other sections is much more bloodthirsty than it is in the south. We have not the slightest doubt tha if he states of the north, eas and west had the same provocatives to mob violence as the south the number of lynchings there would be more than they are here. But, since the south is blamed for lynchings, the southern people will be glad to know that the evil is being eliminated.

The fact that the country is solving the lynching problem without the aid of those fanatics in congress woh would give the federal government authority over the states in the handling of a purely state problem is referred to the saner fanatics for careful and sober consideration. We would suggest to those misguided zealots a thorough study of the figures showing that 37 attempted lynchings in the southern staes were prevented by the vigilance of the law enforcing authorities. And we would ask the self same zealots their opinion as to how many of those 37 attempts would have been successful under federal supervision.

Even the most biased of the federal anti-lynching law supporters should be convinced of their folly by facts that can neither be questioned nor evaded. Had the iniquitous Dyer bill been enacted into law it would have been an encouragement rather than a deterrent to lynchings in that it would have increased the number of crimes that are the chief cause of lynchings. The class of ignorant criminals, who commit the offense for which lynching has been the penalty, would have been encouraged to that particular crime through a mistaken idea that the idea that the Dyer bill, or some similar measure, afforded them federal protection.

While the nation is justified in taking encouragement from the fact that 16 lynchings last year established a new low record, the fact yet remains that there were 16 too many. It is possible that the figures may fluctuate back and forth for a few more years because the problem of lynching is not fully solved as yet. But it is on its way to a solution. Public officials, newspapers and leaders in civic activities are united in their purpose to elimihate mob violence from the body politic. It is their influence behind the law enforcing officers that has armed those officers to the discharge of their duties. Public opinion is being lined up solidly behind those who are laboring for the supremacy of the law and that opinion in time will make mob violence a thing unknown in this country.

If the busy-bodies and meddlers in congress will keep heir hands off, the people of the sovereign states of this union will solve the problem of lynchings and mob violence.

Eureka Springs Ark Flashlight X
JANUARY [illegible]

OUR LYNCHING RECORD

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute has announced that the number of lynchings in this country in 1924 was smaller than in any year since records have been kept. It was just one less than one-half of the 1923 number, and 1923 showed a very marked decrease in comparison with other years. Sixteen people were lynched in 1924 and 33 in 1923.

The marked decrease in murders of this kind is encouraging to those who stand for law enformecent, but it is humiliating that the world's greatest country allowed 16 human beings to be murdered by mobs in one year and finds cause for congratulation that no more were so murdered. The lynching of 16 people is a terrible disgrace and it is made worse by the knowledge that few if any of these murders would have taken place had the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law done all they should have lone. But the blame finally must rest upon the public that elects officers and upon our outrageous complacency toward non-enforcement of law.—Arkansas Gazette.

From News
Paris X
Date 1/3/25

LYNCHING RECORD WAS NOT SO BAD

Sixteen Negroes Were Victims of Mobs But There Was Greater Resistance

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched any year since the Institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is seventeen fewer than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the Institute show.

Of the persons lynched uring 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

EMANCIPATION ASS'N ELECTS ITS OFFICERS FOR COMING YEAR

The Norfolk Emancipation Association held its semi-monthly meeting on Monday, October 20, Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, presiding. After routine business the following officers for 1925-25 were elected and installed by the Past President, Geo. W. Giddings.

President, Capt Geo. W. Wilson; 1st vice president, Harry Anderson; 2nd vice president, Mrs. Lizzie R. Hinton; secretary, Mrs. Esther [illegible] White; Recording secretary, Miss E. Nelson; treasurer, Eugene West; chief marshal, Phillip Jarvis; Chaplain, Comrade Cornelius Garner; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Miller; guard, Joseph Parham; reporter J. W. Fitts; assistant chief marshal, Chas. W. Moseley.

Committees and chairmen: Finance Motthen Nicholson; Music, J. Edward Bright; program, Walter Smith; place of exercise, Mrs. Matilda Williams; vehicle, Abram Carter; auditing, Geo. Washington Giddings; entertainment, Jas. W. Fitts; special, Harry Anderson.

Thirty-five organizations and 105 delegates were seated. The Association extends an invitation to each and every Negro to assist in making this celebration on January 1, 1925 the best in the history since the Negro was emancipated from Amrican Slavery in 1865.

The Association meets at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, Brambleton avenue and Pulaski street on every first and third Monday nights in each month.

Letters From the People

LYNCHINGS IN 1924

TO THE EDITOR: Sir—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in [illegible]. This is the smallest number [illegible]d in any year since records of [illegible]gs have been kept, and is 17 [illegible]n the number 33 for the year [illegible] and 41 less than the number 57 [illegible]r the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. There were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON, Principal.
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 10, 1925

TERRELL TEX. TRIBUNE
DECEMBER 30, 1924

LYNCHINGS DECREASE.

Following figures concerning lynchings for the past year, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, show there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of the lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number of 33 for last year and 41 less than the number of 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

[illegible] CITY MO POST

MOB MURDER.

In some sections of the country the negro is a white man's problem and it is those sections that lynchings provide a serious problem for the black race. Lynchings, indirectly, make the white man a more vital problem for the negro than the negro is to the white man.

Tuskegee Institute is making the lynching the object of careful research and much serious concern. This educational institution is making a heroic effort to abolish mob murder. It is concerned with preserving for the negro his rights as an American citizen. The white man should assist Tuskegee if only to purge the nation of the disgrace brought upon it by these barbarous outbreaks of violence.

Although the constitution guarantees to all the right to a trial by jury, and establishes racial and religious equality, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924. The same year witnessed forty-five attempted lynchings and hundreds of lesser acts of mob violence. No state during the year was probably free of mob violence in some form, but Illinois was the only northern state in which an actual lynching took place.

Those who take the law into their own hands to punish a wrong-doer violates the basic law of the nation while the crime of their victim has been only the violation of a state statute or, perhaps, only an unwritten law of society.

SULPHUR SPRINGS TEX GAZET
JANUARY 6, 1925

AN IMPROVING RECORD

There is a possibility that lynching will cease in the United States without the enactment of an anti-lynching law to hasten the day by imposing heavy penalties on communities which permit mobs to execute what should be left to the regularly constituted authorities. At least the decline in the cases of lynching offers grounds of hope for such consummation. According to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute there were 16 persons lynched in 1924, all negroes. This number is less than one-half that of the previous year and 1923 showed a reduction from the year before.

Not the least encouraging feature lies in that there were 45 instances in which officers prevented the design of mobs reaching fruition and of these 35 were in the Southern states. In addition, in four instances persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Florida occupies the chief seat of dishonor in the 1924 record with five lynchings. Georgia is next with two while Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas had one each. On the whole the situation denotes progress and it may not be too much to hope that the crime of lynching will soon disappear. It is gratifying that Arkansas has a clean record.—Texarkanian.

MINERAL WELLS TEX INDEX
JANUARY 2, 1925

REPORT NUMBER IN LYNCHINGS SHOW A BIG DECREASE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., January 5, 1925

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, I find that there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smalest number lynched in any year since records of lynchnigs have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In 5 other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder 1, rape 7, attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking women 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which the lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Morton, Principal

EL PASO TEX. TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS DROP FOR 1924; ONLY ONE IN TEXAS

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued yesterday by Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Gadsden Ala Post Cost

JANUARY 1, 1925

ALABAMA AGAIN [illegible] YEAR WITHOUT LYNCHING

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Only 16 lynchings occurred in the United States during 1924, according to the annual statement by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This is by far the lowest figure on record and is less than half of the 33 or 1923, which also set a record.

For the second successive year, Alabama reported not a single instance of mob murder. Florida led with five.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, which is another record.

Nine of the 16 victims were taken from the hands of the law. Six of these were taken from jails, and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved.

In four instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, y; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; Texas, 1.

AS. TEX. JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1925

NEFF DENIES NEGRO LYNCHING; RANGERS NOT SO POSITIVE

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 1.—Gov. Pat Neff today sent a telegram to officials of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., questioning statements which credited Texas with a negro lynching during the last year.

"There has not been a lynching in Texas during the last two years," Neff declared. The Adjutant General's department, however, was checking up on reports of a lynching near Schulenberg several months ago.

Adjutant General Barton said he was of the opinion that a negro was lynched in that section following the killing of a white man while Gov. Neff was out of the State.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Cedartown Standard
1-8-25 X

The world is getting better. There were only sixteen persons —all negroes—lynched in the United States during 1924, and only two of them in Georgia. There have been two reasons for this— not so many crimes of rape in the first place, and then the greater vigilance on the parts of courts and good citizens generally to prevent these murders —for lynching is nothing more nor less than that.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Democrat.
JAN 1 - 1925 X

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN YEAR 1924

Smallest Record for Any One Year Since Records Kept

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31 —The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research: There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed of the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances durin the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Nashville Tenn. News
1-8-25

Florida Leads The Country In Lynchings

By R. R. MOTON

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Forty-five Persons Saved.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In [illegible] instances [illegible] year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

All Lynched Negroes.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

Florida Leads.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Hattiesburg Miss American
1-6-25 X

LYNCHING DECREASES

A marked decrease in the number of lynchings in the United States during 1924 is reported by the bureau at Tuskegee Institute, which compiles these figures annually. Only 16 persons were done to death by mobs last year as against 33 in 1923, and 57 in 1922. The statement that the number of lynchings last year is the smallest total ever reported furnishes occasion for considerable pride and an increasing determination to eliminate this evil entirely. In less than half of the instances reported, the persons lynched were charged with criminal assault.

Lynching is not only a blot upon American life but is entirely inconsistent with our proud boast that ours is a government of laws and not of men. The evil is by no means limited to the south, nor are all the victims members of the negro race. The Tuskegee report shows one lynching in the state of Abraham Lincoln and two in the state of Jefferson Davis, with Florida leading the list with five. Both the incidents from Mississippi occurred in rural communities before the law enforcing officers apparently had a chance to intervene.

Most encouraging of all is the statement that in 45 instances last year, officers of the law did their sworn duty and prevented mob violence, even using armed force in nine cases rather than let a lawless mob rape the law and take the life of an accused without giving him the constitutional right to a trial by jury and an opportunity to be heard.

Governor Whitfields' clear cut and unequivocal statement in his inaugural message last January is both timely and appropriate. He said: "It is encouraging to learn of a 50 per cent decrease in the number of lynchings in the past 12 months. While mob violence is by no means limited to any section, its presence anywhere and everywhere is a blow at law and order and a blot upon our national life. I recognize only the supremacy of the law, and the equality of every man before the bar of justice. I call upon all the law-enforcing officials in the commonwealth to use every means within their power to prevent lynchings, and thus eliminate a potent cause of race friction and ill feeling."

It would be the occasion for genuine satisfaction if the year 1925 could pass without a single lynching to blot the name of Mississippi

Sumter, S. C. Herald
1-1-25 X

16 LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Florida Leads States With Five—One in South Carolina.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it was stated, six from the jails and three from officers outside the jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as:

Criminal assault, 5: attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are given by the report follows:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

1780

1780

Hartwell, Ga
X Sun
1-9-25

Only 16 Lynchings During 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., January 7.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charges as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Ruston La-
Leader
1-7-25

ONLY ONE LYNCHING IN STATE DURING YEAR JUST CLOSED

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any years since records have been kept, according to a statement issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923, and 41 less than 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The state in which lynching occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Rec
JAN 10 1925

No Lynchings in North State.
Raleigh News and Observer.

There is one thing about North Carolina in 1924 in which the state has gratification and pride. It is its devotion to law observance and its hostility to private parties assuming to take the execution of the law into their own hands. This was emphasized by the fact that there was not a lynching in the state. There were 16 in the whole country, but not one in North Carolina, That is the best advertisement the state has received.

X News
JAN 2 - 925

DECLINE IN DEATHS BY MOBS LAST YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the reports public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 record in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Marshville, NC
X Home
1-6-25

SMALL NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Statistics Compiled by Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The Enquirer is in receipt of the following compilation of lynchings in the United States during 1924, which has been assembled by Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal Institute of Alabama:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tukegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law. Six from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 other instances during the year persons carged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indited. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were chargd with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Nashville Tenn
News
1-8-25

Fewer Lynchings In 1924 Than Any Previous Year

(Preston News Service)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—According to a statement issued last week by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met sudden death at the hands of mobs.

The record shows that nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of the jail. The states in which lynchings occurred are given as follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1, and Texas 1.

Lynching On Decrease In Southern States

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskkegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from the jails and 3 from officers of the law outside the jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs wer indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail terms.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offences charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1;

R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.

Savannah Ga
X Times
1-9-25

Georgia had only two lynchings in 1924. The record for the United States was 16. This is the smallest number for many years.

Lynchings - 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

361

X 1781

Yazoo City, Miss
X News
1-5-25

Grove Hill, Ala
X Democrat
1-1-25

Yazoo City, Miss
Herald
X
1-6-25

Returnpike, Ala
X Herald
1-1-25

WILMINGTON, N. C., Star
JAN 1 - 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE.

Only Two Recorded in This State Last Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dev. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Resarech. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or othr preautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attmpted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. P. MOTON

FIGURES BY TUSKEGEE HEAD SHOW FEWER LYNCHINGS.

According to figures compiled by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, the number of lynchings occurring in the United States during the year just passed was the smallest in any year since records of lynchings have been kept. The letter of Dr. Moton follows:

Editor Democrat:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these convictions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 16 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton.

Only 16 Persons Lynched in 1924

Figures Compiled by Tuskegee Institute Show Big Decrease

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute, will be of interest:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any one year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one negro, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

NOTICEABLE DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS FOR 1924

The following is a record of lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynchings Decrease

The docket in Judge Lynch's court in 1924 was the lightest in history since the spotlight of publicity and research has been turned upon this assizes of the primeval, according to the semi-official compilation made public today by the authorities of Tuskegee Institute. These records show that the last year saw but 16 lynchings as compared with 32 for 1923, and 57 for 1922.

This sharp decline in the number of lynchings is noteworthy and significant of a more law-abiding temperament on the part of the American people. It may be interpreted as a basic argument against the passage of proposed anti-lynching laws, and for a continuance of the educational efforts on the part of intelligent leaders of both races.

Education and not law is the weapon with which lynchings must be combatted. The statutes are already sufficient to handle those found guilty of such offenses, and fanatical legislation by those neither in sympathy with, nor cognizant of the true situation, will serve but to agitate and prolong an evil that is happily fast vanishing.

Lynching has been the direct outgrowth of an upheaval in social caste, and was but a natural sequence. It has been engendered by the prejudicial hatred of those not directly concerned and the insulting effrontery of certain negro organization of the north, which under the guise of defending their own people, are in truth making their lot the harder. If the Dyers and Duboses are throttled and forced to keep their peace for a few years, the signs clearly indicate that lynchings will have practically disappeared from the south. Of course, the time will not soon come, when sporadic outbreaks of mob violence will not occur. To alleviate this evil will necessitate the changing of human nature, for the primal instinct of man to give full sway to his passions will linger for generations yet to come.

JANUARY 3, 1925

LYNCHINGS FOR THE YEAR.

The lynchings throughout the United States in 1924 were 16, in 1923 they were 33. The 50 per cent reduction is gratifying but it is not satisfying. There is no excuse for any lynchings at all.

The lynchings were mostly of Negroes. There are communities in which the conviction holds firmly that Negroes may be made to abide the law only if their offenses are immediately and lawlessly punished. The decline in lynchings does not mean that there has been a sharp decrease in crime among Negroes, nor has the smaller number of lynchings given the Negro criminal boldness. The swift and sure enforcement of the law is necessary if "crime waves" are not to become constant, among white criminals as certainly as among blacks. Where public opinion commands a strict enforcement of the law, lynching will never have its iota of justification.

The lynchings of 1924 constitute a small fraction of the deaths by violence. In Europe, however, we have an evil reputation for crime, above that of any other civilization, based not upon our crime record but upon our lynching record. It is that record which makes the European cock his eye when an American speaks of American concern that subject peoples should not be exploited for the benefit of European masters. It is that record which makes European statesmen suggest politely that we look after our own when they get suggestion from us that their ways with the blacks or the Mongols are cruel. If we could eradicate lynching in America we should erase a blot upon our shield, which is always the target of our critics.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., News.

JAN 1 - 1925

Sixteen Lynchings in Past Year Is Lowest Total Tuskegee Records

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows seventeen less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from pails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State as given by the report follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one Tennessee, one; Texa ,one.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

WINSTON-SALEM N. C. Sentinel

JAN 1 - 1925

16 LYNCHINGS IS RECORD PAST YEAR

All of Victims Were Negroes; Florida Led With 5; Georgia Second With Two

NONE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1—Sixteen persons were lynched during 1924 according to records compiled by Tuskegee institute and made public last night. This, it was said, is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept by the institute. It is 17 less than the number lynched last year and 41 less than in 1922.

All 16 persons lynched the past year were negroes, according to the institute's records. Nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 negro were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., News

JAN 1 - 1925

ANOTHER STATE ACHIEVEMENT.

Not a single person was lynched in North Carolina during the past year.

This is the report of Tuskegee Institute, the Negro institution in Alabama founded by Booker T. Washington. There were only sixteen lynched in the entire South.

The State could well afford to duplicate this record in 1925.

In 1924 within the same localities 33 persons met their deaths at the hands of mobs. The decrease during the year that has just passed is noteworthy.

It seems that this horrible outrage that has been bringing contempt and dishonor upon the South is passing away. It is certainly high time that it should be done away with. There is, of course, no excuse for lynching. There may be causes that naturally may lead to lynching, but the cause should be removed.

Among these causes is contempt for the law and lack of confidence in the courts' ability and willingness to render justice surely and swiftly.

Anything, therefore, that contributes to the building up of a public opinion that does not respect the laws of the land and the courts that enforce these laws is doing its part, whether little or big, to mar our State and section's escutcheon with this horrible and unthinkable thing. Such a thing is the widespread contempt for the prohibition laws of the Nation. Disregard for these laws is but a mild form of that utter disregard that finds expression in the howlings of a bloodthirsty mob bent on vengeance.

The "good" citizen who does his part toward keeping up the bootlegger might be appalled to think that he is helping keep alive lynching and is himself a potential member of the mob that takes the life of a fellow man.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Journal.

JAN 1 - 1925

LYNCHINGS LESS BY HALF IN 1924.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., News

SCORE RECORD

Tuskegee Institute Reports Sixteen Victims, All Negroes, And One From Tennessee.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The calculation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault 5; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1; killing officers of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Commercial-Appeal

JAN 1 - 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE; 1924 SETS LOW MARK

Only Sixteen Fell Victims to Mobs During Year.

FLORIDA LEADS THE LIST

Forty-five Instances Where Officers of Law Prevented Lynchings Are Recorded—All of the 16 Victims Were Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were only 16 lynchings in the United States during 1924, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. This is the smallest number in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynch-

ings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precau-

The 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault.

Of the 16 offenses charged were: Murder one; five, attempted rape, two; off'cer of the law, two; insult: Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Florida, five; Georgia, two; Mississippi, two; Louisiana, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

1782

REDWOOD, CAL.—TRIBUNE

GOVERNOR NEFF in a statement recently expressed satisfaction with the report of lynchings for the year 1924, showing that there was not a single lynching in this state during that period. The Governor also pointed out that there were no lynchings in Texas during 1923; so that for practically four months the record of the state has been kept clean.

Those newspapers which two years ago criticised me when there were a number of lynchings in the state, declaring that I was devoting all my attention to the enforcement of the prohibition law and none of the other crimes, ought to give me credit now for the lynching record of the past two years," the Governor said, in discussing the annual report by the Tuskegee Institute. This newspaper was one of those which thought the Governor somewhat negligent back in 1922, when lynchings were occurring every month in Texas, and it is glad to give Mr. Neff all the credit due him now for the fine record of the past two years. In 1922 records were broken everywhere in the matter of lynchings, with a total of fifty-seven during the year. Last year there were only sixteen unlawful executions in the forty-eight states, or an average of one for three states. Texas was fortunate in having a clean record for the year.

The records disclose that a majority of the lynchings throughout the country occur after mobs have taken their victims from the hands of officers of the law or from jails. It is due largely to the courage and integrity of Texas peace officers that there were no lynchings in this state last year, for on more than one occasion Texas sheriffs withstood the assaults of vicious mobs seeking to gain possession of persons charged with heinous crimes. It requires more than ordinary courage for any sheriff to stand before an angered mob of his fellow citizens and defend a fiendish criminal against summary punishment; and yet such courage is demanded of all who would discharge their duty under such circumstances. All honor to the fearless sheriffs and their deputies who during last year and all the other years have performed their duty in spite of the threats of mobs actuated by sentiments of righteous revenge.

It must be noted, too, that the low lynching record of the whole country is due to some extent to the small number of crimes such as usually result in mob action, and to the fact that the courts have shown a greater desire to give prompt trials to persons accused of crimes such as usually incite mob violence. We are led to hope that eventually lynching may be entirely eliminated from the records of all the states. An overwhelming majority of the people condemn mob action, and even those who allow themselves to become members of mobs know they are doing wrong. Sooner or later, we may hope, there will be no mobs and no lynchings; and all persons accused of crime will be given prompt hearings in the authorized courts where competent juries will determine their guilt and assess their punishment. The revolting lynching record of 1922 had the effect of calling to the attention of everybody the seriousness of a situation which had developed in law-abiding America, and it is probable that such a record will never again be made.

BILOXI, MISS., HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1925

Tuskegee Reports Lynching Decrease

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. 33 were lynched in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. The report says officers of the law prevented 45 lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The number in each state is given as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, says the report.

REDWOOD, CAL.—TRIBUNE
December 30, 1924

2093

The Tuskegee Institute reports successive decreases in the numbers of lynchings perpetrated in the United States for the past several years. This year's record is 16 murders by mob use of rope as against 35 in 1923, and 57 in 1922. These figures are such as to inspire hope in those who are active in the movement for suppression of mob violence and promotion of law and order. The 16 lynchings perpetrated this year are 16 more than should have occurred. And the record of the year is blackned further when we read that 45 other attempts at lynchings were made. The forces of law and order are gaining. But there is wide scope for further education.

FT. WORTH, TEX., RECORD
JANUARY 9, 1925

Q1 Tuskegee

ONE of the most satisfactory showings of the past year is the decrease in lynchings.

The best cure for lawlessness is law enforcement. Just as soon as courts implant in the public mind the assurance that punishment will be meted out to all those who deserve it, the mob will be more difficult to assemble.

What is needed everywhere is a program of enforcement which spares none on account of position or influence. And while public officers are doing their duty, let citizens do theirs. Let them serve as jurors when called to do so.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1925

SHARP DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS IN COUNTRY IN 1924

Mobs Kill Only Sixteen, All Negroes; Not One Case In Alabama.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States during 1924 decreased more than fifty per cent, according to a report compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute of which Dr. Robert R. Moton is principal. Only 16 persons were lynched during the year and Alabama did not have a single case.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Nine of them were taken from the hands of the law by enraged mobs. Seven of the persons were charged with assault to ravish; 1 for murder; 2 killing officer of the law; 1 attacking woman; 1 insulting women; 1 killing man in altercation; 1 wounding man.

Florida leads all states in number of lynchings, five having occurred there. Georgia and Mississippi came next with two each. There was one lynching in each of the following states: Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, being among those saved. Eight of the precautions were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Indictments were returned against 9 parties and only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences, the report shows.

Dr. Moton states that the 16 lynchings for 1924 is the smallest number reported since records of lynchings have been kept.

LOUISVILLE, KY., COURIER-JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1925

THE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State, are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

R. R. MOTON
Tuskegee, Ala.

2093

The Tuskegee Institute reports successive decreases in the numbers of lynchings perpetrated in the United States for the past several years. This year's record is 16 murders by mob use of rope as against 35 in 1923 and 57 in 1922. These figures are such as to inspire hope in those who are active in the movement for suppression of mob violence and promotion of law and order. The 16 lynchings perpetrated this year are 16 more than should have occurred. And the record of the year is blackned further when we read that 45 other attempts at lynchings were made. The forces of law and order are gaining. But there is wide scope for further education.

SO. S. F., CAL., ENTERPRISE
January 1, 1925

HOUSTON TEX. CHRONICLE
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS AT LOW MARK IN LAST YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued yesterday by Dr. R. R. Moton principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which the lynchings occurred were given as follows Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2 Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1925

RECORD FOR LYNCHINGS

We heard so much of crimes and criminals during the year just gone it is refreshing and inspiring to read on New Year's Day the announcement of Tuskegee institute that the nation's record for lynchings shows only sixteen persons put to death by mobs, the smallest number in any one year since the institute began the compilation of the statistics. This record shows seventeen fewer persons executed by illegal methods than were executed in 1923 and forty-one fewer than were executed in 1922.

All those lynched were negroes and only seven, or less than one-half the total, were accused of the crime which established the practice of lynching. The report indicates that officers of the law showed greater determination to dissipate mobs during the year than has been shown in other years. Of those lynched nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. In forty-five cases officers succeeded in preventing the accomplishment of the purpose of mobs. In four instances indictments were returned against persons suspected of being members of the mob, the total number accused being nineteen. Five were convicted and given jail sentences.

The South's record is an excellent one. Of the forty-five cases where officers prevented lynchings thirty-seven were in the Southern states. Alabama is one of the few Southern states that have clean slates. Not a person was put to death by a mob in this state during the year.

The report of the Tuskegee Institute should be placed in the hands of the few members of Congress who believe that federal legislation is needed to prevent lynchings. It would be excellent reading for fair-minded persons. It shows a determination on the part of officers of the law to prevent lynchings. It shows a gradual movement away from the desire to impose summary punishment on those accused of crime without the use of the orderly processes of law.

The South's lynching record does not indicate as great contempt for law as does the North's record for slayings by gunmen. We do not hear of small mobs of gunmen going about the streets of cities of the South in search of their enemies. We do not hear of crimes such as those that have occurred in Chicago. We do not have the record of 318 murders in one Southern city during one year. Chicago and New York reported more than 318 murders in each city.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1925

ONLY 16 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED

Better Record Than Usual Was Made by Country During Last Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1. — Fewer lynchings occurred during 1924 than in any year since records have been kept, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute. Only sixteen persons were lynched in the past year, none of which were in Alabama.

The number for 1924 was 17 less than in 1923 when the number was 33 and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Nine of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

Officers prevented lynchings in 45 instances, eight of these instances being in northern states and 37 in the south. Among the number saved from the noose in this manner were two women, one white and one negro.

Prisoners were removed or the guards augmented in 36 cases where lynchings were prevented while in the nine cases armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Four persons were indicted during the year on charges of being connected with lynching mobs. Five of the total of nineteen persons before the courts were convicted and received jail sentences.

All of the sixteen lynching victims during the year were negroes, it was said, only seven or less than one half put to death being charged with statutory charges.

The lynchings occurred in ten states as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

The decline of this brand of lawlessness has shown a noticeable decrease in late years, culminating in 1924 with the smallest number ever recorded.

WICHITA FALLS TEX. RECORD
JANUARY 2, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN [illegible]

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Walnut Ridge Ark. Daily Herald
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE IN UNITED STATES

December 31, 1924.

Editor Times Dispatch.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past years as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynching were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched alone were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2 killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1 killing man in altercation, 1 wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5 Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1 Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., SENTINEL
JANUARY 1, 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHED DURING PAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE DECLARES NUMBER IS SEVENTEEN LESS THAN IN 1923.

Arkansas Had No Event of That Nature, But Florida Heads States With Five Lynchings.

Muskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Departments of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state is given by the report as follows:

Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one. Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one. All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

SAN ANTONIO TEX. NEWS
JANUARY [illegible]

TEXAS LYNCHING REPORT QUESTIONED

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 3.—Governor Pat Neff has sent a telegram to officials of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., questioning statements which credited Texas with a negro lynching during the past year.

"There has not been a lynching in Texas during the past two years," Neff declared. The Adjutant General's Department, however, was checking up on reports of a lynching near Schulenburg several months ago.

Adjutant General Barton said he was of the opionion that a negro was lynched in that section following the killing of a white man while Governor Neff was out of the State.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.
Albemarle, NC
Press
1-8-25 X

3c 1783

Only 16 Persons, All Negroes, Lynched Last Year; Smallest Number On Record

Tuskegee, Ala.—Sixteen persons were lynched during 1924, according to records compiled by Tuskegee institute and made public. This, it was said, is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept by the institute. It is 17 less than the number lynched last year and 41 less than in 1922.

All 16 persons lynched the past year were negroes, according to the institute's records. Nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one negro, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 8; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and th number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Montgomery Ala
Times
1-2-25.

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 BUT

NONE IN STATE

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 2—(Special)—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from offices outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as "Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow; Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Gadsden Ala X
Times
1-1-25

LYNCHING IS DECREASING.

According to R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama's great school for negroes, only 16 persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, the smallest number since records have been kept, 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. The record, while bad enough, is comforting because of the fact that it shows a big decrease in mob violence all over the country. Dr. Moton analyzes the statistics as follows:

"There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offences charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing ofifcer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1."

Troy N Y Record
JANUARY 2, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

From the principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute comes an encouraging report of the Judge Lynch situation in this country, particularly in the South.

"I find," he says, "there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails. There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the court only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences. Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with "rape or attempted rape."

The lynching situation has long been one of the stains upon American civilization. It is difficult to indict peoples in foreign countries of certain cruelties and barbarisms as long as the lynching record of our own country is comparatively high. The fact, therefore, that it is lower than in any year since records have been kept is encouraging that perhaps the evil can eventually be eradicated, as it should be.

Jan. —Dec.

1783

AUBURN N Y CITIZEN
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS PAST YEAR TAKE DROP

Is Smallest Number on Record and 17 Less Than Year Previous.

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted, one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences. Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with "rape or attempted rape."

The lynching situation has long been one of the stains upon American civilization. It is difficult to indict peoples in foreign countries of certain cruelties and barbarisms as long as the lynching record of our own country is comparatively high. The fact, therefore, that it is lower than in any year since records have been kept is encouraging that perhaps the evil can eventually be eradicated, as it should be.

1783

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences. Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with "rape or attempted rape."

The lynching situation has long been one of the stains upon American civilization. It is difficult to indict peoples in foreign countries of certain cruelties and barbarisms as long as the lynching record of our own country is comparatively high. The fact, therefore, that it is lower than in any year since records have been kept is encouraging that perhaps the evil can eventually be eradicated, as it should be.

Sheffield Ala. Daily
12-31-24

Fewer Lynchings This Year Than Any Year Since Records Kept

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The following statistics concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since record of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern states. In 36 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched, all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South [illegible]; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1.

Durham N. C. Herald.

JAN 1 - 1925

LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR ONLY 16

Seventeen Less Than For the Previous Year

(By the Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any years since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, president, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it was stated, and three from officers outside jails. The reports says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officer, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follows:

Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Courier-Journal

JAN 1 - 1925

THE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

R. R. MOTON.

Tuskegee, Ala.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. News

JAN 1 - 1925

BUT 16 LYNCHINGS DURING PAST YEAR

Tuskeegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred during 1924 than in any year since records have been kept, according to statistics compiled by the department of records and research at Tuskeegee Institute. Only sixteen persons were lynched in the past year, none of which were in Alabama.

The number for 1924 was seventeen less than in 1923, when the number was thirty-three and forty-one less than the number, fifty-seven, for 1922. Nine of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

Officers prevented lynching in forty-five instances, eight of these instances being in northern states and thirty-seven in the south. Among the number saved from the noose in this manner were two women, one white and one negro.

Prisoners were removed or the guards augmented in thirty-six cases where lynchings were prevented, while in nine cases armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Four persons were indicted during the year on charges of being connected with lynching mobs. Five of a total of nineteen persons before the court were convicted and received jail sentences.

All of the sixteen lynching victims during the year were negroes, it was said, only seven, or less than one-half, having put to death being charged with statutory crimes.

The lynching occurred in ten states as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 1, and Texas, 1.

The decline in this brand of lawlessness has shown a noticeable decrease in late years, culminating in 1924 with the smallest number ever recorded.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Journal

JAN 1 - 1925

Sixteen Lynched In 1924 Is Record Of Violent Mob

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, president, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching.

The compilation gives the offenses charges as: criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, three; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number of each state, as given by the report, follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Georgia and Missouri Two Each—All Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer

JAN 1 - 1925

DEATHS BY MOB FOR LAST YEAR SHOW DECLINES

Only 16 in the Last 12 Months Against 33 in 1923.

FIGURES FROM TUSKEGEE

Florida Leads With Five, With

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.

1784

Herald Augusta Ga

JAN

EUGENE, ORE., GUARD
JANUARY 3, 1925

Lynchings Decrease.

Lynchings in the United States are on the decrease. This is for American humanity a hopeful sign. There is much accusation of the present generation on many grounds. Numerous critics are earnestly of the opinion that we as a people are growing worse. The statistics on lynching tell a different story.

The annual report on the subject of lynchings for 1924, issued by the Tuskegee institute, famous Alabama school for the training of colored young people, shows that only 16 persons were lynched in the entire United States during the year, the lowest number since the keeping of lynching records was begun. In 1923 there were 33 lynchings. In 1922 there were 57. Thus a steady decrease has been shown in recent years.

Of the lynchings of 1924 five occurred in Florida, two in Georgia, one in Illinois, one in Kentucky, one in Louisiana, two in Mississippi, one in Missouri, one in South Carolina, one in Tennessee and one in Texas. All of the persons lynched were negroes. Ten of the 16 persons lynched during the year were accused of offenses against women.

Another hopeful feature of the report put out by the Tuskegee institute is the showing that 45 attempts at lynching were frustrated through action by officers. Eight cases of this kind were recorded in northern states and 37 in southern states. Altogether the report indicates an aroused public and official conscience, and is encouraging.

TOLEDO OHIO TIMES
FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1925

Mob Murder

IN some sections of the country the Negro is a white man's problem and it is in those sections that lynchings provide a serious problem for the black race.

Lynchings, indirectly, make the white man a more vital problem for the Negro than the Negro is to the white man.

Tuskegee institute is making the lynching the object of careful research and much serious concern. This educational institution is making a heroic effort to abolish mob murder. It is concerned with preserving for the Negro his rights as an American citizen. The white man should assist Tuskegee if only to purge the nation of the disgrace brought upon it by these barbarous outbreaks of violence.

Altho the constitution guarantees to all the right to a trial by jury and establishes racial and religious equality, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924. The same year witnessed forty-five attempted lynchings and hundreds of lesser acts of mob violence. No state during the year was probably free of mob violence in some form, but Illinois was the only northern state in which an actual lynching took place.

Those who take the law into their own hands to punish a wrong-doer violate the basic law of the nation while the crime of their victim has been only the violation of a state statute or, perhaps, only an unwritten law of society.

TUCSON, ARIZ., CITIZEN
JANUARY 1, 1925

Statistics concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, show there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes; seven, or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

MOB LAW AND EDUCATION

Some interesting but rather grewsome statistics have been compiled by Tuskegee Institute relating to lynchings during the past several years, says the Bakersfield Echo.

According to the reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute there were sixteen persons lynched during the year now closing—all negroes, as compared with thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922.

Even with the clogged condition of our courts in some of the states, there can be no justification for lynching. We either uphold the law in every instance, or we place ourselves in position where we give every one the privilege of supporting only that portion of the law which he deems it his privilege to support. There can be no half-way measures where the law is concerned.

ONLY 16 PERSONS LYNCHED IN U.S. DURING LAST YEAR

Smallest Number in Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept, Tuskegee Announces

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced Wednesday by the departments of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing an officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follow:

Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Millers Ga
X News

JAN 1 - 1925

Complete Record for Lynchings in 1924

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

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Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON. Prin.

Shreveport, La
Journal
1-1-25

ONLY ONE LYNCHING IN STATE DURING YEAR JUST CLOSED

Record for 1924 Shows Big Decrease in Activities on Part of Mobs.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any years since records have been kept, according to a statement issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail, and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The state in which lynching occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

Selma Ala
Journal
1-2-25

SMALLEST NUMBER LYNCHED SINCE RECORDS KEPT

The following record of lynchings is sent out by Tuskegee Institute:

Lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research:

I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number, 23, for the year of 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

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Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.—R. R. Moton, principal.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
Record
1-1-25

16 LYNCHINGS ARE REPORTED IN 1924

Smallest Number Since Keeping of Records, Says Tuskegee

(Special to The Record)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—The smallest number of lynchings in any year since Tuskegee Institute began keeping lynching records is reported for 1924, when 16 persons were lynched.

According to the report, 33 persons were lynched during 1923, and 57 during 1922. Nine of the persons lynched during 1924 were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside the jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Scottsboro, Ala
Age
X 1-1-25

ALABAMA AGAIN FREE FROM MOB LAW

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only 16 lynchings occurred in the United States during 1924, according to the annual statement by the Department of records and research in the Tuskegee Institute. This is by far the lowest figue on record and is less than half of the 33 for 1923, which also set a record.

For the second successive year, Alabama reported not a single instance of mob murder. Florida led with five. All of the persons lynched were negroes, which is another record. Nine of the 16 victims were taken from the hands of the law. Six of these were taken from jails and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Vicksburg Miss
X American
1-4-25

LYNCHING DECREASES

A marked decrease in the number of lynchings in the United States during 1924 is reported by the bureau at Tuskegee Institute, which compiles these figures annually. Only sixteen persons were done to death by mobs last year as against 33 in 1923, and 57 in 1922. The statement that the number of lynchings last year is the smallest total ever reported furnishes occasion for considerable qualification and an increasing determination to elliminate this evil entirely. In considerably less than half of the instances reported, the persons lynched were charged with criminal assault.

Lynching is not only a blot upon American life but is entirely inconsistent with the proud boast that ours is a governmnet of laws and not of men. The evil is by no means limited to the South, nor are all the victims members of the negro race. The Tuskegee report shows shows one lynching in the state of Abraham Lincoln and two in the state of Jefferson Davis, with Florida leading the list with five. Both the incidents from Mississippi occurred in rural communities before the law enforcing officers apparently had a chance to intervene.

Most encouraging of all is the statement that in 45 instances last year officers of the law did their sworn duty and prevented mob violence, even using armed force in nine cases rather than let a lawless mob rape the law and take the life of an accused without giving him the constitutional right to a trial by jury and an opportunity to be heard.

Governor Whitfield's clear cut and unequivocal statement in his inaugural message last January is both timely and appropriate. He said: "It is encouraging to learn of a fifty percent decrease in the number of lynchings in the past twelve months. While mob violence is by no means limited to any section, its presence anywhere and everywhere is a blow at law and order and a blot upon our national life. I recognize only the supremacy of the law, and the equality of every man before the bar of justice. I call upon all the law-enforcing officials in the commonwealth to use every means within their power to prevent lynchings, and thus eliminate a potent cause of race friction and ill feeling."

It would be the occasion for genuine satisfaction if the year 1925 could pass without a single lynching to blot the name of Mississippi.

JAN 1 - 1925

SIXTEEN NEGROES WERE LYNCHED IN PAST YEAR, TUSKEGEE REPORT SAYS

Tuskegee, Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the deparment of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as follows: Crim-

Lynchings – 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. – Dec.

1785

JAN 2 - 1925

more hacking

A CLEAN SLATE

Again the State of North Carolina has a clean slate. There were no lynchings in this state during the last year, as is shown in the statement just issued by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, covering a survey of the nation with reference to lynchings.

North Carolina has had no lynchings for several years. This commonwealth is one of the leaders in observance of law in the south, where reputation for mob violence is bad. Our people are more level headed, the state's laws for the punishment of crimes which lynchings usually follow are more drastic, and justice moves swiftly.

There is no need for the application of lynch law in North Carolina. Nor as a matter of fact, is there need in other states, where people are law-abiding.

The last year was a good one throughout the country. There were fewer lynchings than in many years since the number of lynchings have been recorded. Dr. Moton's statement covering the situation follows:

I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instanc during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacting woman, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Flrida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Decrease in the number of cases of mob violence is due largely to the advance of education, and with it an increased tolerance and patience having proper regard for the processes of the law, and th eoperation of its machinery.

The law's machinery often, too often, seems to move with exasperating slowness. People, with passions inflamed by some atrocious act, incline to clamor for swift justice, and the impulse to break through the bounds of the law and themselves become law breakers by inflicting violence often is strong.

The state of North Carolina and, in fact, the entire country, are to be congratulated on the diminishing of the lynching spirit in recent years. Continued improvement in the educational program of the nation and the growing respect for the law which moves swiftly in the administration of justice will bring the country soon to a state as clean as is that of North Carolina.

Wadesboro - Ala
Spot Cash X
1-1-25

ALABAMA AGAIN PASSES YEAR WITHOUT LYNCHING

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Only 16 lynchings occurred in the United States during 1924, according to the annual statement by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This is by far the lowest figure on record and is less than half of the 33 or 1923, which also set a record.

For the second successive year, Alabama reported not a single instance of mob murder. Florida led with five.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, which is another record.

Nine of the 16 victims were taken from the hands of the law. Six of these were taken from jails, and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved.

In four instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, y; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; Texas, 1.

Thomasville, Ga. Enterpr

JAN 2 - 1925

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SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS REPORTED FOR 1924

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Tallahassee
Fla. Weekly
1-2-25

1924 SHOWS SMALL NUMBER LYNCHINGS

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year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

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Live Oak Fla
Citizen
1-2-25

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS

The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research: There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings

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Carrollton Ga
X Times
1-1-25

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED LAST YEAR

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Departments of Records and Research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lyched were taken from the hands of the law, six

law outside of jails.

There were fifty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Talbotton Ga
X Chronicle
1-1-25

LYNCHINGS ON DECREASE

Smallest Number of Lynchings in 1924, Totaling only 16 Persons

The following concerning lynchings for the past year has been compiled by Tuskegee Insetute in the Department of Records and Research.

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number of 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Rowlett Ga
Herald
1-3-25.

LYNCHINGS IN U.S. PAST YEAR FEWEST EVER.

Report of Tuskegee Institute Shows Only Sixteen Persons Were Killed.

17 LESS THAN '23

Only One Lynching Reported for Louisiana; Florida Highest Number.

(From Thursday's Daily)

With a total of only sixteen persons, all negroes, lynched during the past year, all low records have been broken, as this is the smallest number lynched since records of lynchings have been kept, according to Robert R. Moton, president of the colored Tuskegee Normal, and industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Thirty-three persons were lynched during the year 1923, 17 more than in 1924, while the figure is 41 less than 57, the number lynched in the year 1922, according to the figures. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Greenville Miss
X Sentinel
1-2-25

LYNCHING RECORD GREATLY LOWERED

Country Shows Marked Improvement in Deterring to Law. Mississippi Has Only Two Officers Stop 45 Lynchings.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31: There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.
1786

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JAN 1 - 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS RECORD OF 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than the number (33) for 1924, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of th 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Nashville Tenn
Herald
1-1-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Alamaba, January 1.—There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynching were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, 7 or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempt rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Orangeburg
S C-Times
1-1-25.

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN YEAR 1924

Smallest Record for Any One Year Since Records Kept

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31—The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research: There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed of the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances durin the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

(Signed) R. R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Institute.

1924 LYNCHING RECORD

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The following is the record of lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. It find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Atlanta Ga
Journal
1-2-25

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were idited. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

(Signed) R. R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Institute.

DECREASE IN LYNCHING.

R. R. Moton.

Dear Sir

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for last year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Star of Zion

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 15 were convicted. These were given jail sentences. 1-1-25

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON. Principal.

FEWER LYNCHED IN SOUTH DURING THE YEAR OF 1924

ONLY SIXTEEN MET DEATH IN THIS WAY AND JUST TWO IN THIS STATE

The following are the statistics concerning lynching for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynching have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the

Kinston N.C
Press - X
JAN 1 - 1925

ONLY 16 LYNCHINGS IN COUNTRY IN YEAR.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—There were only 16 persons lynched in 1924. It was a record low number. All were negroes. Seven were charged with attacks on women. North Carolina had no mob crime. Florida had five, Mississippi two, Georgia two, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas one each.

Burlington N.C.
News
X
1-2-3-10-24

LYNCHINGS DECREASE AND MANY ARE PREVENTED

Tuskegee Institute Gives Out the Annual Report on Lynchings in the Nation for the Year

The following concerning lynchings during the year 1924, was compiled by the Tuskegee institute which shows that there were 16 persons lynched during the year.

This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number of 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one negro, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 10 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Clayton - Ufla Record -
X
1-2-25

ONLY 16 PERSONS LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING YEAR 1924

—o—

More Than Half Of Victims Were Taken From Hands Of Officers.

—o—

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only 16 lynchings occurred in the United States during 1924, according to the annual statement by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This is by far the lowest figure on record and is less than half of the 33 for 1923, which also set a record.

For the second successive year Alabama reported not a single instance of mob murder. Florida led with five.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, which is another record.

Nine of the 16 victims were taken from the hands of the law. Six of these were taken from jails, and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state were as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Thomasville Ga
Press -
X
1-3-25

A Big Decrease is Shown in Lynchings

The following is extracts from an article prepared by the principal of Tuskegee Institute, for negroes, showing the number of lynchings for 1924 and the states in which same occurred:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7, or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1."

Lincolnton - N.C.
X Times
1-6-25

DEATHS BY MOB FOR LAST YEAR SHOW DECLINES

Florida Leads With Five, With Georgia and Missouri Two Each—All Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by thedepartment of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Tifton Ga Gazette
X
JAN 1 - 1925

ONLY 16 LYNCHED DURING YEAR 1923

Lowest Number on Record. Florida Leads With Five; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana. 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee. 1; Texas, 1."

Lincolnton - N.C.
X Times
1-6-25

DEATHS BY MOB FOR LAST YEAR SHOW DECLINES

Florida Leads With Five, With Georgia and Missouri Two Each—All Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by thedepartment of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

1787

Jan.—Dec.

Charleston S.C. News-
JAN 1 - 1925

16 LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Florida Leads States With 5. One in South Carolina

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as:

Criminal assult 5; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding mar 1.

The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each State as given by the report follow:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Augusta, Ga. HERALD
JAN 1 - 1925

ONLY 16 PERSONS LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING LAST YEAR

Smallest Number in Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept, Tuskegee Announces

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced Wednesday by the departments of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing an officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follow:

Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Greenville S.C. Piedmont
JAN 1 - 1925

DECIDED DECREASE IN 1924 LYNCHINGS

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has sent The Piedmont the following statement concerning lynchings for the year just closed:

"Dear Sir:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "R. P. MOTON,
"Principal."

Concord N.C.-X Tribune 12-31-24

Decrease in Lynchings.

Charlotte Observer.

The annual report by Tuskegee Institute on lynchings in the United States is at hand and we are sure the country will join in the delight occasioned by the developed fact of a decrease in this form of crime. The ever-diligent statistician of Tuskegee could trace but 16 lynchings during the while of the 12 months, and this is the smallest number on record since the statistical bureau was established. Better still, there were 45 instances in which officers of the law succeeded in preventing lynchings. Thirty-seven of these incidents were in the South. Respect for the law is manifestly on the increase. All the 16 victims of mob law were negroes. Two of these had killed officers of the law and seven had paid the penalty for the usual crime.

North Louisiana is dotted with giant earthen tanks stored with crude oil. Wild ducks coming down from the north mistaking the oil for water alinght in them never to arise again, as the thick oil clogs their feathers and weighs them down.

Macon, Ga. NEWS
JAN 1 - 1925

NEW LOW MARK IN LYNCHINGS

Only Sixteen Persons, All Negroes, Were Mob Victims Last Year

TUSCOGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced Wednesday by the department of records and research of Tuscogee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Marysville Minn Enterprise 12-31-24 X

1924 IS LOW MARK FOR LYNCHINGS IN COUNTRY

Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, has sent out the annual report on lynchings in the United States for 1924. He says:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynching were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmened or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Jazoo City - Miss
Sentinel-T.
1-2-25

IN U. S. DURING 1924 ONLY 16 LYNCHINGS

Florida Leads List With 5—Mississippi Two—45 Prevented Lynchings.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were only 16 lynchings in the United States during 1924, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. This is the smallest number in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.
Journal
JAN 3 - 1925

RECORDS OF A YEAR.

From the department of records and research of the Tuskegee (Alabama) Institute comes the announcement that during the year 1924 there were 16 lynchings throughout the United States—the smallest annual number since the records have been kept. In each instance the victim was a negro. This was 17 less than in 1923.

Six of the victims were taken from jails and three from officers outside jails. There were 45 instances in which the officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Florida, 6; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

That the number of lynchings was materially reduced from the previous year is a source of satisfaction to those who stand for law and order and constituted authority. We trust the time will come when the courts and law wil be allowed to have full sway and authority. Mob law is an indictment of our boasted civilization.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
JAN 1 - 1925

LYNCHING TOTAL AT LOWEST MARK

Report Shows Number of Mob Victims in 1924 Lowest on Record and 17 Less Than in 1923.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follow: Florida 5, Georgia 2; Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1 Mississippi 1 Missouri 2, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Asheville N. C.
Times
1-1-25

THE 1924 LYNCHING RECORD

Editor of The Times:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. Theso were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1

R. R. MOTON
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31, 1924

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
JAN 2 - 1925

Fewer Lynchings in 1924.

Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than during any year since the record has been kept by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, according to the annual report of R. R. Moton, principal of the institution. The records show that there were only sixteen during the year, against thirty-three in 1923. All of them occurred in states south of the Ohio river, save one in Illinois. Florida leads the other states with five, while there were two each in Georgia and Mississippi. Several other states had one each.

Nine of the persons lynched were taken after they had been arrested; six of them were in jail and three were in the custody of officers outside of jails. It is bad enough for a mob to lynch a person who is not legally held, but when one is taken from the hands of the law and put to death, it is a double defiance of constituted authority. There is no excuse for lynching in any circumstance, and after a person has been arrested there is not the semblance of justification.

But the mob does not seek an excuse. It may urge that the courts will not do their duty and sometimes they are a long time about it, and frequently after the courts have done their duty, higher authority takes a hand and saves the guilty ones from the punishment the courts fix. But, after all, the people themselves are responsible for this condition. They are responsible for the courts, and they are responsible for the election of high officials who overrule the decisions of the courts, frequently they themselves appeal to the higher authorities. So, in its final analysis, the responsibility rests upon the people.

In connecton with the report sent out from Tuskegee it is gratifying to note that there appears to have been greater activity than usual during the year on the part of officers of the law to prevent lynchings. It is stated that there were forty-five instances of protection of prisoners. Eight of these were in Northern states and thirty-seven in Southern states. Two of the persons thus saved from the mob were women, one white and the others black.

The sentiment against lynching ought to be so strong as to outlaw this crime until there are no such horrors perpetrated anywhere. There cannot be that respect for law and order that should pevail everywhere as long as irresponsible mobs are permitted to take men from the hands of the law and administer personal vengeance.

Anderson, S. C.
Tribune
1-1-25

LYNCHINGS DROP DURING YEAR 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched, in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the reports follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Statesville Record
Obsrv-Talk
1-2-25

LYNCHINGS

During the year 1924 the following record was made, according to official records compiled and sent out from Tuskeegee Institute: There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons

Lynchings - 1924.

Reports on, Sent Press.

II.

Jan. - Dec.

1788

charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. 1-2-25.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Crowley, La
x Signal
1-6-25

LYNCHINGS IN U.S. PAST YEAR FEWEST EVER

Report of Tuskegee Institute Shows Only Sixteen Persons Were Killed.

17 LESS THAN '23

Only One Lynching Reported for Louisiana; Florida Highest Number.

With a total of only sixteen persons, all negroes, lynched during the past year, all low records have been broken, as this is the smallest number lynched since records of lynchings have been kept, according to Robert R. Moton, president of the colored Tuskegee Normal and industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Thirty-three persons were lynched during the year 1923, 17 more than in 1924, while the figure is 41 less than 57, the number lynched in the year 1922, according to the figures. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails,

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Gainesville Fla
x Sun
1-9-25

THE DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

There is a very marked decrease in lynching and this country is truly entitled to be congratulated. In the South the people have always religiously held to the fixed belief that lynching was the proper method of punishing the rape fiend. The trouble is, however, that lynching for one purpose led to the habit of meting out summary punishment for other crimes, such as murder and arson and, sometimes, even thievery. This habit grew not only in the South but all over the North as well. Then lynching grew into a great evil. We are indeed glad to feel that reason is resuming its sway.

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year," says the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial (negro) Institute, "taken from our records:

"I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instanecs in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1: Texas 1."

Sun
JAN 2 - 1925

Less Lynching In 1924 Than For Many Years

Spartanburg, Jan. 2.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, has sent out the following statement concerning lynchings for the year just closed:

"I send you the following concenring lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922, nine of the persons lynched was taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved, eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "R. P. Moton,
"Principal."

GONDALE, GA.
Dispatch X
JAN 1 - 1925

LYNCHINGS DROP TO LOW RECORD

SIXTEEN I N1924 IS SMALLEST NUMBER KNOWN IN HISTORY

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offinces charged as: Criminal assult, 5; attempted criminal assult, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follow: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missiuri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1.

Marshville N.C.
Home -
1-6-25

SMALL NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Statistics Compiled by Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The Enquirer is in receipt of the following compilation of lynchings in the United States during 1924, which has been assembled by Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee

...rmal Institute of Alabama.

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tukegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law. Six from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 other instances during the year persons carged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indited. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were chargd with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Ocala Star
Advance
1-1-25

LYNCHINGS DECREASED DURING THE YEAR 1924

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Record and Research, shows that there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynching have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number, thirty-three,, for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number fifty-seven, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched, were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white, and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in the northern states and thirty-seven in the southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented of other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Douglas - Ga
Progress
1-1-25.

LYNCHING DECREASE REPORT OF TUSKEEGEE

The following report of lynchings in the year 1924 is sent out by the department of Tuskeegee Institute, which yearly compiles these figures:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being conneted with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses were: Murder, 1, rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing, officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The state in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiane,, 1; Missippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

VALDOSTA, GA. Times
JAN 1 - 1925
X

1924 LYNCHINGS SMALLEST IN YEARS

Tuskeegee Institute Records Indicate Tremendous Falling off in Tragedies

Tuskeegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskeegee Institute, gives out today the record of lynchings for the past year as compiled by the Institute in the department of records and research showing that sixteen persons were lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number of lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows; Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Sumter S. C.
Herald
X
1-1-25

LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Florida Leads States With Five—Only One in South Carolina.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it was stated, six from the jails and three from officers outside the jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as:

Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; kiling man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana

...issippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Marianna Fla
Times - X
1-1-25.

LYNCHING DECREASES IN UNITED STATES

The following interesting figures are sent out by the Tuskegee Normal and Inlustrial Institute, the best known and most highly esteemed negro institution of learning in the world:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lyschings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynchel were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women. 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1, rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

1789

The Troy Times
Troy, N. Y., Jan. 3. 1925

Judge Lynch Has a Small Calendar.

Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, who keeps track of the lynchings, makes a gratifying report for 1924. The year had the smallest number of lynchings on record—17 less than 1922 and 41 less than 1922. The fact which Principal Moton mentions that numerous lynchings have been prevented by armed force, and that some lynchers are serving jail sentences, is undoubtedly the reason for the decrease in mob murders. The national scandal of lynching, causing the amazement of the world and the reprobation of the non-lynching states, has finally convicted the South of sin, or at least of a lack of good taste. Lynching parties are no longer in the same class with neighborhood picnics or lawn parties. As usual, all the victims were negroes, suggesting that such murders usually have a racial animus rather than resulting from a passion for justice. Official dereliction is bad enough, but unofficial law is hopeless.

Grove Hill Ala. Dem
JANUARY 1, 1925

FIGURES BY TUSKEGEE [illegible] SHOW FEWER LYNCHINGS.

According to figures compiled by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, the number of lynchings occurring in the United States during the year just passed was the smallest in any year since records of lynchings have been kept. The letter of Dr. Moton follows:

Editor Democrat:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these convictions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 16 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton.

Adrian, Mich. Telegraph
Jan. 5-26

LYNCHINGS IN 1924.

A most gratifying report has just reached The Telegram from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. In the department of records and research of this well known school are kept the most complete and accurate data available relative to lynchings. The annual statement on the subject sent out under date of December 31, and covering the calendar year of 1924, informs us that only 16 persons were put to death by mobs without trial during the 12 months.

Only 16 of them! What a record to be proud of! At the rate of more than one every 30 days, human beings are still being chased to the scaffold by other crazed, bloodthirsty humans. That often we still see the constitution defied by massed action. That often is justice mocked. England, France, or even Italy would be shocked into the most drastic action even by 16 such killings.

But we rejoice because a year with only 16 lynchings is a triumph for us. It is the fewest of any year since records have been kept. It is less than half the number of 1923 and less than one third those of 1922 when the organized incitation of race prejudice was at its height throughout the south. In 1922 the country wrote its blackest page of lynch history—57 of them from January 1 to December 31.

An added encouragement is given by the 1924 report because of the unusual number of mob killings prevented by officers of the law. The institute has recorded 45 such cases. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were spirited away from their pursuers or guards were augmented to a strength that defied attack. In nine instances armed force was used to repel attacking crowds.

The difficulty of stamping out lynchings by the prosecution of offenders is again clearly reflected by the compiled figures. Several thousand persons undoubtedly participated in the 16 murders that actually were committed by crowds. Of them only 19 were indicted and these all were accused in connection with four of the killings. Of the 19, only five were convicted and all were given jail sentences. In twelve cases not a single person was haled into court as a result of the crime.

It is obvious however, that there has been a sharp reversion of public sentiment against lynching as a practice. Whether the reaction will be permanent in its effect remains to be seen.

Walla Walla (Wash.) Union.
JANUARY 1, 1925

LETTERS to the Editor

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Dec. 31. 1924

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON.
Principal.

BOISE, IDAHO, STATESMAN
DECEMBER 31, 1924

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

During 1924, there were fewer lynchings in the United States than in any previous year since records of lynchings have been kept. Sixteen persons taken by angry mobs bent on speedy and drastic punishment, were put to cruel deaths. But the number for 1923 was 33. The number for 1922 was 57. So the people interested in the suppression of lynchings take hope that the mob law which has blacked the reputation of this country, particularly the southern part, of it, is passing.

Others will not be so hopeful. Lynching, like most other human phenomena, moves in cycles. There are years when the changing psychology of the American public has reached such a point of disgust with legal procrastinations and red tape and such a feeling that something must be done about criminal outrages that mobs form easily and act swiftly. There are also years when disregard for law has become general and heinous offenses are more common than in other years. These things affect the lynching record. Quiet seasons may come—but they may also go. There is no reason to relax our vigilance if we are out to suppress the lynch law evil.

The 1924 lynching record is given by Tuskegee Institute's department of records and research as follows:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1, Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

In spite of this record, the people of the United States probably have more respect for law than the people of most other countries. Our unsavory lynching record grows mainly out of the intermingling of races dissimilar in appearance and, to a degree, in habits. One race has fewer advantages and lives in conditions which develop in subnormal individuals a high degree of bestiality, leading to killings and moral offenses. The other, with more advantages, affecting a higher degree of culture and wielding greater power, falls easily, in moments of mass anger, into the thought that these individuals of extraordinary bestiality are merely dangerous beasts gone mad who must be killed. Lynching is probably explainable on this ground; but it is not excused on it.

TUCSON, ARIZ., ARIZONA STAR
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE IN TUSKEGEE REPORT

Fewer lynchings were recorded in the United States during the past year than any other year since lynching records have been kept, according to information sent out by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute at Tuskegee, Ala. The report shows that 16 persons were lynched in 1924, 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than 1922.

During the year there are records of 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, in nine of which armed force was used. Nineteen persons were arrested on charges of taking part in lynchings, of which five were convicted and given jail sentences.

All of the 16 persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 1; criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; killing an officer, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking a woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1. The number in each state where lynchings occurred were: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Mississippi, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, one each.

officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repeal the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with assault or attempted assault on women.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five: attempted assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Dispatch
Union
3
JAN 1925

TULSA, OK. TRIBUNE
JANUARY 1 1925

Lynchings, Totaling 16, Fewest on Record

By The Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which the lynchings occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

Spokane (Wn.) Spokesman Review
JANUARY 1, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS THAN EVER

16 Negroes Hung By Mobs in 1924, Tuskegee Institute Reports.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings took place during the last year than in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, according to a report compiled by the institute's department of records and research. Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, which was 17 fewer than in 1923 and 41 fewer than in 1922. Nine of the persons lynched this year were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside jails.

There were 45 instances in which

AN IMPROVING RECORD.

There is a possibility that lynching will cease in the United States without the enactment of anti-lynching law to hasten the day by imposing heavy penalities on communities which permit mobs to execute what should be left to the regularly constituted authorities. At least the decline in the cases of lynching offers grounds of hope for such consummation. According to figures compiled in the cases of lynching by Tuskegee Institute there were 16 persons lynched in 1924, all Negroes. This number is less than one-half that of the previous year, and 1923 showed a reduction from the year before.

Not the least encouraging feature lies in that there were 45 instances in which officers prevented the design of mobs reaching fruition and of these 36 were in the Southern states. In addition, in four instances persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted.

Florida occupies the chief seat of dishonor in the 1924 record with five lynchings. Georgia is next with two, while Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas had one each.

On the whole, the situation denotes progress, and it may not be too much to hope that the crime of lynching will soon disappear.

Allegheny Pitts. Pa
JAN 2 1925

Fewer Lynchings.

According to the records of Tuskegee Institute, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924. This is the smallest number of mob murders in this country in any one year since careful records were kept. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922. In forty-five known cases, to their credit be it said, officers of the law prevented lynchings by displaying their firmness and courage. There were several especially noteworthy instances of this kind. Yet nine of 1924's victims were taken from the hands of the law, the mob refusing to let their cases be decided in the courts. Illinois is the only northern state where a lynching took place in 1924. During the year five persons were given jail sentences for implication in lynchings.

Tuskegee's report of its figures is unaccompanied by comments, but the reduction in lynchings is doubtless due, at least in part, to the work of the inter-racial committees throughout the south, which has already been referred to in these columns. These committees, composed of members of both races, have helped to bring about better relations, have discouraged mob violence and have furnished legal aid to those threatened with deprivatfon of their rights. The committees have been particularly active in Georgia, where there were twenty-one lynchings in 1919 and only two during the past year. Attempts to enact a Federal anti-lynching law have failed, but it would seem that the south in its own way is beginning to deal encouragingly with the problem. The law-abiding people of that section realize the disgrace that comes through such instances of anarchy as murders by a mob. The right of every accused person to a legal trial is guaranteed by the Constitution. Crime is not suppressed by the commission of other crimes, but by making the law a terror to evildoers.

ITHACA (N.Y.) JOURNAL-NEWS
January 2, 1925

Negroes Lynched In 1924, Smallest Number on Record

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
December 31, 1924.

To the Editor of The Journal-News:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside the jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the wouldbe lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Yours very truly
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Chariton, Ia., Leader
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1924

The Tuskegee, Ala., Institute is out with its annual lynching statistics which comes as regularly as the Yule tide. This year only 16 cases are reported in the United States, all negroes. Naturally as they were all negroes they occurred in those places where the negroes live.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1;

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.

1790 344

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LAUREL, MISS., LEADER
JANUARY 1, 1925

16 LYNCHINGS DURING YEAR

Tuskegee Records Show Two Persons Killed by Mobs in Mississippi.

Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Record of lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute show there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number for the year 1923 ad 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2, insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each states are as follows: Fluorida, 5 Georgia, 2; Illionis, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee. 1: Texas. 1;

WEBB CITY, MO., SENTINEL
JANUARY 1, 1925

Fewer Lynchings in 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched in the year. This was seventee fewer than in 1923 and forty-one fewer than in 1922, when fifty-seven met such deaths.

The states in which lynchings occured: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas

Herald
Dublin Ga

JAN

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Alamaba, January 1.—There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynching were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, 7 of less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempt rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Herald
New Haven Conn

JAN

16 Lynchings in 1924; Low Record

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department or Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public H. R. Moton, principal, said the comilation shows 17 less than recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hand of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there diere 45 instances in hich officers of the la prevented lynchings.

The compliation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault two; murder one; killing officers of the law two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The state in which ynching occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinoise, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennesse, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Globe
New London Conn

JAN 6 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

There was a considerable decrease in the number of lynchings in the United States during the year 1924 the Tuskogee Institute management announces after a compilation of statistics of these unlawful practices. It is to the credit of the country that the record is as assuring as the figures show it to be. There were only 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than for the year 1923. It is 41 less than the number for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

All the persons lynched were negroes. Some of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The lynchings occurred in the following states: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

In the northern states the law instead of the mob deals with offenses such as brought on the brutal killings in the south, and time will bring the desired change in the land of cotton and sugar cane.

were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercations, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

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AUBURN (N. Y.) CITIZEN
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS PAST YEAR TAKE DROP

Is Smallest Number on Record and 17 Less Than Year Previous.

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There

PALO ALTO, CAL., TIMES
DECEMBER 30, 1924

The Tuskegee Institute reports successive decreases in the numbers of lynchings perpetrated in the United States for the past several years. This year's record is 16 murders by mob use of rope as against 35 in 1923, and 57 in 1922. These figures are such as to inspire hope in those who are active in the movement for suppression of mob violence and promotion of law and order. The 16 lynchings perpetrated this year are 16 more than should have occurred. And the record of the year is blackned further when we read that 45 other attempts at lynchings were made. The forces of law and order are gaining. But there is wide scope for further education.

Mankato, Minn. Free Press
MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1925

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS, 1924

Robert R. Moton, the principal, writes The Free Press that figures relating to lynching compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, are: There were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempting rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one. The states in which lynchings occured, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Lewistown, Mont., News
TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1925

YEAR'S LYNCHING RECORD

R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, who is the recognized statistical authority in regard to lynchings in the United States, has made his annual report covering 1924 and he finds in the record occasion for optimism. Sixteen persons were lynched last year, which is the smallest number for any twelve months during the many years the record has been kept at Tuskegee. For the previous year the number of cases of mob murder was 33, while in 1922 the total stood at 57. Prof. Moton sets out that there were 45 instances in which the officers of the law prevented lynchings, among those saved from the mobs being two women, one white and one colored. Eight of the preventions of lynching noted occurred in northern states and 37 in the south. In nine instances prisoners were saved from mobs by armed force. Nineteen persons, all told, were before the courts in 1924 for participating in lynchings, but only five were convicted, jail sentences being imposed upon all of them. All of the victims of mob violence were colored. Accounted for by states, the lynchings were distributed as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

SANTA [illegible] CAL. PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1925

THE NATIONAL DISGRACE

THE Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the great educational institution for colored young men and women founded by Booker T. Washington, has issued for publication today its annual report on lynchings in the United States. The report, compiled by Robert R. Morton, principal, shows that 16 persons were lynched in this country during 1924. This was 17 less than the number lynched in 1923, when 33 were done to death by mobs, and 41 under the record for 1922 when a total of 57 were executed in illegal ways.

All of the 16 persons lynched during the past year were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tenessee, 1; Texas, 1.

While 16 lynchings is the smallest number reported since records of such mob activities have been kept, the record is black enough to arouse in every American a lively sense of shame. The record would be bad enough if the 16 lynchings constituted the whole story of mob activities in this country during the year. But it does not constitute the whole story. In addition to the 16 lynchings there were 45 instances, according to Mr. Moton, in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among these thus saved. In 36 of the instances the prisoners were removed from the reach of the mobs, the guards were augmented or other precautions were taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the mobs. In four instances during the year persons charged wtih being members of lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons brought before courts on charges of being connected with lynching mobs only five were convicted. These five were given jail sentences. Thus, according to the Tuskegee Normal records, but for the viligence and faithfulness of officers of the law there would have been, instead of only 16 lynchings, a total of 52, only a few less than the high record established two years ago. So the low record established in 1924 is not to be taken as indicative of any decided diminution of the lynching spirit. The devil of hate and intolerance and brutality has not yet been exorcised.

which officers of the law prevented offenses.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women three; attacking women, one, killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred are listed as follows: Florida 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Standard
New Bedford
Mass
JAN 2 1925

16 PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924 ACCORDING TO TUSKEGEE RECORD

Smallest Number in Any Year Is Reported by Negro Institute

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 2.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, Principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in

Lynchings-1924.

Reports on, Sent Press-

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Jan.-Dec.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN. TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHING TOTAL LOWEST ON RECORD

Total for 1924 Is 16, Against 33 in 1923—All Are Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number of lynchings as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

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LYNCHINGS ON THE DECLINE

According to Major Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings during 1924 set a new low figure, being sixteen for the whole country, as compared with thirty-three in 1923. Does this mean that the South is half-awake to the enormity of this crime? If so, why doesn't it go the whole hog and get awake all over? Sixteen lynchings, although an improvement over thirty-three lynchings, are still exactly sixteen lynchings too many. Furthermore, sixteen lynchings. If communities shoulder their responsibilities, can be reduced to no lynchings in 1925. It is absurd to think of lynchings as something inevitable, the frenzied outbursts of human nature tortured past endurance. Some of the provocations listed in the Moton report are disgustingly trivial. Lynchings take place because communities think they are the thing to do. Such communities are located almost exclusively in the South; all the reported lynchings save one took place in Southern states, and all the victims were Negroes. Communities so obsessed, it is obvious, are not civilized; they are not even half civilized.—(New York World).

J. SMITH, ATL. [illegible] AMERICAN
JANUARY 1, 1925

MOB VIOLENCE IS LESS IN 1924 REPORT SAYS

Number of Lynchings Less Than Half of Preceding Year's and Arkansas Record Perfect.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By The Associated Press.)—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced Wednesday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institution. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charges as: criminal assault 5; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1, killing officers of the law 2; insulting women three; attacking women 1; killing men in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1. All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Port Jefferson Miss. Record

JANUARY 1, 1925

According to records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only 16 persons lynched in the United States during the year just ended. This is the smallest number on record. There were 33 lynchings in 1923 and 57 in 1922. Officers of the law prevented 45 lynchings during 1924.

This decrease in mob law is one of the encouraging signs of better moral conditions. We often become discouraged because of apparent letting down of moral standards along certain lines; but when we see such vast improvements in many other directions we are forced to acknowledge that the world is growing better.

Yazoo City Miss. Herald

JANUARY 2, 1925

IN U. S. DURING 1924 ONLY 16 LYNCHINGS

Florida Leads List With 5—Mississippi Two—45 Prevented Lynchings.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were only 16 lynchings in the United States during 1924, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. This is the smallest number in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

ADA, OKLA., NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Tuskegee Institute, leading negro school of the United States, has for a number of years kept tab on the lynchings of the country. It reports that during the past year there were only 16 such affairs, the smallest number since it began keeping records on the subject. In 1923 there were 33 lynchings and in 1822 there were 57.

However it appears that the number would have been greater last year had not officers of the law prevented them, 45 instances being where officers either outwitted mobs or else spirited their prisoners away.

Florida leads the list with 5, Georgia and Mississipp reported 2 each and Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas 1 each.

All of the 16 were negroes.

Lafayette Ala. Sun
DECEMBER 31, 1924

Tuskegee Institute Lynching Statistics

A letter from the president of the above institution says:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 6 from jails, and 3 from the officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation. 1; wounding man, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; and Texas, 1."

JANUARY 5, 1925

MOB LAW AND EDUCAT

SOME interesting but rather grewsome statistics have been compiled by Tuskegee institute relating to lynchings during the past several years.

The outstanding inferences to be drawn from these statistics would indicate that there is less mob rule than heretofore where crimes are committed by negroes, and perhaps also that the gradual extending of education to negroes of the poorer classes is bringing about that condition so much to be desired by colored people, of less crime among their people.

According to the reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute, there were sixteen persons lynched during the year now closing—all negroes, as compared with thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922.

The northern states evidently have more respect for the law than is found in the states south of the Mason and Dixon line. All of the lynchings in 1924 occurred in southern states, except one. There were five in Florida, two in Georgia, two in Mississippi, and one each in Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Illinois was the only northern state to record a lynching.

It would seem that there is an obvious tendency growing to "let the law take its course," where crimes are committee of the nature that arouses the mob spirit of vengeance. The records also show a lessening tendency toward the commission of such crimes.

Even with the clogged condition of our courts in some of the states, there can be no justification for lynching. We either uphold the law in every instance, or we place ourselves in position where we give every one the privilege of supporting only that portion of the law which he deems it his privilege to support. There can be no half-way measures where the law is concerned.

SAN ANGELO, TEX. STANDARD
JANUARY 3, 1925

REFUTES LYNCHING REPORT

Governor Asks Tuskegee Institute to Name Time and Place.

By The Associated Press.

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there [illegible] Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the Governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the Governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the Governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the State for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1925

ONLY 16 LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING '24

Record Figure Is Less Than Half Of Any Previous Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Special.—Only 16 lynchings occurred in the United States during 1924, according to the annual statement by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This is by far the lowest figure on record and is less than half of the 33 for 1923, which also set a record.

For the second successive year, Alabama reported not a single instance of mob murder. Florida led with five.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, which is another record.

Nine of the 16 victims were taken from the hands of the law. Six of these were taken from jails, and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Caro- [illegible]

GADSDEN, A[illegible] NEWS
JANUARY [illegible], 1925

LYNCHING IS DECREASING

According to R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama's great school for negroes, only 16 persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, the smallest number since records have been kept, 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. The record, while bad enough, is comforting because of the fact that it shows a big decrease in mob violence all over the country. Dr. Moton analyzes the statistics as follows:

"There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

'Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offences charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing ofifcer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; [illegible]

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.

1792

Vern. Magnet

DECEMBER 30, 1924

FEW LYNCHINGS DURING THE PAST YEAR

A report compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, shows there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number of 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officer of the law outside of jails.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2: Missouri, 1 South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1 Texas, 1.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., J'NL & TRIBUNE
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS LESS BY HALF IN 1924, SCORE RECORD

Tuskegee Institute Reports Sixteen Victims, All Negroes, And One From Tennessee.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The calculation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault 5; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1; killing officers of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

EL DORADO, ARK., NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1925

TUSKEGEE REPORTS ONLY 16 LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR CLOSED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1. All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

EUREKA SPRINGS ARK. TIMES
JANUARY 3, 1925

OUR LYNCHING RECORD

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute has announced that the number of lynchings in this country in 1924 was smaller than in any year since records have been kept. It was just one less than one-half of the 1923 number, and 1923 showed a very marked decrease in comparison with other years. Sixteen people were lynched in 1924 and 33 in 1923.

The marked decrease in murders of this kind is encouraging to those who stand for law enformecent, but it is humiliating that the world's greatest country allowed 16 human beings to be murdered by mobs in one year and finds cause for congratulation that no more were so murdered. The lynching of 16 people is a terrible disgrace and it is made worse by the knowledge that few if any of these murders would have taken place had the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law done all they should have lone. But the blame finally must rest upon the public that elects officers and upon our outrageous complacency toward non-enforcement of law.—Arkansas Gazette.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. News

JANUARY 1, 1925

Last Year's Record of Lynching

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 31, 1924.

Editor News: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of Records and Research. I find there 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with connected with ylnching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were, murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1 South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1 Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON,
Principal.

Kalispell, Mont., Inter Lake
FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS FEWER DURING PAST YEAR

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Ala., Jan. 2.—Fewer lynchings occurred during the last year than in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, according to a report compiled by the institute's department of records and research. Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, which was 17 fewer than in 1923 and 41 fewer than in 1922. Nine of the persons lynched this year were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repeal the would-be lynches. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with assault or attempted assault on women.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

COVINGTON KY POST
JANUARY 3, 1925

Fewer Lynchings in 1924

To the Editor of the Times-Star:

I send you the following concerning lynchings, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there are 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women—one white and one colored—were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. MOTON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. COMMERCIAL APPEAL
JANUARY

Lynching Problem Being Solved.

Law abiding citizens throughout the country will be heartened by the figures on lynchings for 1924 compiled at Tuskegee Institute. These figures show that in the whole of the United States during the year just ended there were only 16 lynchings. This is 17 less than the 33 instances of mob violence in 1923 and 41 less than the 57 recorded during 1922. As compared with the hundreds who annually fell victims to mob outbreaks some years ago the figures for the year just closed show very clearly that public sentiment, backing up law enforcement, is operating to bring about the solution of a most vexing problem.

The best people in the south will be particularly pleased with the great reduction in lynchings, because, for some reason, lynchings are regarded as an evil of the southern states, despite the fact that the mob spirit when once aroused in other sections is much more bloodthirsty than it is in the south. We have not the slightest doubt that if the states of the north, east and west had the same provocatives to mob violence as the south the number of lynchings there would be more than they are here. But, since the south is blamed for lynchings, the southern people will be glad to know that the evil is being eliminated.

The fact that the country is solving the lynching problem without the aid of those fanatics in Congress who would give the federal government authority over the states in the handling of a purely state problem is referred to the saner fanatics for careful and sober consideration. We would suggest to those misguided zealots a thorough study of the figures showing that 37 attempted lynchings in the southern states were prevented by the vigilance of the law enforcing authorities. And we would ask the self same zealots their opinion as to how many of those 37 attempts would have been successful under federal supervision.

Even the most biased of the federal anti-lynching law supporters should be convinced of their folly by facts that can neither be questioned nor evaded. Had the iniquitous Dyer bill been enacted into law it would have been an encouragement rather than a deterrent to lynchings in that it would have increased the number of crimes that are the chief cause of lynchings. The class of ignorant criminals, who commit the offense for which lynching has been the penalty, would have been encouraged to that particular crime through a mistaken idea that the Dyer bill, or some similar measure, afforded them federal protection.

While the nation is justified in taking encouragement from the fact that 16 lynchings last year established a new low record, the fact yet remains that 16 were 16 too many. It is possible that the figures may fluctuate back and forth for a few more years because the problem of lynching is not fully solved as yet. But it is on its way to a solution. Public officials, newspapers and leaders in civic activities are united in their purpose to eliminate mob violence from the body politic. It is their influence behind the law enforcing officers that has armed those officers to the discharge of their duties. Public opinion is being lined up solidly behind those who are laboring for the supremacy of the law and that opinion in time will make mob violence a thing unknown in this country.

If the busybodies and meddlers in Congress will keep their hands off, the people of the sovereign states of this union will solve the problem of lynchings and mob violence.

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECLINE.

NEWARK O., ADVOCATE
Thurs., Jan. 8, 1925

According to Major Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings during 1924 set a new low figure, being sixteen for the whole country, as compared with thirty-three in 1923. Does this mean that the South is half-awake to the enormity of this crime? If so, why doesn't it go the whole hog and get awake all over? Sixteen lynchings, although an improvement over thirty-three lynchings, are still exactly sixteen lynchings too many. Furthermore, sixteen lynchings, if communities shoulder their responsibilities, can be reduced to no lynchings in 1925. It is absurd to think of lynchings of something inevitable, the frenzied outbursts of human nature tortured past endurance. Some of the provocations listed in the Moton report are disgustingly trivial. Lynchings take place because communities think they are the thing to do. Such communities are located almost exclusively in the South; all the reported lynchings save one took place in Southern States, and all the victims were Negroes. Communities so obsessed, it is obvious, are not civilized; they are not even half civilized.

BIG RAPIDS, MICH., PIONEER
Wed., Jan. 7, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee institute, the smallest number in the institute records and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois, says the Chicago Tribune. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.

While we hope that the decrease of this violence is truly indicated, the question occurs whether it comes from the greater restraint and sense of law and order and justice or whether it has any relation to the spirit of indifference to the adequate administration of criminal justice manifest in many communities.

We cannot say that the courts have so maintained a code of punishment which would satisfy the citizens that law was inexorable when guilt was proved. At least in this state such is not the case. We do not know of another time when it was so difficult to bring the known guilty to proper punishment or so easy for the criminal to walk away from the penalty.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy because of this. We may hope that as the social sense increases in the citizenship criminal justice will find its way to functon as a law abiding city

munity requires it to for the general safety and securty.

The alternative to self-protection is protection under the law.

PROVIDENCE, KY., ENTERPRISE
Mon., Jan. 12, 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS

WAS RECORD IN 1924.

Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a recent statement issued by Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskeegee Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than the number (33) for 1923, and forty-one less than for 1922 when fifty-seventy met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Yankton, S. D., Press & Dakotan
TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1925

Only 16 persons were lynched in the United States during the year 1924, according to records kept by the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, the smallest number in any year since lynching records have been kept. It is a wonderfully fine showing. In 1923 the total was 33, and in 1922 it was 41. America seems to be sobering up after the turmoil of high feeling which the war brought. Exercise of greater restraint and tolerance must account for this notable reduction. Even though the present year should show a larger total than that of 1924, there is evident a steady and persistent decline over the last three years that is most reassuring.

The Troy Times.
Troy, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1925

Lynched in 1924.

Tusgegee Institute, Alabama, Dec. 31, 1924.
Editor Troy Times:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the last year, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows; Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

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Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half, of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing men in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

BUTLER, MO., DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 1, 1925

Lynching For 1924

Lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

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Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

NEW YORK CITY POST
JANUARY 7, 1925

Decrease in Lynchings

From the Washington Post.

The annual report by Tuskegee Institute on lynchings in the United States is at hand and we are sure the country will join in the delight occasioned by the developed fact of a decrease in this form of crime. The ever-diligent statistician of Tuskegee could trace but sixteen lynchings during the whole of the twelve months, and this is the smallest number on record since the statistical bureau was established. Better still, there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law succeeded in preventing lynchings. Thirty-seven of these incidents were in the South.

Observer

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS.

The annual report by Tuskegee Institute on lynchings in the United States is at hand and we are sure the country will join in the delight occasioned by the developed fact of a decrease in this form of crime. The ever-diligent statistician of Tuskegee could trace but 16 lynchings during the whole of the 12 months, and this is the smallest number on record since the statistical bureau was established. Better still, there were 45 instances in which officers of the law succeeded in preventing lynchings. Thirty-seven of these incidents were in the South. Respect for the law is manifestly on the increase. All the 16 victims of mob law were negroes. Two of these had killed officers of the law and seven had paid the penalty for the usual crime.

WASHINGTON, GA., Reporter

JAN 2 - 1925

LYNCHING DECREASING

For several years the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institution has been compiling the record of lynchings in the United States. This institution has just made public the record for 1924, which shows a very healthy decrease in the total number of lynchings in the country.

There were only sixteen lynchings in 1924, according to this authority.

This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus charged, only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

This record will be most gratifying to all the people of the country who believe in law and order. Just why the decrease, it would be hard to say. Possible because there were less of the revolting crimes for which men are usually lynched; but we also inclined to believe that the small percentage of the people composing the mobs are at last heeding the exhortations of the larger number to allow the law to take its course in all cases.

Be this as it may, the fact that 1924 showed such an improvement over all other years is a source of much gratitication to all people who abhor violence.

Governor Walker has called a law-enforcement conference to meet in Atlanta Jan. 16. This is a good move. The people of the state should be awakened to the importance of law-enforcement; but the weakest point in the system of enforcing the criminal laws is the uncertainty of punishment after juries convict. For instance Governor Walker has a record in 1924 of pardoning a large number of convicts. This does not make for law-enforcement and does encourage the criminally-inclined to disregard society. Call the law-enforcement conference by all means; inspire the people to convict those who violate the laws, but make punishment sure and certain for those convicted, and there will be lesss criminal business in the courts.

Jan.—Dec.
1793

Lynching League Had Bad Season In 1924; New Club Wins Flag

Cracker State and "Ole Miss" Tied for Second Place in Judge Lynch's Loop—Texas Brings Up the Rear—Illinois Joins Mobocratic Circuit—Sixteen American Citizens Victims of Mobs' Hellish Wrath, and "Hunnish Kultur"—Usual "Rape" Charge Fails to Hold Water.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Jan. 1, 1925.—According to the record compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two (one white and one colored) were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

Houston Informer 1-3-25

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

THE DROP IN LYNCHINGS

According to records kept by Tuskegee Institute and published there were only 16 lynchings in the United States durnig 1924.

This is the smallest number of lynchings occuring during any year for thirty years and indicates either a more rigid enforcement of law on the part of law officers in the South, a wholesome change of sentiment on the part of whites in the South toward Negroes charged with crime and a greater respect for law or both. Baltimore Herald

It is probable that the wholesale migration of Negroes from the South during the past few years has exerted a sobering influence upon the mob inclined portion of that section and has served to halt lynching operations, also that the law enforcing officials have been brought to see that the lynching of Negroes is driving from the states of the South where it flourishes large numbers of their best labor. 1-14-25

Whatever the cause it is highly gratifying that lynching barbarity is on the decline, that apparently mob law is giving way to law as administered by Courts of law. Baltimore, Md.

During many years while the lynching of Negroes was almost a daily pastime and the bloody mob record for any year of Georgia, Texas, or Florida alone, was equal or almost equal to the 1924 infamy for the whole country. Governors, Senators and Representatives of the South also Southern newspapers justified the South's lapse into savagery upon the ground of defense of the Southern woman who was in terror and the prey of the Negro rapist.

They also justified other outrages upon Negroes and injustice in in the courts upon the plea that Negroes shield members of their race in the commissino of crime. It has been proven that the commission of the crime of rape is not a crime peculiar to Negroes, therefore that every Negro male is not a potential rapist and the cry of lynchers and their apologists that lynching is necessary and will be continued as long as the crime of rape is committed, is seldom heard. Also the charge that Negroes shield one another in crime has been silenced by the very act of the law enforcing officials of the South who for years have closed their eyes to the commission of crime by white men apparently regarding laws against the commission of crime as applying to Negroes only. In some of the states of the South until within very recent years while Negroes have been regularly lynched by mob and railroaded to death by the courts white murderers and rapists enjoyed in a few of them perfect immunity, and in others almost perfect immunity from punishment for these crimes, the great majority never even reaching a trial jury.

This shielding of white criminals has had its natural reaction.

White criminals have multiplied, respect for the courts have lessened, law and order has been defied, every white man, criminally inclined feeling that he is a law unto himself.

Lawlessness and violence increased in the South by leaps and bounds until the sober minded law abiding element of the whites of the South awoke to the realization that white men as well as Negroes must be punished when they commit crimes.

And the awakening has contributed to the cutting down of lynchings and the curbing of the mob spirit.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

1794

Jan.-Dec.

GUERO, TEX., RECORD
DECEMBER 31, 1924

16 Persons Lynched In United States In 1924

Less Than Half Of Number For 1923, Survey Shows

Smallest Number Necktie Parties Since Records Kept.

Mob rule asserted itself in the United States in the lynching of 16 persons during the year 1924, according to figures compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute in Alabama and announced today.

This is the smallest number of persons lynched in any one year in this country since the keeping of records of lynchings began. It is 17 less than for 1923, when 33 persons were lynched, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 accused persons were convicted and executed at the hands of mobs.

Nine of the number lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six were taken from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states, and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., TENNESSEAN
JANUARY 12, 1925

The Lynching Record.

Tuskegee's annual report on lynchings is the most encouraging one published in many years—probably the most encouraging one relating to this crime in the United States ever compiled, if account be taken of the growth of population. Only 16 persons were lynched in 1924. The significance of these figures may be appreciated by recalling that in the 30 years between 1889 and 1918 inclusive, 3,224 persons in the United States were lynched, or an average of about 17 lynchings a year. The influences now restraining the lynching tendency so notably are especially at work in the South. This appears in the fact that of the 45 instances in the past year when lynchings were prevented by officers of the law 37 occurred in southern states. — Springfield Republican.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JANUARY 10, 1925

There were only 16 lynchings in the United States last year, against 38 in 1923 and 60 in 1922, according to figures made public yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The organization announced it has spent more than $50,000 in its anti-lynching campaign.

Waynesboro Virginia News
JANUARY 1, 1925

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GIVES REPORT ON LYNCHINGS

We send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. We find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynching have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

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Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

NASHVILLE, TENN., TENNESSEAN
JANUARY 17, 1925

Fewer Lynchings.

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee Institute, the smallest number in the institute's records and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.

While we hope that the decrease of this violence is truly indicated, the question occurs whether it comes from greater restraint and sense of law and order and justice or whether it has any relation to the spirit of acquiescence to the adequate administration of criminal justice manifest in many communities.

We cannot say that the courts have so maintained a code of punishment which would satisfy the citizens that law was inexorable when guilt was proved. At least in this state such is not the case. We do not know of another time when it was so difficult to bring the known guilty to proper punishment or so easy for the criminal to walk away from the penalty.—Chicago Tribune.

BROWNWOOD, TEX., BULLETIN
JANUARY 2, 1925

Neff Proud Of State Lynching Record Of 1924

(By Associated Press)

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.—A report from Tuskegee that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching."

Eldorado Ok. Daily Herald
JANUARY 16, 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS RECORD FOR 1924

Fewer In Number Than Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept.

Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a recent statement issued by Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than the number (33) for 1923 and forty-one less than for 1922, when fifty-seven met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynching occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1

Also set a record.

For the second successive year, Alabama reported not a single instance of mob murder. Florida led the states during 1924, according to the annual statement by the Department of records and research in the Tuskegee Institute. This is by far the lowest figure on record and is less than half of the 33 for 1923 and the 57 for 1922.

ALABAMA AGAIN FREE FROM MOB LYNCHING

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only 16 lynchings occurred in the United States during 1924, according to the annual statement by the Department of records and research in the Tuskegee Institute. This is by far the lowest figure on record and is less than half of the 33 for 1923 and the 57 for 1922.

DALLAS (TEX.) TRIBUNE
JANUARY 10

LESSENED LYNCHING

The yearly report on lynchings sent out from Tuskegee indicates that the number this year is the lowest ever recorded and that the number of lynchings prevented by officers of the law was higher than is ordinarily the case. According to the report, all of those lynched were Negroes and all but two of the lynchings occurred in Southern states with Florida leading the list with a total of five cases of mob murder. Texas and Tennessee were tied for last place on the list. Less than one-half of those lynched were charged with rape. All but eight of the lynchings which were prevented were handled by Southern sheriffs.

Though there is the natural tendency to congratulate America on the bettered lynching record, there is also the fact that so long as it is possible for a single human being to be done to death in any part of the country without due process of law, America is in dire and imminent danger of a return to barbarism and as such is in need of more urging to even better performance than has ever been witnessed. The lowered record means that some progress has been made by those agencies which have been working so incessantly to awake the public conscience to the atrocity of the crimes which since the beginning of the country have passed under the name of lynching; but the fact that in no case of lynching, which is nothing but murder of the most dastardly sort, since it is committed by many rather than by an individual, has any member of the mob been brought to any sort of justice commensurate with the crime committed, means that there is still a public sentiment in favor of the practice which is able in time to utterly destroy the whole fabric of orderly government. The agreement with mob murder is general. It is confined to no particular section of the country, though it is most generally practised in the South where the hatred of Negroes and their inability to fight back successfully gives to the mob a greater opportunity to vent its feelings without danger of death to individual members. The practice is easily recognized as a greater menace to the welfare of the country than any other form of disregard for law that can be found. And, while there may be a degree of satisfaction to be found in the fact that the number of mob murders has materially decreased, there is no room for congratulations, rather, there is only encouragement for renewed efforts at the complete eradication of the evil.

In regard to the number of lynchings which have been prevented by Southern sheriffs there is room for a greater feeling of satisfaction. That there should have come in the South a public opinion in favor of having the officers of the law do their duty in regard to the protection of prisoners is a distinct step of progress. The South is naturally lawless. It is lawless because it has condoned the disregard for law and humanity, beginning with the love of slavery and the consequent stifling of human ambitions, and has gratified these appetites through a series of years long enough in duration to give to its very nature a savage quality not to be found in any other section of any other civilized nation. That such a section could rise to a sense of what is right and allow for a public sentiment which would support the performance of duty on the part of sheriffs with Negro prisoners, is a mark of progress which should not pass unnoticed and uncongratulated. The prevention of lynchings by southern sheriffs in larger number than ever before is an evidence of the willingniess of that section to come closer to a regard for law than has been the case for many years. But this like lessened actual lynchings should serve only as a bit of encouragement to those who have determined to save the nation from itself by the eradication on lynching, to greater efforts at the creation of a sentiment against the practice which will result in a horror to it which can be known by the absolute justice which is meted out to those who take part in it regardless to the color of their skins or the complexion of the victim of the mob. Whether this can be brought about sooner by a Federal law or by the method now being used to advantage by the Interracial Committees cannot be told. Now, however, there is need of all of the forms of agitation which seem to be responsible for the improvement which is to be noted in the record of last year.

MINNEAPOLIS M. MORN. TRIB
JANUARY 5 1925

The Decadence of Lynching.

Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee institute reports that there were 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924 as compared with 33 in 1923. All victims of mob violence were Negroes. With the exception of one case in Illinois and two in Missouri, the lynchings took place in the Solid South.

Sixteen lynchings is just sixteen too many, but the record is encouraging in the light of what had gone before. In 1894 there were 190 lynchings, in 1904 there were 87, in 1914 there were 52, and now the number has fallen to 16. The reduction has not been consistent from year to year, and it is not to be taken for granted that 1925 will show as little of this kind of violence as did 1924. There is no telling what provocations there may be in the next twelve months, and there certainly is no foretelling to what lengths mobs will go once they get under way with the usual mob irresponsibility and lack of restraint.

Taking periods by decades, it is shown that the average number of lynchings from 1894 to 1904 was 128, that the average from 1904 to 1914 was 72, and that the average from 1914 to the present was 54. Here we have undoubted evidence of the subsidence of lynch law as a social corrective.

There are various reasons for this decrease. One is the long campaign of education in which lynching has been held up as the odious thing it is. Another is the agitation in recent years for national legislation for the suppression of lynch law. Still another is the realization of the white people of the South that lynch law has contributed materially to the migration of Negroes from the South to the North, and caused serious industrial and labor dislocations in the land of cotton.

In the last few years there has been a marked tightening up of public sentiment in the South against lynchings. The increased moral revulsion, coupled with an economic exigency, has had its wholesome effect. There probably is no better hope for a complete abolition of lynching than there is for a complete abolition of ordinary murder, but that probability does not operate against a continued use of educational and legal means to minimize the crime, which is a crime against both humanity and the state.

At the base of lynch law in this country lies racial prejudice, as the statistics for 1924 and previous years make clear. For the most part white men are the instigators and black men the victims. There is no more harmful recoil than that of prejudices taking their inspiration—to misuse a beautiful word—from differences in human blood and color. The subject, even with the lessened stains of recent years, is important enough to draw from President Coolidge these words in his recent message to Congress:

"I firmly believe that it is better for all concerned that they (the Negroes) should be cheerfully accorded their full constitutional rights, that they should be protected from all of those impositions to which, from their position, they naturally fall a prey, especially from the crime of lynching, and that they should receive every encouragement to become full partakers in all the blessings of our common American citizenship."

JANUARY 5, 1925

Texas Lynching, Which Didn't Happen, Inspires Neff to Telegrams and Lectures

Texas has had no lynching for two years, Gov. Neff declared Friday, in challenging the announcement of the Tuskegee negro institute, Tuskegee, Ala., charging one death to mob violence to the state for 1924. Gov. Neff telegraphed the Tuskegee institute to furnish him the name of the person lynched, the time and place when the alleged killing took place. He is still waiting for a reply.

Gov. Neff told newspaper correspondents Friday newspapers had "blamed him" for lynchings which occurred during the first two years of his administration.

"They said I was chasing rabbits while bears were abroad," the governor commented.

"Now I think, if they were going to blame me for the lynchings the first two years, they ought to credit me with there having been none the last two years."

He did not mention the name of any newspapers, but he turned to a veteran of the group of correspondents and said:

"I want you to be sure to hear this."

Gov. Neff said that Texas was also erroneously charged with one lynching in 1923.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. AGE-HERALD
JANUARY 12, 1925.

Encouraging Lynching Record.—The report of the Tuskegee Institute should be placed in the hands of the new members of congress who believe that federal legislation is needed to prevent lynchings. It would be excellent reading for fair-minded persons. It shows a determination on the part of officers of the law to prevent lynchings. It shows a gradual movement away from the desire to impose summary punishment on those accused of crime without the cause of the orderly processes of law.—Montgomery Journal.

Lynchings—1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

1795

Jan.-Dec.

TALLADEGA, ALA., HOME
JANUARY 1, 1925

1924 LYNCHINGS NUMBER ONLY 16

Total is the Smallest of Any Previous Year Says The Report

TUKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any previous year since records have been kept, according to statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute. Only 16 persons were lynched during the year or 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than 1922 when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

Dr. Moton's report says further:

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were indicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured, and the number in each state were as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1."

SHREVEPORT, LA. TIMES
JANUARY 3, 1925

Less Than Half Lynchings in 1924 Under 1923

Tuskegee, Ala., Lynchings for the past year, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, were 16 in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any one year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

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The offenses charged were: Murder 1, rape 5, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, insulting woman 3, attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1, wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occured, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

ENNIS, TEX., NEWS
JANUARY 3, 1925

NO LYNCHINGS RECORDS SHOW CLAIM WAS ONE

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 3.—Although records in the Governor's office show no report of a lynching occurring in Texas during 1924, the lynching of a negro near Schulenburg was recalled at the Adjutant General's Department and check is to be made of the records in that department to ascertain the name of the mob's victim and date of his execution. Adjt. Gen. T. D. Barton's recollection is that the lynching occurred at a time when Gov. Neff was out of the State and while Lieut. Gov. T. W. Davidson was acting Governor.

"No request was made for rangers if I remember right," said Gen. Barton. "The negro had been lynched before we had been advised of any trouble."

Before development of the report that there had been a lynching near Schulenburg, Gov. Neff announced Friday that his attention had been called to a press dispatch which stated that officials of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., had charged that one lynching occurred in Texas during 1924, and that he had sent a telegram to Tuskegee asking for the time and place and when the lynching occurred. The Governor further advised that no lynching had occurred in Texas in 1924 and that the same record prevailed in 1923.

Gov. Neff took occasion to say during the first two years of his administration he had been severely criticised by certain newspaper for not preventing lynchings in Texas some of his critics going so far as to charge that he did not even make an effort to stop the mob, but was giving his entire attention to running down violators of the prohibition law.

"In other words," said the Governor, "they intimated that I spent all of my time trying to catch the harmless little rabbits and could not see the big bears.

"Now that Texas has not witnessed a single lynching during the second term of my administration, I think it would be nothing but fair and just that these same critics say something complimentary in the change of conditions," the Governor added.

TYLER, TEX., COURIER-TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS AT LOW MARK IN LAST YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued yesterday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year or 17 less than in 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which the lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

GER TEX TIMES
JANUARY 4, 1925

NEFF DENIES LYNCHING IN TEXAS IN LAST TWO YEARS

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.—Governor Pat Neff today sent a telegram to officials of the Tuskegee institute at Tuskegee, Ala., questioning statements which credited Texas with a colored lynching during the past year.

"There has not been a lynching in Texas during the last two years," Neff said.

"The adjutant general's department however, were checking up on a report from Schulenberg several months ago that a negro was lynched there. Adjutant General Barton said he was of the opinion that a negro was lynched in that section following the killing of a white man while Neff was out of the state.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
JANUARY 2, 1925

AGAIN, NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA

Alabama has gone two years without a lynching—an extraordinary record, one in which all our people should take pride. No lynchings were reported in 1923, and now upon looking over the record we find none were reported in 1924.

In his annual summary of lynching statistics in the United States, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute says:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since the records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States, and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 lynchings all were negroes; seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas and Oklahoma are the Southern States in the honor class with Alabama for 1924!

It is gratifying also to note that for the whole United States there were fewer lynchings in 1924 than for any year since lynching records have been kept. The mob has written an ugly record in America and has brought much reproach upon our country. It will be a proud day for America when no more lynchings are committed.

CINCINNATI, O. TIMES-STAR
JAN. 5, 1925

Fewer Lynchings in 1924

Editor of the Times-Star:

I send you the following concerning lynchings, as compiled by Tuskegee institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women—one white and one colored—were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

R. R. MOTON.

Plainfield N.J. News
JANUARY 8, 1925 X

Sixteen Persons Lynched in 1924

Tuskegee Institute Gives Out Statistics By Its Department

Only 16 persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the department of records and research by Tuskegee institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is 17 fewer than in 1923. There were 33 lynchings in 1923 and 57 in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the years persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The state in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas. one.

Brady, Tex. Sentinel X
JANUARY 9, 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS LAST YEAR, SAYS GOVERNOR NEFF

Austin, Texas, Dec. 2.—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924, was denied today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the Governor said failed to disclose any lynchings in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the Governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the Governor. "Now there have been no lynchings in the State for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching."

Marshall Tex. Messenger
JANUARY 9, 1925 X

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research by Tuskegee Institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched in any years since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is seventeen fewre than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern states. In the thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death. were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault two; killing officer of the law two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5 Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Lousiana, 1; Mississippi, 2 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee. 1; Texas. 1.

DENISON TEX. HERALD
JANUARY 9, 1925 X

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

That there were but sixteen persons lynched in the United States during the year 1924 as against fifty-seven in 1923 brings satisfaction to those who have been inveighing against the ev[il] for so many years. The south has lon[g] labored with this problem and ha[s] suffered from criticisms leveled at i[t] for the alleged wanton disregard of th[e] orderly processes of the courts in deal ing with certain classes of criminals Notwithstanding the earnest and dili gent effort put forth to curb mob tend encies and instill in the minds and hearts of the people the disposition to permit the law to take its course, credit for the good intention has been withheld in sections where chief deligh[t] is found in pointing the accusing fin ger.

The 1924 record, however, is calcu lated to and doubtless will disabuse the minds of at least some of th[e] numerous critics who have charged the south with fostering and encouraging state of semi-barbarism. Chief among these was the Literary Digest, and w[e] are wondering if that highly esteeme[d] publication will be as quick to com mend as it was to condemn. If it not forthcoming the conclusion w[ill] be warranted that the Digest is fa[r] more sectional in its predelictions an[d] sentiment than can rightfully b[e] charged to any southern institution.

As gratifying as the record is, how ever, it is not yet sufficient. Lynching is unjustifiable and inexcusable, regardless of the provocation. Whenever any number of citizens band together and proceed to take the law into their own hands for the visitation of punishment a state of anarchy is created. It weakens the foundation on which civil government rests. It removes from society the protection and from the people as a whole the guarantees of safety provided by the Constitution. Not only that, it debases those who engage in the unlawful affairs and transforms them into mere savages. It betrays a weakness in character and a distrust of law that challenges the entire social system.

It is to be hoped that when the record of 1925 is made up it will disclose a clean slate with respect to this particular evil. It can be done and will be done if officials with backbone take a firm and decided stand against all forms of outlawry. That there were not more outrages committed last year than were reported is largely due to the splendid work of officers who stood their ground in face of howling mobs. It is hoped that increased strength to their good arms and intentions will be given.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., GAZETTE
JANUARY 6, 1925 Y

AN IMPROVING RECORD

There is a possibility that lynching will cease in the United States without the enactment of an anti-lynching law to hasten the day by imposing heavy penalties on communities which permit mobs to execute what should be left to the regularly constituted authorities. At least the decline in the cases of lynching offers grounds of hope for such consummation. According to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute there were 16 persons lynched in 1924, all negroes. This number is less than one-half that of the previous year and 1923 showed a reduction from the year before.

Not the least encouraging feature lies in that there were 45 instances in which officers prevented the design of mobs reaching fruition and of these 35 were in the Southern states. In addition, in four instances persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Florida occupies the chief seat of dishonor in the 1924 record with five lynchings. Georgia is next with two while Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas had one each. On the whole the situation denotes progress and it may not be too much to hope that the crime of lynching will soon disappear. It is gratifying that Arkansas has a clean record.—Texarkanian.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

1796

WILLOWS, CAL., JOURNAL
JANUARY 12, 1925

AN IMPROVING RECORD.

There is a possibility that lynching will cease in the United States without the enactment of an anti-lynching law to hasten the day by imposing heavy penalties on communities which permit mobs to execute what should be left to the regularly constituted authorities. At least the decline in the cases of lynching offers grounds of hope for such consummation. According to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute there were 16 persons lynched in 1924, all negroes. This number is less than one-half that of the previous year and 1923 showed a reduction from the year before.

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HOT SPRINGS, ARK., NEW ERA
JANUARY 10, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECREASE.

According to the records kept by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the negro institution founded by the late Booker T. Washington, Arkansas was free of lynchings last year. Moton's figures account for 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924 distributed by states as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Mississippi 2; and Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois and Texas one each.

Last year's lynching record was the smallest in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, according to Moton, and is 17 less than the number tabulated in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922. Of the sixteen persons lynched last year, all were negroes, according to the Tuskegee report. Various crimes were charged to those lynched, criminal attacks on women and murder being more numerous. There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

These figures show that splendid work has been done by various organizations to curb lynchings in this country. This work is getting results. The worst feature of lynchings, aside from the taking of human life without trial, is the effect on communities for lawlessness. Lawlessness leads to lawlessness and respect for the laws of the land and courts of the country is lessened in proportion as citizens take the law into their own hands and violate its provisions for a fair trial. Orderly government cannot endure if the orderly processes of the courts are disregarded.

Missoula (Mont.) Missoulian
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS OF 1924.

Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute that Booker T. Washington founded, issues his annual report as to lynchings in this country. "I find," he says, "that 16 persons were lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number reached in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922." Principal Moton also says that there were 45 instances in 1924 in which officials of the law prevented lynchings. The 16 people lynched were all negroes, he says, and the lynchings were divided by states as follows: Florida five, Georgie two, Illinois one, Kentucky one, Louisiana one, Mississippi two, Missouri one, South Carolina one, Tennessee one and Texas one.

That there should have been 16 unofficial executions in this country is disgraceful, of course, but the comparative figures furnished by Principal Moton seem encouraging. Perhaps we may even expect that the time will come when there will be no recourse to lynch law in this country and when all offenders will have the day in court to which even the greatest offender is entitled.

Warren Cty. Dem.
JANUARY 8, 1925

LYNCHING ON DECREASE

The Deparment of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute reports that there were only 16 lynchings in 1924.

This is the smallest number lyynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the yyear 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected wiht lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Washington NC
Progress
1-8-25

Deaths By Mobs Show Decline.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Douglas Ga-
Enterprise
1-23-25 X

There may have been but two lynchings in Georgia during 1924, but the wave of homicides which swept over the state during that year is not a record for which Georgians should be proud. It was simply horrible! The people of Georgia should awake from their indifference and not only put a stop to lynchings but place a much higher value on human life in their state. The administration of the law in Georgia has become a byword and a reproach.--Pearson Tribune.

ALAMEDA, CAL., TIMES-STAR
JANUARY 14, 1925

MOB MURDER

Tuskegee Institute is making lynching the object of careful research and serious concern. This educational institution is making a heroic effort to abolish mob murder. It is concerned with preserving for the negro his rights as an American citizen.

Although the constitution guarantees to all the right to a trial by jury and establishes racial and religious equality, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924. The same year witnessed forty-five lynchings and hundreds of lesser acts of mob violence.

Those who take the law into their own hands to punish a wrong-doer violate the basic law of the nation while the crime of their victim has been only the violation of a state statute or, perhaps, only an unwritten law of society.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA. TIMES
JANUARY 9, 1925

ABATEMENT OF THE LYNCHING EVIL.

Dr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, reports in his annual statement on lynchings that in 1924 sixteen persons, all of them Negroes, were killed by mobs without due process of law. But this number is the smallest for any of the long period of years during which records have been kept of the results of lynch law in the United States.

Examination of the records justifies the conclusion that the agitation against mob law is bearing gratifying fruit. In 1922, for example, fifty-seven persons were lynched; last year thirty-three. The fact remains, however, that the murder of sixteen persons by mobs in a single year is a shameful record. Efforts to stop mob murder must be vigorously continued.

It is particularly reassuring to learn that almost everywhere officers of the law are exhibiting real vigor and determination in their efforts to protect prisoners from mob violence. There would have been many more lynchings in the last few years had not certain sheriffs and jailers done their legal and moral duty with courage and efficiency. The way to prevent mob violence is to make it unnecessary as well as to make it unsafe for the mobs.

Not long ago the proportions of the lynching evil made it a terrible reproach to American civilization. But once more the power of education and public opinion, re-enforced by well-considered legislation designed to promote enforcement of law and performance of official duty, has received striking illustration. Today no one doubts that the lynching evil is passing.

WHITTIER, CAL., NEWS
JANUARY 15, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

The year 1924 there were less lynchings than in any year since records have been kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute. There were but 16 persons lynched during the past year and that is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from the jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails. The same records show, however that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored were among those saved.

Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instaces, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Lewistown (Mont.) Democrat-News
JANUARY 6, 1925

YEAR'S LYNCHING RECORD

R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, who is the recognized statistical authority in regard to lynchings in the United States, has made his annual report covering 1924 and he finds in the record occasion for optimism. Sixteen persons were lynched last year, which is the smallest number for any twelve months during the many years the record has been kept at Tuskegee. For the previous year the number of cases of mob murder was 33, while in 1922 the total stood at 57. Prof. Moton sets out that there were 45 instances in which the officers of the law prevented lynchings, among those saved from the mobs being two women, one white and one colored. Eight of the preventions of lynching noted occurred in northern states and 37 in the south. In nine instances prisoners were saved from mobs by armed force. Nineteen persons, all told, were before the courts in 1924 for participating in lynchings, but only five were convicted, jail sentences being imposed upon all of them. All of the victims of mob violence were colored. Accounted for by states, the lynchings were distributed as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

San Jose, Cal., Mercury-Herald
JANUARY 13, 1925

MOB MURDER.

In some sections of the country the negro is a white man's problem and it is in those sections that lynchings provide a serious problem for the black race. Lynchings, indirectly, make the white man a more vital problem for the negro than the negro is to the white man.

Tuskegee Institute is making the lynching the object of careful research and much serious concern. This educational institution is making a heroic effort to abolish mob murder. It is concerned with preserving for the negro his rights as an American citizen. The white man should assist Tuskegee if only to purge the nation of the disgrace brought upon it by these barbarous outbreaks of violence.

Although the constitution guarantees to all the right to a trial by jury and establishes racial and religious equality, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924. The same year witnessed forty-five attempted lynchings and hundreds of lesser acts of mob violence. No state during the year was probably free of mob violence in some form, but Illinois was the only northern state in which an actual lynching took place.

Those who take the law into their own hands to punish a wrongdoer violate the basic law of the nation while the crime of their victim has been only the violation of a state statute or, perhaps, only an unwritten law of society.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

1797

Monaksonville, Ga
Herald
Jan-16-1925

5 Lynchings in 1924 Smallest on Record Tuskegee Report Says

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. R. R. Moton, principal says the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three record in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated; six from jails, and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man, in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illionis, one; Kentucky one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; and Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Independent
St. Petersburg
Fla
DE 31

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECREASE

SIXTEEN PERSONS MEET DEATH AT HANDS OF MOB DURING THE YEAR

Sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during the present year, the smallest number since records of lynchings have been kept, according to report made this week by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, Tuskogee, Ala.

The number is 17 less than last year when 33 persons met death at the hands of mobs, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched in 1924 were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repeal the would-be lynchers. In four instances persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts five were convicted. These received jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchngs occurred, and the number, in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

JASPER TEX. TIMES
JANUARY 3, 1925

NO LYNCHINGS DURING 1924

Austin, Texas, Jan. 2.—Governor Neff Friday challenged the statement of the Tuskegee Negro institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there has not been a lynching in Texas during 1924. He wired the institute authorities to cite the name of the person they claimed was lynched, and to give the circumstances.

There has been no lynching in Texas for two years, he said.

Governor Neff answered what he said was criticisms in editorials of Texas newspapers, regarding his responsibility for lynchings of 1922 and 1923. If he was to be blamed for them, he declared, his criticizers should then be ready to credit him with the absence of lynchings during the last two years.

He stated the Tuskegee institute charged Texas with a lynching in 1923, but that facts of that case were a negro who was confined in a jail a a Rio Grande Valley town and that the jail burned, apparently ignited from the in

Monroe N C
Tribune
1-13-25

The Sin of Lynching.

Charity and Children

Dr. R. R. Morton of the Tuskegee Institute, keeps a careful record of the lynchings that occur from year to year. There are some very interesting things in his report for the year 1924. He makes the gratifying statement that the number of lynchings for last year was the smallest in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the year 1923. In the whole country there were but 16 lynchings last year. Nine of the persons were taken from the hands of the law outside of jails. In 45 cases the officers of the law prevented lynchings. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. There were five convictions of persons engaged in lynching bees, and these were all given jail sentences. The 16 persons lynched were all negroes. Seven were charge with rape or attempted rape. Florida furnihed five of the lynchings, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisana 1 Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, and Texas 1. It will be noticed, and we record it with the sincerest pleasure, North Carolina does not appear in his black list at all. Governor Morrison, soon to yeild his place to his successor, is largely respnsble for this happy situation. His respect for the law and his determination to uphold the decisions of the courts, has done no little to turn the tide against the crime of lynching. There is one thing, however, that we cannot understand. In several cases after a criminal had been convicted and sentence passed, judge, solicitor and jury have petitioned the Governor to overturn their decision and pardon the prisoner they themselves had convicted. To his credit Governor Morrison paid no attention to those whimsical and chichen hearted petitions, but acted in every case on his own best judgement and when he issued a pardon gave a reason that satisfied the public. If the courts will do their duty and the Governor will not nulify their decisions the crime of lynching will disappear for good in North Carolina.

ATLANTA GA. EVE. JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1925

16 Lynchings in 1924, Smallest on Record, Tuskegee Report Says

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced yesterday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. R. R. Moton, principal, says the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated; six from jails, and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; and Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

ATLANTA, GA. DELTA
JANUARY 23, 1925

The Tuskegee Institute of Alabama reports that in 1924 there were fewer lynchings in the United States than in any previous year since records have been kept. Looks almost as those we were becoming civilized. The lynchings were sixteen in number, all but one in southern states, and all the victims were negroes. Forty-five attempted lynchings were prevented during the year, and nineteen of these objects of mob violence were held for trial, but of these 19 only five were convicted of the crimes with which they were charged.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., NEW ERA
JANUARY 6, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Robert G. Moton, principal of Tuskegee College, has given out a statement of lynchings for 1924. The total for the year aggregated 16, which is the smallest number since records of lynchings have been kept. There were 33 during 1923 and 57 in 1922. Of those lynched during 1924, nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails. The report further shows that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half, of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

The data furnished is encouraging though 1924 simply may have been an off year in the gentle pastime. Encouragement, however, is given those who year in and year out have inveighed against the spirit of lawlessness and contempt of order which have resulted in lynchings.

That the decision of the Chicago judge in the case of the two youthful murderers that the death sentence was too severe for them, was an incentive to lynching, was shown to an extent by the affair which took place in and near Nashville some three weeks ago. It should have no effect but it did. Our people as a whole were ashamed of the affair to the point of vigorous resentment. Yet nothing thus far has resulted in the bringing of the participants to the bar of justice. Where the fault, if fault there be, lies, we do not say. But when as many as thirty men in automobiles come into the heart of the city, invade a well-known hospital, seize a crippled inmate, take him to the scene of the crime he committed, hang and riddle his body with bullets, it should seem there would be little difficulty for capable officials to fix the identity of the criminals.

It was Tennessee's one and only lynching during the year. All of the sixteen occurred in Southern states, except one, which is charged against Illinois.

The proper course is to keep up the protest against such outrages and to emphasize sentiment against them by bringing the culprits to the courts and to conviction.—Nashville Banner.

Webster City, Ia., Freeman
MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

The law abiding and law respecting people of the country are rejoiced that the number of lynchings in the United States materially decreased during the year just closed. The south, where nearly all of these crimes are committed, is coming to look upon that method of punishment as not only futile but outrageous as well, also as conducive of a spirit of lawlessness.

R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, has for a number of years kept a record of the lynchings throughout the country and finds that for the year 1924 there were fewer of these outrages committee than during any previous year since records have been kept. In a letter to the Freeman-Journal Prof. Motion says:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33, for the year 1928 and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women—1 white and 1 colored—were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

JACKSONVILLE [illegible] PROGRESS
JANUARY 3, 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN TWO YEARS, SAYS GOVERNOR

Austin, Texas, Jan. 2.—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924, was refuted today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynchings in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accident jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching."

BRYAN, TEX., EAGLE
JANUARY 5, 1925

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORTS LYNCHINGS DURING THE YEAR '24

The following statistics with regard to lynchings in the United States during 1924, are issued thru the office of R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama:

I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 75 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 of them from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Use of Armed Force.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with beinb conected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Lynchings by States.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1 rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisinana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., JOURNAL
JANUARY 8, 1925

Florida Leads The Country In Lynchings

By R. R. MOTON

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Forty-five Persons Saved.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In [illegible] instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

All Lynched Negroes.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1

Florida Leads.

Lynchings-1924.
Reports on, Sent Press

1788

Jan.-Dec.

Norfolk Ledger

Dem Bumgardner

JAN 1925

LYNCHINGS

The record kept by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute for 1924 shows that there were sixteen persons lynched during the past year in seven southern states. Florida leading with five. This is the smallest number for any one year since the records have been kept and seventeen less than for the year 1923.

There were forty-five instances in which the officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women being among those thus saved from being victims of mob law.

A determined effort has been made during the past two or three years to stop this practice of taking life without trial by jury to which right every person charged with crime is justly entitled, whether he be white or negro. That the work of those interested in the anti-lynching movement has proved worth while is shown by the previous year's record being reduced by more than half.

There is no honor attached to a record of this sort. On the other hand it is a disgrace to the nation that mob rule should be permitted to exist in such fashion. Only by continuing the method of education started by those interested in preventing lynchings can this practice be stopped. Human life is too valuable to be thus sacrificed by uncivilized mobs.

JACKSONVILLE TIMES-UNION
JANUARY 4, 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

Tuskegee Report Shows 17 Less Than Recorded in 1923.

By the Associated press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924 the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the [illegible] 17 less than the [illegible] recorded in 1923.

[illegible] of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilations gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

JAILS TEN NEWS
JANUARY 4, 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GIVES OUT STATISTICS COMPILED BY ITS DEPARTMENT.

Special to The News.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research by Tuskegee Institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched in any years since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is seventeen fewer than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, five Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one Texas, one.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
JANUARY 2, 1925

OUR LYNCHING RECORD.

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute has announced that the number of lynchings in this country in 1924 was smaller than in any year since records have been kept. It was just one less than one-half of the 1923 number, and 1923 showed a very marked decrease in comparison with other years. Sixteen people were lynched in 1924 and 33 in 1923.

The marked decrease in murders of this kind is encouraging to those who stand for law enforcement, but it is humiliating that the world's greatest country allowed 16 human beings to be murdered by mobs in one year and finds cause for congratulation that no more were so murdered. The lynching of 16 people is a terrible disgrace and it is made worse by the knowledge that few if any of these murders would have taken place had the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law done all they should have done. But the blame finally must rest upon the public that elects officers and upon our outrageous complacency toward nonenforcement of law.

Index
Petersburg
Va. 10
JAN 1925

The Lynching Record

Assuming that published data concerning lynchings in the United States accurately present the figures, conditions showed great improvement last year. The number of lynchings in the country was but 16, as against 33 in 1923. The record for 1923 was a great improvement over that of 1922, when 57 whites and blacks were mob victims.

Virginia's slate for 1924 is clean in this regard, no lynching having occurred within our borders during the year. The records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the research and record department of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, show that a total of 74 lynchings have occurred in Virginia since 1885. Of the victims, 7 were white and 67 colored.

During the same period, that is, from 1885 to 1923, inclusive of both years, lynching was rife in many States of the Union, North and South and West. But in all the States the number has been decreasing constantly for a good many years. We may reasonably hope that the time is not far distant when lynchings will disappear entirely. Swift and sure administration of justice is the best and almost the only remedy, for it is impossible to create a universal public sentiment against mob law where the courts are slow and uncertain in administering justice.

Times
Gloucester
Mass.
JAN 5 1925

Only a small number of lynchings occurred in the United States in 1924 according to advices from Tuskegee Institute. There were 16 people lynched in 1924 and 33 in 1923.

Hilpburn Young Virginia

JANUARY 2, 1925

ONE LYNCHING IN TEXAS FOR YEAR 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; Te[illegible]

Springfield Union
JANUARY 8, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS RECORDS SHOW

Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept according to a statement issued Wednesday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Six teen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than the number (38) for 1923, and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Lousiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1. Texas

PARIS, TEX. NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD WAS NOT SO BAD

Sixteen Negroes Were Victims of Mobs But There Was Greater Resistance

TUSKEGEE IN[illegible] Ala., Jan. 1.—Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the department of records and research by Tuskegee Institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched any year since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is seventeen fewer than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was

...ers.

In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

OMAHA BEE-NEWS
JANUARY 2. 1925

RADICAL DECLINE IN LYNCHING EVIL DURING PAST YEAR

Tuskegee Records Show That Sixteen Persons Were Victims of Mob Murder During the Year of 1924

NEGRO AMERICANS VICTIMS

Forty-five Instances in Which Officers of the Law Prevented Lynchings—Two Women Were Thus Saved

Tuskegee Institute, Ala, Dec. 31.—I send you the following lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in Southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, 5, attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

EMPLE, TEX., TELEGRAM
JANUARY 4 1925

...LEAN RECORD FOR TE...

Governor Neff of Texas denies the report of the Tuskegee institute that Texas had a lynching in 1924. In 1923, he says, a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching. If the governor is correct—and he should know more about it than the Tuskegee statisticians—Texas has been free of lynchings for two years.

That is a record of which everybody in Texas should be proud. The happiest part about it is that it signifies there have been fewer crimes of the type that provoke lynchings than there have been in a long, long time.

WACO TEX. TIMES HERALD
JANUARY 1, 192...

LYNCHINGS IN U.S. PAST YEAR TOTAL ONLY 16

Tuskegee Institute Gives Out Statistics Compiled By Its Department.

Times-Herald Special.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1. — Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research by Tuskegee institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched in any years since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is seventeen fewer than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and thirty-seven in Southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched, all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman ,one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one Kentucky, one Louisiana, one Mississippi, two; Missouri, one: South Carolina, one Tennessee, one: Texas, one.

NEW ORLEANS LA. ...
JANUARY 1, 1925.

TUSKEGEE REPORTS LYNCHING DECREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public R. R. Motton, principal, said the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three record in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. The report says there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault two; murder one; killing officers of the law two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation one; wounding man one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois one; Kentucky one; Louisiana one; Mississippi one; Missouri two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee one; Texas one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

DALLAS, TEX., FARM NEWS
JANUARY 6, 1925

FORTY-FIVE CASES WHERE THE MOB LOST OUT.

There were forty-five lynchings last year that never took place. In each case the mob ran up against a man who was bigger than the mob was. So the mob went home and the lynching was indefinitely postponed. In nine cases the officer in charge of the prisoners poked his gun in the direction of the irate populace and offered to argue a life and death question in life and death terms. In all nine cases the hair-trigger negative won unanimously. In the other thirty-six instances the officers either removed the prisoners or so heavily fortified the jail that bloodthirsty vengeance forgot about its bloodthirstiness and began to worry about keeping its own miserable hide intact.

These figures, reported by Tuskegee Institute, accompany what is declared to be the most encouraging record on lynching since statistics first began to be collected on the subject. In 1922 there were 57 lynchings, in 1923 there were 33, while last year there were 16. All of the 16 were negroes; one was charged with murder, five with rape, two with attempted rape, two with killing an officer of the law, three with insulting a woman, one with attacking a woman, one with killing a man in an altercation and one with wounding a man. Florida was the State with the worst record, five lynchings being charged against it. Texas was responsible for one. The only Northern State listed this year is Illinois.

The discouraging phase of the situation is that in the four instances where mob violence was followed by legal action nineteen persons were brought to trial and but five convicted, and they received jail sentences. Considering that prevention has been found to be effective this year, however, the forty-five prevented lynchings—eight of them in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States—point the way to yet better days. The time must come when the law is supreme. So far as lynching is concerned, one fearless man behind the law is worth a thousand penalties on the statute books.

DALLAS, TEX., FARM NEWS
JANUARY 6, 1925.

1924 FREE FROM LYNCHING, SAYS NEFF

RECORDS FAIL TO SHOW ANY IN TEXAS, BUT BARTON SAYS ONE OCCURRED.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 5.—Although records in the Governor's office show no report of a lynching occurring in Texas during the year 1924, the lynching of a negro near Schulenburg was recalled at the Adjutant General's Department and check is to be made of the records in that department to ascertain the name of the mob's victim and date of his execution. Adjt. Gen. T. D. Barton's recollection is that the lynching occurred at a time when Gov. Neff was out of the State and while Lieut. Gov. T. W. Davidson was acting Governor.

"No request was made for rangers, if I remember right," said Gen. Barton. "The negro had been lynched before we had been advised of any trouble."

Before development of the report that there had been a lynching near Schulenburg, Gov. Neff announced Friday that his attention had been called to a press dispatch which stated that officials of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., had charged that one lynching occurred in Texas during 1924, and that he had sent a telegram to Tuskegee asking for the time and place and when the lynching occurred. The Governor further advised that no lynching had occurred in Texas in 1924 and that the same record prevailed in 1923.

Gov. Neff took occasion to say during the first two years of his administration he had been severely criticised by certain newspapers for not preventing lynchings in Texas, some of his critics going so far to charge that he did not even make an effort to stop the mob, but was giving his entire attention to running down violators of the prohibition laws.

In other words," said the Governor, "they intimated that I spent all of my time trying to catch the harmless little rabbits and could not see the big bears.

"Now that Texas has not witnessed a single lynching during the second term of my administration, I think it would be nothing but fair and just that these same critics say something complimentary in

...une change of conditions," the Governor added.

Lynchings - 1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.. 1799

Jan-Dec.

1799

516 Fall River Mass Globe
JANUARY 6, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECLINE

According to Major Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings during 1924 set a new low figure, being sixteen for the whole country, as compared with thirty-three in 1923. Does this mean that the South is half-awake to the enormity of this crime? If so, why doesn't it go the whole hog and get awake all over? Sixteen lynchings, although an improvement over thirty-three lynchings, are still exactly sixteen lynchings too many. Furthermore, sixteen lynchings, if communities shoulder their responsibilities, can be reduced to no lynchings in 1925. It is absurd to think of lynchings as something inevitable, the frenzied outbursts of human nature tortured past endurance. Some of the provocations listed in the Moton report are disgustingly trivial. Lynchings take place because communities think they are the thing to do. Such communities are located almost exclusively in the South; all the reported lynchings save one took place in Southern states, and all the victims were Negroes. Communities so obsessed, it is obvious, are not civilized; they are not even half civilized.—(New York World).

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JANUARY 11, 1925

Fewer Lynchings.

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee Institute, the smallest number ... and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois. The others were in the Southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extra legal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murdererss were were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.—Chicago Tribune.

HATTIESBURG MISS AMERICAN
JANUARY 6, 1925

LYNCHING DECREASES

A marked decrease in the number of lynchings in the United States during 1924 is reported by the bureau at Tuskegee Institute, which compiles these figures annually. Only 16 persons were done to death by mobs last year as against 33 in 1923, and 57 in 1922. The statement that the number of lynchings last year is the smallest total ever reported furnishes occasion for considerable pride and an increasing determination to eliminate this evil entirely. In less than half of the instances reported, the persons lynched were charged with criminal assault.

Lynching is not only a blot upon American life but is entirely inconsistent with our proud boast that ours is a government of laws and not of men. The evil is by no means limited to the south, nor are all the victims members of the negro race. The Tuskegee report shows one lynching in the state of Abraham Lincoln and two in the state of Jefferson Davis, with Florida leading the list with five. Both the incidents from Mississippi occurred in rural communities before the law enforcing officers apparently had a chance to intervene.

Most encouraging of all is the statement that in 45 instances last year, officers of the law did their sworn duty and prevented mob violence, even using armed force in nine cases rather than let a lawless mob rape the law and take the life of an accused without giving him the constitutional right to a trial by jury and an opportunity to be heard.

Governor Whitfields' clear cut and unequivocal statement in his inaugural message last January is both timely and appropriate. He said: "It is encouraging to learn of a 50 per cent decrease in the number of lynchings in the past 12 months. While mob violence is by no means limited to any section, its presence anywhere and everywhere is a blow at law and order and a blot upon our national life. I recognize only the supremacy of the law, and the equality of every man before the bar of justice. I call upon all the law-enforcing officials in the commonwealth to use every means within their power to prevent lynchings, and thus eliminate a potent cause of race friction and ill feeling."

It would be the occasion for genuine satisfaction if the year 1925 could pass without a single lynching to blot the name of Mississippi

Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review
JANUARY 1, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS THAN EVER

16 Ne[illegible] Hung By Mobs in 1924 Tuskegee Institute Reports.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Fewer lynchings took place during the last year than in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, according to a report compiled by the institute's department of records and research. Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, which was 17 fewer than in 1923 and 41 fewer than in 1922. Nine of the persons lynched this year were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repeal the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with assault or attempted assault on women.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas one.

Herald
Bradentown
Fla.
JAN 1925

LYNCHING RECORD 1924 IS SMALLEST YET; WITH FLORIDA IN THE LEAD

ALL PERSONS VICTIMS OF MOB LAW WERE NEGROES IT IS SAID

Forty-Five Instances In Which Officers of Law Prevented Lynchings

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton,, principal, said the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault two; murder, one; killing officers of the law two; insulting women three; attacking women, one; killing men in altercation one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follow: Florida five; Georgia two; Illinois one;; Kentucky one; Louisiana one; Mississippi one; Missouri two; South Carolina one; Tennessee one; Texas one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Herald
Durham
N.C.
JAN 1925

LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR ONLY 16

Seventeen Less Than For the Previous Year

(By the Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any years since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, president, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it was stated, and three from officers outside jails. The reports says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officer, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follows:

Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Sun
Gainesville
Fla.
JAN 1925

THE DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

There is a very marked decrease in lynching and this country is truly entitled to be congratulated. In the South the people have always religiously held to the fixed belief that lynching was the proper method of punishing the rape fiend. The trouble is, however, that lynching for one purpose led to the habit of meting out summary punishment for other crimes, such as murder and arson and, sometimes, even thievery. This habit grew not only in the South but all over the North as well. Then lynching grew into a great evil. We are indeed glad to feel that reason is resuming its sway.

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year," says the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial (negro) Institute, "taken from our records:

"I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 per-

were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1."

James
Ft. Petersburg
Fla

JAN 3 1925

Sixteen Persons Lynched in 1924 Record Reveals

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Six teen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as ::criminal assault 5; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

GLENN TEX. REPORTER
JANUARY 3, 1925

Neff Denies Any Lynching In This State Daring 1924

AUSTIN, Jan. 2.—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was given more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching."

Murfreesboro Daily Journal
JANUARY 3, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 SHOWED DECREASE

According To Compilation Made By Department of Records, Tuskegee Institute.

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, show that there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 41 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved; eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precaution taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas. 1.

MOBILE, ALA., Register
JAN 30 1925

DECREASE IN LYNCHING.

The eight lynchings reported for the year just closed were too many, but there were 255 lynchings a generation ago. So there is room for congratulation. The general idea is that only in the South are lynchings perpetrated and only negroes are the victims; but, during this generation, quite a large number of lynchings have taken place north of the line: Montana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Wyoming. In Montana there have been thirty-three white lynchings in this period to but one negro. Oklahoma had eighty-eight whites lynched to thirty-nine negroes; and Wyoming, thirty-three whites to seven negroes. New York has had but one white and one black lynching throughout this period.

VICKSBURG, MISS., HERALD
JANUARY 4, 1925

LYNCHING DECREASES

A marked decrease in the number of lynchings in the United States during 1924 is reported by the bureau at Tuskegee Institute, which compiles these figures annually. Only sixteen persons were done to death by mobs last year as against 33 in 1923, and 57 in 1922. The statement that the number of lynchings last year is the smallest total ever reported furnishes occasion for considerable qualification and an increasing determination to eliminate this evil entirely. In considerably less than half of the instances reported, the persons lynched were charged with criminal assault.

Lynching is not only a blot upon American life but is entirely inconsistent with the proud boast that ours is a government of laws and not of men. The evil is by no means limited to the South, nor are all the victims members of the negro race. The Tuskegee report shows shows one lynching in the state of Abraham Lincoln and two in the state of Jefferson Davis, with Florida leading the list with five. Both the incidents from Mississippi occurred in rural communities before the law enforcing officers apparently had a chance to intervene.

Most encouraging of all is the statement that in 45 instances last year officers of the law did their sworn duty and prevented mob violence, even using armed force in nine cases rather than let a lawless mob rape the law and take the life of an accused without giving him the constitutional right to a trial by jury and an opportunity to be heard.

Governor Whitfield's clear cut and unequivocal statement in his inaugural message last January is both timely and appropriate. He said: "It is encouraging to learn of a fifty percent decrease in the number of lynchings in the past twelve months. While mob violence is by no means limited to any section, its presence anywhere and everywhere is a blow at law and order, and a blot upon our national life. I recognize only the supremacy of the law, and the equality of every man before the bar of justice. I call upon all the law-enforcing officials in the commonwealth to use every means within their power to prevent lynchings, and thus eliminate a potent cause of race friction and ill feeling."

It would be the occasion for genuine satisfaction if the year 1925 could pass without a single lynching to blot the name of Mississippi.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX. EXPRESS-Messenger
JANUARY 3, 1925

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute in the department of Records and Research announces that there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year of 1923 and 41 less than the number of 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynchings in 1924

BARABOO WIS NEWS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1925.

The following is concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.
1800

Florence Ala. Herald
JANUARY 8 1925

Past Year's Record of Lynching

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 31, 1924.

Editor News: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of Records and Research. I find there 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jail and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white one colored, were those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicated. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were, murder, 1; rape, 5; attempt rope, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 2 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Morton.
Principal

SAN ANTONIO TEX. LIGHT
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON DECREASE TUSKEGEE REPORT

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The state in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1 South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1 Texas. 1.

Hillsboro Mississippi Messenger

JANUARY 8, 1925

LYNCHINGS 1924

TUSKEGEE Inst. Ala., Dec. 31.—Editor Gazette:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1 South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1 Texas. 1.

VICKSBURG, MISS., POST
JANUARY 6, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

There were only sixteen lynchings in the United States the past year, the smallest number since lynching records were kept, according to R. P. Moton, principal of Tuskegee. This is gratifying news, and it is further pleasing that there were only two lynchings in Mississippi during the past twelve months.

Prof. Morton in commenting on the record says:

"This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man, 1.

"The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5 Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1."

SELMA, ALA. TIMES-JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHED SINCE RECORDS KE

The following record of lynch... sent out by Tuskegee Institute Lynchings for the past year ... mpiled by Tuskegee Institute ... e Department of Records and R... arch:

I find there were 16 person... nched in 1924. This is the small... t number lynched in any year sinc... nd is 17 less than the number, 33, ... or the year of 1923 and 41 less than ... e number 57 for the year 1922. 9 ... f the persons lynched were taken ... om the hands of the law, 6 from ... ils and 3 from officers of the law ... utside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which ... fficers of the law prevented lynch... gs. 2 women, 1 white and 1 col... red, were among those thus saved ... of these prevention of lynchings ... ere in Northern states and 37 in ... Southern states. In 36 of the cases ... the prisoners were removed or the ... guards augmented or other precau... tions taken. In 9 other instances, ... armed force was used to repel the ... would be lynchers. In 4 instances ... during the year persons charged with ... being connected with lynching mobs ... were indicted. Of the 19 persons ... thus before the courts only 5 were ... convicted. These were given jail ... sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were ... negroes. 7 or less than one half of ... those put to death were charged with ... rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Mur... der, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2 ... killing officer of the law, 2; insult... ing woman, 3; attacking woman, 1 ... killing man in altercation, 1; wound... ing man, 1.

The states in which lynchings oc... curred, and the number in each ... state are as follows: Florida, 5; Geor... gia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1 ... Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missour... i; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1 ... Texas, 1.—R. R. Moton, principal.

HUSTON, TEX., LEADER
JANUARY 2, 1925

ONLY ONE LYNCHING IN STATE DURING YEAR JUST CLOSED

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923, and 41 less than 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The state in which lynching occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

ARKANSAS [illegible]
JANUARY 3, 1925

AN IMPROVING RECORD

There is a possibility that lynching will cease in the United States without the enactment of an anti-lynching law to hasten the day by imposing heavy penalties on communities which premit mobs to execute what should be left to the regularly constituted authorities. At least the decline in the cases of lynching offers grounds of hope for such consummation. According to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute there were 16 persons lynched in 1924, all Negroes. This number is less than one-half that of the previous year and 1923 showed a reduction from the year before.

Not the least encouraging feature lies in that there were 45 instances in which officers prevented the design of mobs reaching fruition and of these 35 were in the Southern states. In addition, in four instances persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Florida occupies the chief seat of dishonor in the 1924 record with five lynchings. Georgia is next with two while Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas had one each. On the whole the situation denotes progress and it may not be too much to hope that the crime of lynching will soon disappear. It is gratifying that Arkansas has a clean record.

Journal
Atlanta
Ga.

JAN 6 1925

A Cheering Record

THERE is good reason for the satisfaction with which the annual lynching statistics issued by Tuskegee Institute have been received all over the country. The decline in the number of such lawless outbreaks is a most heartening sign not alone of a decrease in the number of crimes that usually provoke lynching, but of an increase in general respect for law observance.

Professor R. R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee school, reports that the lynchings in 1924 constituted the smallest number recorded in any year since the institute began keeping the record. Five southern states—North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Oklahoma and Arkansas—had a perfect record of no lynchings, and in Georgia there were only two.

The summary follows:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since the records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923, and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails. There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states, and thirty-seven in southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nine teen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences."

One has only to study the summary to be convinced that, generally speaking, the law officers everywhere are to be congratulated upon their efforts to prevent lynchings and permit the law to take its course. In the South there were thirty-seven instances in which officers prevented threatened lynchings.

Chattanooga News
JANUARY 1, 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA DURING PAST YEAR

There were no lynchings in the State of Alabama during 1924, according to a report just issued by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

There were 16 persons lynched during 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year, since the records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside the jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings Two women, one white and one colored, were among those saved.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes, 7 or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape. Others were for insulting women, murder, wounding a man and killing an officer of the law.

The states in which lynchings occurred were: Georgia 2; Mississippi 2; Florida 5; Illinois 1; Louisiana 1, Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

[illegible]
JANUARY 1, 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GIVES OUT STATISTICS COMPILED BY ITS DEPARTMENT.

Special to The News.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research by Tuskegee Institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched in any years since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is seventeen fewer than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

[illegible]
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE IN 1924 SETS LOW MARK

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were only 16 lynchings in the United States during 1924, according to figures compiled by Tuskogee Institute. This is the smallest number in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less htan the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus taken before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched lal were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put ot death were charged with criminal assault.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five, attempted rape two; killing officer of the law, two insulting woman, three; atatcking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentuckyy one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi two Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee. one: Texas, one.

Cherryville N.C.
Eagle
1-8-25

DEATHS BY MOB LAST YEAR SHOW DECLINE

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924 the smallest number in any year

MUTHEVILLE, ARK. Independent
JANUARY 1, 1925 COURIER

[illegible] since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 les than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1 Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1.

"All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

1801

Jan.—Dec.

1801

JANUARY 16, 1925

lynchings occurred in 192 than for any year since records have been kept by R. R. Moton, princi pal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or 17 less than the number (33) for 1923 and 41 less than for 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

DeKalb Ga.

JANUARY 9

LEVEL HEADS HAVE PREVENTED LYNCHING

Level heads and precaution prevented forty-five lynchings during the past year. In nine of these cases the officers in charge of the prisoners pointed their guns at the irate populace and offered to argue the question. The other thirty-six were prevented by removal of the prisoners or by heavily fortified jails.

ANNISTON, ALA., STAR
JANUARY 1, 1925

Lynching Statistics Given by Tuskegee Institute; 16 Were Lynched, All Negroes

To The Anniston Star:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which oficers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON.
Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31, 1924.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
JANUARY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS FALL OFF NEARLY HALF IN 1924

Tuskegee Institute Records 17 Against 38 for Last Year.

In recording the lynchings for the last year, Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, (for colored men and women) sends the following statistics in a letter to Every Evening:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two Missouri, one; South Carolina, one Tennessee, one; Texas, one."

RUSTON, LA., LEADER
JANUARY 7, 1925

ONLY ONE LYNCHING IN STATE DURING YEAR JUST CLOSED

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a statement issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than in 1923, and 41 less than 1922, when 57 met such deaths.

Records show that nine persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The state in which lynching occurred were given as follows:

Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., PICAYUNE
JANUARY 1, 1925

DECREASE SHOWN IN MOB VIOLENCE

Fewer Lynchings Recorded in 1924 Than Any Previous Year.

There were fewer lynchings in the United States in 1924 than in any other year, according to the list compiled by Tuskegee Institute and announced by Robert R. Moton, principal. Sixteen cases of lynching were recorded in 1924. This is seventeen less than the number occurring in 1923, and forty-one less than in 1922. Of the sixteen lynchings of the past year, five occurred in Florida, two in Georgia and Mississippi, and one in each of the states of Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and thirty-seven in Southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with attempted criminal assault. The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; criminal assault, 7; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding

Ashburn, Ga.
Farmer

JAN 15 1925

Only Two Lynchings in Georgia in 1924

The following concerning lynchings for the past year has been compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, and a copy sent this paper:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynching have been kept, and is 17 less than the number of 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside the jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attemptd rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation 1; wouding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1

MARSHFIELD, ORE., TIMES
JANUARY 9, 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

Sixteen persons were lynched in the United States in 1924, according to statistics filed by the department of records and research of the This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama.

year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of hte law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

Ther ewere 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

HATTIESBURG, MISS., AMERICAN
JANUARY 6, 1925

LYNCHING DECREASES

A marked decrease in the number of lynchings in the United States during 1924 is reported by the bureau at Tuskegee Institute, which compiles these figures annually. Only 16 persons were done to death by mobs last year as against 33 in 1923, and 57 in 1922. The statement that the number of lynchings last year is the smallest total ever reported furnishes occasion for considerable pride and an increasing determination to eliminate this evil entirely. In less than half of the instances reported, the persons lynched were charged with criminal assault.

Lynching is not only a blot upon American life but is entirely inconsistent with our proud boast that ours is a government of laws and not of men. The evil is by no means limited to the south, nor are all the victims members of the negro race. The Tuskegee report shows one lynching in the state of Abraham Lincoln and two in the state of Jefferson Davis, with Florida leading the list with five. Both the incidents from Mississippi occurred in rural communities before the law enforcing officers apparently had a chance to intervene.

Most encouraging of all is the statement that in 45 instances last year, officers of the law did their sworn duty and prevented mob violence, even using armed force in nine cases rather than let a lawless mob rape the law and take the life of an accused without giving him the constitutional right to a trial by jury and an opportunity to be heard.

Governor Whitfields' clear cut and unequivocal statement in his inaugural message last January is both timely and appropriate. He said: "It is encouraging to learn of a 50 per cent decrease in the number of lynchings in the past 12 months. While mob violence is by no means limited to any section, its presence anywhere and everywhere is a blow at law and order and a blot upon our national life. I recognize only the supremacy of the law, and the equality of every man before the bar of justice. I call upon all the law-enforcing officials in the commonwealth to use every means within their power to prevent lynchings, and thus eliminate a potent cause of race friction and ill feeling."

It would be the occasion for genuine satisfaction if the year 1925 could pass without a single lynching to blot the name of Mississippi.

FRANKFORT, KY., STATE JOURNAL
JANUARY 6 1925

NOT DONE BY "THE SOUTH."

The New York World publishes an editorial on the decline of lynching in which it says:

According to Major Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings during 1924 set a new low figure, being sixteen for the whole country, as compared with thirty-three in 1923. Does this mean that the South is half awake to the enormity of this crime? If so, why doesn't it go the whole hog and get awake all over?

The South is a wide area. Lynchings are not ordered by the region, or participated in by standing committees. If barbarism is declining that is good, but to ask why the South does not go the whole hog, as if the region as a whole tolerated a little lynching is to talk like a child.

The World had a notable editorial page, when Frank L. Cobb conducted it. If should watch its step. With a great tradition behind it an editorial page is criticised severely.

ALLINGER, TEX., LEDGER
JANUARY 2, 1925

NEW LOW RECORD FOR LYNCHINGS

According to a report just issued by the Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, there were fewer lynchings during the year just closing than for any year since the records of lynchings have been kept. There were only sixteen persons put to death by mobs during 1924, as compared with 33 for year 1923 and 57 for the year 1922.

Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

TEXARKANA TEX. PRESS
JANUARY 3, 1925

NEFF DENIES TEXAS LYNCHED EVEN ONE

Governor Takes Exception to Mob Violence Review of Negro School.

Austin, Jan. 2.—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynchings in the year just closed, he wire d the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching."

MOBILE, ALA. REGISTER
JANUARY 15, 192[illegible]

An Encouraging Record.

It is given out from Tuskegee Institute where the records are compiled that in the year just passed only sixteen persons were lynched. This is less than half the number the preceding year, which recorded thirty-three, and is the smallest number on record of any year since note has been taken of these crimes. Alabama furnished no mob murders at all, we are gratified to state. This is, indeed, encouraging. And when the crimes that provoke lynching are left off the number of such cases will decrease very rapidly.—Roanoke Leader.

Livingston Enterprise
JANUARY 9, 1925

The Tuskegee Institute reports that the year just closed there were only sixteen lynchings in the South, the lowest since any record has been kept, which is thirty-three less than the preceding year and forty-four less than the year before that. It would be interesting to know if the Ku Klux Klan with its plank for the "Prevention of causes of mob violence and lynchings" has had anything to do with this excellent record. One of the chief causes for lynchings is a lack of respect for the laws of the land—the refusing to let them take their course. The Klan also claims to stand for "Law and Order" (the lynching of an individual is a lawless and disorderly procedure.) Can it be possible that the Klan through its membership has reached a sufficient number of citizens to reduce the number of lynchings in this country? The organization has had great influence during the years mentioned. If the organization has had this influence the negro should not be very strong opposed to it.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
JANUARY 3, 192[illegible]

1924 FREE FROM LYNCHING, SAYS NEFF

RECORDS FAIL TO SHOW ANY IN TEXAS, BUT BARTON SAYS ONE OCCURRED.

Austin Bureau,
The Dallas News.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 2.—Although records in the Governor's office show no report of a lynching occurring in Texas during the year 1924, the lynching of a negro near Schulenburg was recalled at the Adjutant General's Department and check is to be made of the records in that department to ascertain the name of the mob's victim and date of his execution. Adjt. Gen. T. D. Barton's recollection is that the lynching occurred at a time when Gov. Neff was out of the State and while Lieut. Gov. T. W. Davidson was acting Governor.

"No request was made for rangers, if I remember right," said Gen. Barton. "The negro had been lynched before we had been advised of any trouble."

Before development of the report that there had been a lynching near Schulenburg, Gov. Neff announced Friday that his attention had been called to a press dispatch which stated that officials of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., had charged that one lynching occurred in Texas during 1924, and that he had sent a telegram to Tuskegee asking for the time and place and when the lynching occurred. The Governor further advised that no lynching had occurred in Texas in 1924 and that the same record prevailed in 1923.

Gov. Neff took occasion to say during the first two years of his administration he had been severely criticised by certain newspapers for not preventing lynchings in Texas, some of his critics going so far to charge that he did not even make an effort to stop the mob, but was giving his entire attention to running down violators of the prohibition laws.

"In other words," said the Governor, "they intimated that I spent all of my time trying to catch the harmless little rabbits and could not see the big bears.

"Now that Texas has not witnessed a single lynching during the second term of my administration, I think it would be nothing but fair and just that these same critics say something complimentary in the change of conditions," the Governor added.

Crockett Courier
JANUARY 8, 192[illegible]

NO LYNCHINGS DURING 1924

GOVERNOR NEFF CHALLENGES SATEMENTT OF NEGRO SCHOOL.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 2.—Governor Neff Friday challenged the statement of the Tuskegee Negro institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there has been a lynching in Texas during 1924. He wired the institute authorities to cite the name of the person they claim was lynched, and to give the circumstances. There has been no lynching in Texas for two years, he said. He said was criticism in editorials of Texas newspapers, regarding his responsibility for the absence of lynchings during lynchings of 1922 and 1923. If the last two years. He stated the Tuskegee institute charged Texas with a lynching in 1923, but the facts of the case were that there was to be blamed for them, he declared, his critics should then be ready to credit him with

Lynchings - 1924.
Reportson, Sent Press.

Jan. Dec.

1802

VALLEJO, CAL., CHRONICLE
JANUARY 7, 1925

Year By Year

Interesting evidence to the effect that our country is improving with the years is shown by the fact that the number of lynchings reported in 1924 is smaller than in any previous year since these undesirable events have been recorded. Sixteen unfortunates met death in this fashion during the past twelve months, according to figures compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a negro institution founded by Booker T. Washington.

To show the trend of the years, it is stated that this number is seventeen less than in 1923, and forty-one less than in 1922.

Of the sixteen persons lynched, all were negroes. But this fact is not of any consequence. The nationality of a victim of this practice has no bearing on the question. The constitution of the United States guarantees certain rights to all citizens and nothing is said of nationality or race.

May this yearly decrease continue until lynchings are no more in America and all accused persons are given the rights and privileges conferred upon them by the fundamental law of the land.

Virginian Pilot
Norfolk Va
JAN 4 1925

Lynching and Enlightenment

Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee, is in the prints with his annual report on lynching. The lynching curve continues its decline. Eventually, we shall have a year in which America will report no lynchings at all. That will be a time for national thanksgiving. Eventually, we shall have a whole decade free of lynchings. Then will be the time for celebrating a national Te Deum. America will have shaken off the last vestige of racial savagery.

In the meantime there is work for all individuals and agencies concerned that the dwelling together of two races in America shall work out in peace, understanding and mutual respect, instead of to friction and conflict. Certain influences are at work to produce unrest. Some of these are broadly sketched by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois in an article in the October *American Mercury*. This able student of the American race question is troubled by misgivings. How far they are real and how far fancied, is for time alone to tell. But time has a way of devising solutions for problems that earlier generations regard as insoluble. That is likely to happen in the case of the problem under discussion.

The Virginian-Pilot does not pretend to know what the solution will be. It can only join with those of both races who hold that sufficient unto the day is the problem of the moment. That problem is to eradicate racial injustice, to exterminate the lynching practice as something vile, savage and utterly unworthy of a civilized people, and to collaborate to the end that the colored people of the country, particularly the colored people of the South, shall have a fair opportunity to improve their economic status, their manner of living, their education and their culture. To assume that this self-development of a retarded race taking place in the presence of a race more advanced, presages dire conflict for the future—some of our social analysts, Dr. Du Bois among them, make precisely this prediction—is to assume that intelligence is a disservice to civilization instead of a boon. Civilization has pinned its faith to enlightenment. That this enlightenment must be confined to certain races and shut away from others, is a theory not to be considered and must be rejected. The contrary theory must be assumed and served. It may lead to perplexities that might be avoided by the preservation of a crude "master-slave" racial disparity, but it is more likely than is the latter plan to lead, in the end, to a happy and permanent racial adjustment.

ST. LOUIS MO. TIMES
JANUARY 9, 1925

Our Dwindling Mob Violence

Records of the Tuskegee Institute show only 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924, the smallest number in the institute's records, and 17 less than in 1923. One was in Missouri, one in Illinois and the others were in Southern States, Florida having five.

Notwithstanding the apparent tendency of Americans to refrain from extralegal punishments the need for enactment of the Dyer bill still prevails. Just as long as there are lynchings in the United States will there be need for legislation along the lines proposed in the Dyer measure.

In the matter of taking the law into our own hands we have gained an unenviable reputation internationally. Mob overthrow of the law has been responsible too frequently for the killing of an innocent victim. The only extenuation ever advanced in favor of lynching is that it represents the response of the people to the breakdown of criminal justice. And this attitude is not without some justification. The wheels of justice move slowly; the machinery of the law is intricate and complex, and justice itself frequently miscarries. But the remedy is not in mob violence.

The decrease in mob violence in 1924 may be attributed to one of two causes: Greater restraint and a deeper sense of law and order, or a spirit of disgust and indifference to the administration of criminal justice. Whatever the cause the result is profoundly gratifying. It does not, however, remove the need for enactment of the Dyer bill or some such similar form of legislation.

DAYTON OHIO JOURNAL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1925.

Lynching Is Declining

Major Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, where records of lynchings are kept as faithfully as possible, reports that crimes of this nature set a new low record in 1924, with 16 for the whole country as compared with 33 in 1923. Cutting the number in two is a substantial achievement. But the United States will not be satisfied until there are no lynchings at all.

The nation, all the states and territories, counties and the cities willingly assume tremendous expense to protect human life and property and to punish offenses against either. They provide a system of laws, a numerous and competent judiciary, police departments and the judicial machinery to protect their own rights, and furnish indigent accused persons with the means to employ counsel for their defense. All this is done to insure equal justice.

The ordinary judicial processes will, in the vast majority of cases, render justice. The ordinary mob is more apt to yield injustice—it acts first and thinks about it afterward. It deprives a victim who may be innocent of all those safeguards and privileges he is guaranteed by the constitution to protect life. It is morally indefensible and legally wrong.

With all of our improvement we had 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924. It is the honest duty of every true citizen of the republic in all sections of the country to strive to the utmost to keep the record clear this year.

CLEBURNE, TEX., REVIEW
JANUARY 16, 1925

A MODEST SHOWING.

Another American industry is languishing. There were only 16 persons lynched in 1924. There were 37 lynchings in 1923 and 57 in 1922. Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. This shows that Mexicans and poor white trash are growing in popular favor in the mob sections of the country.

Governor Pat Morris Neff says there wasn't a lynching in Texas in 1923. According to the men who kept the record for all the states there was a negro put away in 1923 by a mob but it was voted an accident and not an actual happening or event.

Some day Judge Lynch will be given a knockout blow, and why not. There are courts established by law and in a court of justice a person accused of crime should be given an impartial hearing and if guilty he should be given the limit.

Mob law is the law of the jungle. There should be no place for it in America.

CLEBURNE, TEX., REVIEW
JANUARY 14, 1925

A MODEST SHOWING.

Tuskegee

Another American industry is languishing. There were only 16 persons lynched in 1924. There were 37 lynchings in 1923 and 57 in 1922. Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. This shows that Mexicans and poor white trash are growing in popular favor in the mob sections of the country.

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...and but it was voted an accident and not an actual happening or event.

Some day Judge Lynch will be given a knockout blow, and why not. There are courts established by law and in a court of justice a person accused of crime should be given an impartial hearing and if guilty he should be given the limit.

Mob law is the law of the jungle. There should be no place for it in America.

ST. LOUIS
JAN

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECLINE.
(New York World.)

According to Major Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings during 1924 set a new low figure, being sixteen for the whole country, as compared with thirty-three in 1923. Does this mean that the south is half-awake to the enormity of this crime? If so, why doesn't it go the whole hog and get awake all over? Sixteen lynchings, although an improvement over thirty-three lynchings, are still exactly sixteen lynchings too many. Furthermore, sixteen lynchings, if communities shoulder their responsibilities, can be reduced to no lynchings in 1925. It is absurd to think of lynchings as something inevitable, the frenzied outbursts of human nature past endurance. Some of the provocations listed in the Moton report are disgustingly trivial. Lynchings take place because communities think they are the thing to do. Such communities are located almost exclusively in the south; all the reported lynchings save one took place in southern states, and all the victims were negroes. Communities so obsessed it is obvious, are not civilized; they are not even half civilized.

Sentinel
Waterville
Maine
JAN

Lynching a Dying Custom

Lynching appears to be one of the dying customs in this country. Careful record of this class of crime has been kept at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama for a number of years and that for 1924 has just been issued. This shows the total number of lynchings for the year to have been 16 as against 33 for 1923 and 57 for 1922.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

In view of the increasing lawlessness in other respects these figures are very encouraging. Public sentiment has evidently turned squarely against lynching so that less and less of it may be anticipated in future years. There will always be some, no doubt, but it is rapidly approaching the minimum.

LOS ANGELES CAL. EXPRESS
JANUARY 8, 1925

LESS LYNCHING IN 1924

Sixteen persons were lynched in the United States in 1924. The number was 33 less than the victims of mob law the year before, and 41 yess than in 1922, when 57 were put to death.

The statistics are from Tuskegee Institute where for many years a record has been kept, and an annual report on lynching issued. In 1924 was the smallest number of lynchings in any year. That gives the friends of law much encouragement. So does the further fact that during the year there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, and of these 36 cases were in the southern states.

The resources of civilization are not exhausted.

E. TEX. TELEGRAM
JANUARY 2, 1925

Lynchings in Texas in Last Two Years, Says Governor Neff

(Associated Press Dispatch)

Austin, Jan. 2.—A report from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there had been a lynching in Texas in 1924 was refuted today by Governor Pat M. Neff.

Following an investigation which the governor said failed to disclose any lynching in the year just closed, he wired the institute authorities asking them to name the time and the place of the reported lynching.

At the same time the governor took occasion to defend himself from what he termed unjust newspaper attacks.

"Two years ago certain newspapers blamed me for the lynchings in Texas, on the ground that I was giving more attention to prohibition enforcement than to other crimes," said the governor. "Now that there have been no lynchings in the state for the last two years, it would be only fair for them to give me credit for this record. In 1923 a negro was burned to death in an accidental jail fire and some persons reported this as a lynching, but it was not a lynching.

COLUMBUS O. JOURNAL
JANUARY 3, 1925

Fewer Lynchings in 1924.

There is some encouragement in the lynching statistics for 1924, sent to this newspaper by Dr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. There were 16 lynchings last year, as compared with 33 in 1923 and 57 in 1922. The record for 1924 is the best for any year since the records of outbreaks of this terrible crime have been kept.

Another encouraging feature of Dr. Moton's report is that last year no fewer than 45 attempted or threatened lynchings were prevented by responsible officers of the law. Most of the mob crimes whose record makes so dark a blot on our national history might have been averted had the responsible officers been true to their sworn duty. A less gratifying feature of the report is the recital of the fact that, of all the scores or hundreds of persons doubtless criminally involved in the 16 lynchings, only 19 were indicted and of these only five were convicted and punished. The police or sheriff's officers, the prosecutors and the courts, upholding the majesty of the law without fear or favor, can do much to make an end of the barbarous injustice of mob rule but behind them must be an enlightened public sentiment which realizes and insists that in civilized society the law must be supreme.

FORT AR... JR TEX NEWS
JANUARY 5, 192...

A MODEST SHOWING

Another American industry is languishing. There were only 16 persons lynched in 1924. There were 37 lynchings in 1923 and 57 in 1922. Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. This shows that Mexicans and poor white trash are growing in popular favor in the mob sections of the country.

Governor Pat Morris Neff says there wasn't a lynching in Texas in 1923. According to the man who kept the record for all the states there was a negro put away in 1923 by a mob but [illegible] and not an actual happening or event.

Some day Judge Lynch will be given a knock-out blow, and why not. There are courts established by law and in a court of justice a person accused of crime should be given an impartial hearing and if guilty should be given the limit.

Mob law is the law of the jungle. There should be no place for it in America.

Lynchings — 1924. I'
Reports on, Sent Press.
Abbeville, S.C
X Banner
1-2-25

Jan. — Dec.
8 a 21 1735
Reuters. N.Y.
Enterprise X
1-2-25

16 Lynchings In U. S. In 1924

Tuskegee, Ala. Jan. 1. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is state, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as:

Criminal assault 5; attempted criminal assault 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking woman 1; wounding man 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State as given by the report follow:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennesse 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Kalamazoo, Mich.
X Gazette
1-2-25

SIXTEEN PERSONS WERE LYNCHED IN YEAR 1924

To The Editor:

ing lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in the year 1924. Th[illegible]

is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails, and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed from jails or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7, or more than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours Very Truly,
R. R. MOTON
Principal

Jefferson, Ga.
Herald X
JAN 9 - 1925

Only sixteen lynchings occurred in the United States during the year of 1924, seventeen less than the number in 1923. A splendid record and an indication for the growing strength of sentiment in favor of law enforcement. Only two is credited to Georgia; one to Illinois and Missouri two. Other states, all in the south, averaged one each except Florida, which was charged with five.

ONLY SIXTEEN PERSONS WERE LYNCHED IN 1924; SMALLEST YET RECORDED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offense chargeas: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State, as given by the report, follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Jackson, Ga.
X Argus
1-2-25

ONLY 16 LYNCHED DURING PAST YEAR

GEORGIA PUT ONLY TWO OF THAT NUMBER TO DEATH. DECLINE FROM THE RECORD OF 1923.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Sixteen persons here lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. Tne report continues that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

X

JAN 2 - 1925

16 LYNCHINGS FOR LAST YEAR

LIST COMPILED BY TUSKEEGEE INSTITUTE

Shows South Carolina Had Only One Lynching in 1924—Five for Florida

Statistics compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, show there were 16 lynchings in the United States last year, only one of which occurred in South Carolina. This is less than half the number lynched the previous year, which was 33. The information comes through a letter from R. P. Moton, principal of the Tuskeegee institute, which follows:

Dear Sir:

Dear Sir: I send you the following covering lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. P. Moton,
Principal.

Kansas City
Dispatch
1-2-25

Only Sixteen Persons Were Lynched in 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen

...sons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from offices outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevened lynchings.

The compilation gives the offense charges as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follow:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

UTICA N. Y. PRESS
JANUARY 3, 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Americans may take considerable satisfaction from the announcement that only 16 persons were lynched in 1924, all negroes. Of course it would have been much better if none had been killed, but when it is remembered that the number is 17 less than in 1923 and the smallest of any year since the records have been kept by Tuskegee Institute, the record looks better.

Lynching has been one of those forms of violence which Americans have found it hard to explain to citizens of other countries. In civilized nations there are few examples of mob violence to compare with the disreputable record the United States has had in this respect until comparatively recent years. Threats of a national law to control the situation had something to do, perhaps, with more vigorous efforts to eliminate that kind of violence in the South. Whatever the cause, the result is commendable and gives reason to hope that, before long, this reproach to American respect for law may be ended.

There will be considerable satisfaction over the news from Paris that the government of France has no intention of repudiating its debt to the United States. While there has been no definite reason to assume that it would take such action, except by inference, the situation will be relieved by the most recent utterances of the French government. As Mark Sullivan pointed out yesterday, one of the contributing reasons to misunderstanding of the French attitude here, is the failure of the French government to make any definite statement of its plans. The United States has not been disposed to press a friendly debtor nation for payment and yet the failure of France to officially affirmative statements has left room for conjecture and surmise. What these may degenerate into was seen in some of the congressional speeches and it is to be hoped for the sake of future harmony, that France will change its tactics by coming forward with a definite proposal which may be made the basis for agreement.

Vanderbilt, N.C.
Tribune
1-2-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1924 THAN IN ANY RECENT YEAR

Florida, With Five Fatal Cases, Leads All Other States in Mob Violence.

Tuskefee, Ala., Jan. 2.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924. The smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man and altercation, one; wounding one man, one.

The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each State, as given by the report, follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were Negroes according to the report.

Nashville, Tenn.
X Journal
1-9-25

LYNCHINGS WHICH OCCURRED IN 1924 SET NEW LOW RECORD

Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced Wednesday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute of Alabama. In making the report public, R. R. Moton principal, said the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from law officers, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

All persons lynching were negroes according to the report.

ATLANTA, GA.
Georgian
JAN 9 - 1925

ONE of the most satisfactory showings of the past year is the decrease in lynchings. Georgia's record for 1924 was the best in many years.

Onward and Upward

The best cure for lawlesness is law enforcement. Just as soon as courts implant in the public mind the assurance that punishment will be meted out to all those who deserve it, the mob will be more difficult to assemble.

What is needed everywhere is a program of enforcement, which spares none on account of position or influence. And while public officers are doing their duty let citizens do theirs. Let them serve as jurors when called to do so.

Manchester, N.H.
X Advertiser
JAN 8 - 1925

TWO LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA LAST YEAR

TOTAL NUMBER IN UNITED STATES ONLY SIXTEEN, THE SMALLEST NUMBER EVER RECORDED.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. P. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jail and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offense charge as: criminal assaults, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder 1; killed officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follow: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1 Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Bamberg, S.C.
X Times
1-8-25

Deaths By Mobs Show Decline

Tuskegee, Ala. — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Aiken, S.C.
X Standard
1-2-25

ONLY SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS IN AMERICA IN 1924

Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.. In making the report, R. R. Moton,, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923,

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching.

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The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follows:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Newton, N.C.
X News
1-2-25

ONLY SIXTEEN PERSONS WERE LYNCHED IN 1924; SMALLEST YET RECORDED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three

Lynchings—1924 II(a) 8 a (25) Jan.—Dec. 1727

Reports on, Sent Press.

from offices outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Durham, N.C. Dispatch 1-2-25

The compilation gives the offense charges: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State, as given by the report, follows:

Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Salem, Va. Sentinel 1-6-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN PAST YEAR

Principal Robert. R. Moton Gives Information In Letter To Newspapers.

Dear Sir:

A letter received from Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute tells of decrease in lynching during the past year. The leter is as follows:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynching for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept ,and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 43 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indictade. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; Texas, 1.

Sandersville, Ga. Progress

DEC 31 1924 X

Lynching Record For the Past Year

Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, publishes statistics each year on the lynching records in the United States. There were some negroes lynched in northern cities which he failed to embrace in his summary. He probably thinks that lynch means to swing from a rope; but a brick or other missile that will produce death, when thrown by a mob, is in the same class. It is gratifying to note that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of lynchings, as compared with previous years. He says:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours truly,
R. R. MORTON.

BERKELEY, CAL.—GAZETTE
January 1, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN U. S. DURING LAST YEAR

1055

Facts showing that lynching during 1924 has shown a marked decrease over previous years have been compiled by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute headed by Robert R. Moton, principal, who, states that there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924.

"This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept," Moton says, "and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law. Six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instances," he continues, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

He further states:

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

"The offenses charged were; Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding

man, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1."

Reidsville, N.C. Review X 1-2-25

DEATHS BY MOB FOR LAST YEAR SHOW DECLINES

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 2.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number of any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compliation gives the offenses charged as:

Criminal assault, 5.
Attempted criminal assault, 2.
Murder, 1.
Killing an officer of the law, 2.
Insulting women, 3.
Attacking woman, 1.
Killing man in altercation, 1.
Wounding men, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows:

Florida, 5.
Georgia, 2.
Illinois, 1.
Kentucky, 1.
Louisiana, 1.
Mississippi, 1.
Missouri, 2.
South Carolina, 1.
Tennessee, 1.
Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Asheboro, N.C. Courier X 1-8-25.

There were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, all negroes, most of them for assaults on women. Much to North Carolina's credit there was not a lynching in the State. There hasn't been for several years. One lynching is one too many. It is to be hoped that 1925 will be marred with not a single lynching in North Carolina or elsewhere.

Seneca, S.C. X Factory 1-7-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1924.

Turkegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the reports follow: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1. All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

LYNCHING DECREASING RAPIDLY

Dec. 31, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Southern Christian Recorder Jan. 1st, 1925

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one-half of

those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attackin, women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,

1924 LYNCH RECORD 16

TUSKEGEE PRINCIPAL SAYS ALL WERE COLORED — SMALLEST NUMBER SINCE PUBLIC RECORDS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Dec. 31, 1924—The following concerning lynchings for the past year is compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

45 Preventions—Labor Migration—Fear of Dyer Bill Helped

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes, 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder 1; rape 5; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation 1; wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tenneessee 1; Texas 1.

R. R. MOTON
Principal

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISP
JANUARY 2, 1925

LESS LYNCHING IN 1924 THAN ANY YEAR ON RECORD

Florida Leads List of States With 5, Missouri and Illinois Each Had One.

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept according to a statement issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year or 17 less than for 1923, and 41 less than for 1922 when 57 met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas. 1.

SYRACUSE N. Y. POST STAN
JANUARY 1, 1925

Morning Mail

Letters from Readers

Lynchings Again Decrease.

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research.

"I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number—33—for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number —57—for the year 1922; nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved; eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In four instances durin the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes; seven, or less than one-half, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

R. R. MOTON,
Tuskegee Institute, Macon, Ala.

Monticello, Fla
X News
1-16-25

ONLY 16 LYNCHINGS DURING YEAR 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as follows: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number of each state as given by this report, follow:

Florida, 5.
Georgia, 2.
Illinois, 1.
Kentucky, 1.
Louisiana, 1.
Mississippi, 1.
Missouri, 2.
South Carolina, 1.
Tennessee, 1.
Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Hattiesburg, Miss
X American
1-5-25

TWO LYNCHINGS HERE IN 1924

Mississippi Makes a Record During Year Just Ended, Tuskegee Compilations Show.

Only two lynchings occurred in Mississippi during the year 1924, the smallest number recorded since statistics have been compiled on the subject.

The total number of lynchings in the South during the year, according to figures compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was 16, which is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six form jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of thte law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Cadiz Ky
X Record
1-8-25

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS RECORD FOR 1924.

Fewer In Number Than Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept.

Fewer lynchings occurred in 1924 than for any year since records have been kept, according to a recent statement issued by Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala. Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, or seventeen less than the number (33) for 1923, and forty-one less than for 1922, when fifty-seven met such deaths. Records show that nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jail and three from officers of the law outside of jail.

The states in which lynchings occurred were given as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1 Texas 1.

Evergreen, Ala
X Courant
1-7-25

SHARP DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Mobs Kill Only Sixteen, All Negroes; Not One Case In Alabama

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 1—Lynchings in the United States during 1924 decreased more than fifty per cent, according to a report compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute of which Dr. Robt. R. Moton is principal. Only 16 persons were lynched during the year and Alabama did not have a single case.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Nine of them were taken from the hands of the law by enraged mobs. Seven of the persons were charged with assault to ravish; 1 for murder; 2 killing officer of the law; 1 attacking woman; 3 insulting women; 1 killing man in altercation; 1 wounding man.

Florida leads all states in number of lynchings, five having occurred there. Georgia and Mississippi came next with two each. There was one lynching in each of the following states: Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, South Carolina, Lousiana and Texas. There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two women, one white and one colored, being among those saved. Eight of the precautions were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Indictments were returned against 9 parties and only five were convicted. These were given

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

jail sentences, the report shows.

Dr. Moton states that the 16 lynchings for 1924 is the smallest number reported since records of lynchings have been kept.

Goldsboro, N.C.
X Record
1-8-25

Lynching Record For The Year 1924

The following is a record of lynchings for the past year as compiled by the Tuskogee Institute:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest numbeer lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in the Northern states and 37 in Southern States. In 36 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be-lynchers. $n four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one-half of those put death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses cvharged were: murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; ;wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina. 1: Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

8 a(27
Gate City, Va.
Herald
X 1-8-25

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 SET LOW RECORD

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three record in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from law officers, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the repore.

Newberry, S.C.
X Observer
1-6-25

LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES, SHOWS BIG DECREASE FOR 1924

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
December 31, 1924.

The Newberry Observer,
Dear Sir:—

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two, insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Yours very truly,
R. P. Moton,
Principal.

Kingstree, S.C.
X Record
1-1-25

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS IN 1924.

The Smallest Number During Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept.

According to statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, of Alabama, and made public December 31, there were sixteen lynchings in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched during 1924, all were negroes. Seven, or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina. 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas. 1.

Calgutta, Ga.
X Sun
1-9-25

16 Lynchings in 1924 Smallest on Record Tuskegee Report Says

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. R. R. Moton, principal says the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three record in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated; six from jails, and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illionis, one; Kentucky one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one and Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Lexington, S.C.
X News
1-7-25

SIXTEEN NEGROES WERE LYNCHED IN PAST YEAR

Tuskegee, Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

The compilation gives the offenses charges as follows: Criminal assaults, five; attempted criminal assaults, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurrred are: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessess, one; Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Sevierville, Tenn.
X Vindicator
1-7-25

LYNCHINGS DECREASED

It is a matter of universal felicitation that there was such a material reduction in the number of lynchings in the country last year. But it is deeply regrettable that one of the sixteen reported was perpetrated in Tennessee.

...state's escutcheon was thus stained with blood. It is not too much to expect, we believe, that those who dargged the good name of their state in the mire will yet be apprehended and punished.

It is encouraging to note that lynchings were prevented through the vigilance and activity of officers of the law in nearly three times as many instances as of lynchings finally consummated. That is an indication of possibilities. Where officers do their full duty lynchings are exceedingly rare.—Chattanooga News.

Lumberton, N. C.
X Robesonian
1-5-25

LYNCHING RECORD IMPROVES

The record in regard to lynchings seems to be growing better. North Carolina's record in that respect has been clear for a number of years. The smallest number, sixteen, in any year since records have been kept were lynched last year, as announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923. According to the Tuskegee records, nine of the victims last year were taken from the hands of the law—six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing an officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 11.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

...registered at the university of North Carolina during the past year, sixteen hundred are earning their own expenses, Dr. W. S. Bernard of the university is quoted as saying in an address at Lenior the other day. "Of the sixteen hundred" he continued, "earning their own way, some of them came to Chapel Hill with not enough money to buy a meal. Many of them coming in the morning would be found working with grading crews on the side-tracks leading to the university grounds. The first night many of them slept on the campus and on the streets of the village. Rooms of other students were thrown open to them". Which ought to be encouraging to those who sometimes are inclined to think that all the youths of the present day are jazz-bent and hell-bent. The jazz crowd makes a mighty noise hat the voice of the age is not found in the raucus noises the flappers and flapperers make.

ITTSBURG, PA. TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1925

An Improving Record

There is a possibility that lynching will cease in the United States without the enactment of an anti-lynching law to hasten the day by imposing heavy penalties on communities which permit mobs to execute what should be left to the regularly constituted authorities. At least the decline in the cases of lynching offers grounds of hope for such consummation. According to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute there were 16 persons lynched in 1924, all Negroes. This number is less than one-half that of the previous year and 1923 showed a reduction from the year before. Thus the trend is toward elimination of this disgrace to our civilization.

Not the least encouraging feature lies in that there were 45 instances in which officers prevented the design of mobs reaching fruition and of these 35 were in the Southern states. In addition, in four instances persons charged with being connected with mobs were indicted. Florida occupies the chief seat of dishonor in the 1924 record with five lynchings, Georgia is next with two while Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas had one each. On the whole the situation denotes progress and it may not be too much to hope that the crime of lynching will soon disappear.

Oxford, N. C.
X Ledger
1-8-25

...hs By Mob For Last Year Show Declines

FIGURES FROM TUSKEGEE

Florida Leads With Five, With Georgia and Missouri Two Each—All Negroes.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan 3.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

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All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Louisburg, N. C.
X Press
1-9-25

Sixteen Persons Lynched In 1924

Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924 the smallest number in any year since records have been kept it is announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follow: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisana 1; Mississippi 1 Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

Pelham, Ga.
X Journal
1-6-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS DURING LAST YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced recently by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, says that the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the reports.

Lexington, S. C.
X Dispatch
1-7-25

SIXTEEN NEGROES WERE LYNCHED IN PAST YEAR

Tuskegee, Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

The compilation gives the offenses charges as follows: Criminal assaults, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurrred are: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessess, one; Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Lynchings-1924
Reports on, Sent Press.

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Jan.-Dec.

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Lynchings Ga
Journal
1-2-25

LYNCHINGS DROP TO LOW RECORD

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Mootn, principal, says that the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-hree recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Dothan Ala
Eagle
1-1-25

NEW RECORDS SET IN LYNCHING CASES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number of any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as:
Criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault two; murder one; killing of officers of the law, two; insulting women 3; attacking women 1; killing man in altercation 1; woundman 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1, Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

ELBERTON GA., Star
JAN 2 - 1925

RECORDS SHOW ONLY 16 NEGROES LYNCHED IN 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follow: Florida, 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

FITZGERALD, GA., Enterprise
DEC 30 1924

LYNCHINGS STILL ON THE DECREASE

SMALLEST NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 1924, TOTALING ONLY 16 PERSONS

The following concerning lynchings for the past year has been compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research.

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number of 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

TAMPA, FLA., Tribune
JAN 1 - 1925

16 Lynched in 1924, Smallest on Record, With Florida Leading

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 — Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault two; murder one; killing officers of the law two, insulting women three; attacking women one; killing men in altercation one; wounding man one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report follow: Florida five; Georgia two; Illinois one; Kentucky one; Louisiana one; Mississippi one; Missouri two; South Carolina one; Tennessee one; Texas one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Vicksburg Miss
Herald
1-1-25

LYNCHINGS IN 1924 SMALLEST IN YEARS

Sixteen Persons Were Victims of Mobs, Tuskegee Institute's Records Show

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it was stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The tsates in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Dallas Texas News
JAN 1 - 1925

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1924

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GIVES OUT STATISTICS COMPILED BY ITS DEPARTMENT.

Special to The News.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1924, it is shown by statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research by Tuskegee Institute and given out by Robert R. Moton, principal. This is the smallest number lynched in any years since the institute has been keeping records of lynchings, and is seventeen fewer than in 1923. There were thirty-three lynchings in 1923 and fifty-seven in 1922, the records of the institute show.

Of the persons lynched during 1924 nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of the preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

The offenses charged were murder, one; criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each

state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., News
JAN 1 - 1925

ONLY 16 LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING '24

Record Figure Is Less Than Half Of Any Previous Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Special.—Only 16 lynchings occurred in the United States during 1924, according to the annual statement by the department off records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

This is by far the lowest figure on record and is less than half of the 33 for 1923, which also set a record.

For the second successive year, Alabama reported not a single instance of mob murder. Florida led with five.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, which is another record.

Nine of the 16 victims were taken from the hands of the law. Six of these were taken from jails, and three from officers outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts, only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man,1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Misouri, 1; South Caroling, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

BOSTON MASS. HERALD
JANUARY 4, 1925

The Lynching Record

Only sixteen lynchings last year. In 1923 there were thirty-three. In the thirty-two years which ended with the last day of 1921 there were 3436. Twice since 1901 the lynchings have numbered more than 100 in one year. A graphic would show the lynching line taking a zigzag course across the squares, but tending downward.

All but one of 1924's lynchings took place in the South. But in the South also in forty-five instances the officers of the law prevented threatened lynchings. This also may be a new record.

Why not cut the total in half again in 1925? Why not forego the sport altogether? It can be done. If the authorities can prevent forty-five lynchings it is reasonable to assume that they can prevent them all. The shame of the situation belongs especially to the South, but it blackens the fame of the nation. Public sentiment in the South is becoming less tolerant of this crime against the institutions of all civilized communities. There is reason for some pride in the record of 1924, but it should be considered as a challenge to greater achievement.

We call lynching a "sport." So far as we know the word was first thus used by Henry Watterson. "Lynchings should not be misconstrued," he said. "It is not an effort to punish crime. It is a sport that has as its excuse the fact that a crime of greater or less gravity has been committed or is alleged. A lynching party rarely is made up of citizens indignant at the law's delays or failures. It often is made up of a mob bent upon diversion and proceeding in a mood of rather frolicsome ferocity to have a thoroughly good time."

Palatka, Fla. News
12-31-24

1924 LYNCHING RECORDS SHOW GREAT DECREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Only sixteen persons were lynched during 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. in nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1 ,rape 5, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, insulting woman 3, attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1, wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas 1 each.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal
JAN 1 - 1925

RECORD FOR LYNCHINGS.

We heard so much of crime and criminals during the year just gone it is refreshing and inspiring to read on New Year's Day the announcement of Tuskegee institute that the nation's record for lynchings shows only sixteen persons put to death by mobs, the smallest number in any one year since the institute began the compilation of the statistics. This record shows seventeen fewer persons executed by illegal methods than were executed in 1923 and forty-one fewer than were executed in 1922.

All those lynched were negroes and only seven, or less than one-half the total, were accused of the crime which established the practice of lynching. The report indicates that officers of the law showed greater determination to dissipate mobs during the year than has been shown in other years. Of those lynched nine were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers outside of jails. In forty-five cases officers succeeded in preventing the accomplishment of the purpose of mobs. In four instances indictments were returned against persons suspected of being members of the mob, the total number accused being nineteen. Five were convicted and given jail sentences.

The South's record is an excellent one. Of the forty-five cases where officers prevented lynchings thirty-seven were in the Southern states. Alabama is one of the few Southern states that have clean slates. Not a person was put to death by a mob in this state during the year.

The report of the Tuskegee Institute should be placed in the hands of the few members of Congress who believe that federal legislation is needed to prevent lynchings. It would be excellent reading for fair-minded persons. It shows a determination on the part of officers of the law to prevent lynchings. It shows a gradual movement away from the desire to impose summary punishment on those accused of crime without the use of the orderly processes of law.

The South's lynching record does not indicate as great contempt for law as does the North's record for slayings by gunmen. We do not hear of small mobs of gunmen going about the streets of cities of the South in search of their enemies. We do not hear of crimes such as those that have occurred in Chicago. We do not hear of 318 murders in one Southern city during one year. Chicago and New York reported more than 318 murders in each city.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal
JAN 1 - 1925

SHARP DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS OF COUNTRY IN 1924

Mobs Kill Only Sixteen, All Negroes; Not One Case In Alabama.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States during 1924 decreased more than fifty per cent, according to a report compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute of which Dr. Robert R. Motor is principal. Only 16 persons were lynched during the year and Alabama did not have a single case.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Nine of them were taken from the hands of the law by enraged mobs. Seven of the persons were charged with assault to ravish; 1 for murder; 2 killing officer of the law; 1 attacking woman; 3 insulting women; 1 killing man in altercation; 1 wounding man.

Florida leads all states in number of lynchings, five having occurred there. Georgia and Mississippi came next with two each. There was one lynching in nineteen. Five were convicted and given jail sentences.

The South's record is an excellent one. Of the forty-five cases where officers prevented lynchings thirty-seven were in the Southern states. Alabama is one of the few Southern states that have clean slates. Not a person was put to death by a mob in this state during the year.

The report of the Tuskegee Institute should be placed in the hands of the few members of Congress who believe that federal legislation is needed to prevent lynchings. It would be excellent reading for fair-minded persons. It shows a determination on the part of officers of the law to prevent lynchings. It shows a gradual movement away from the desire to impose summary punishment on those accused of crime without the use of the orderly processes of law.

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Montgomery, Ala.
12-31-24

1924 NUMBER LYNCHINGS SHOWS SMALL

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research show that there were 16 persons lynched during 1924. This is the smallest number reported since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, two lynched during the year and Alabama did among those saved. Eight of the precautions were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1, rape 5, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, insulting woman 3, attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1, wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas 1 each.

Lynchings—1924.
Reports on, Sent Press.

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Jan.—Dec.

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36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one Louisiana, one; Mississippi two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

St. Petersburg Fla. Independent
12-31-24

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECREASE

SIXTEEN PERSONS MEET DEATH AT HANDS OF MOB DURING THE YEAR

Sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during the present year, the smallest number since records of lynchings have been kept, according to report made this week by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, Tuskogee, Ala.

The number is 17 less than last year when 33 persons met death at the hands of mobs, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched in 1924 were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repeal the would-be lynchers. In four instances persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts five were convicted. These received jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchngs occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
JANUARY 6 1925

Abatement of the Lynching Evil.

Dr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, reports in his annual statement on lynchings that in 1924 sixteen persons, all of them Negroes, were killed by mobs without due process of law. But this number is the smallest for any of the long period of years during which records have been kept of the results of lynch law in the United States.

Examination of the records justifies the conclusion that the agitation against mob law is bearing gratifying fruit. In 1922, for example, fifty-seven persons were lynched; last year thirty-three. The fact remains, however, that the murder of sixteen persons by mobs in a single year is a shameful record. Efforts to stop mob murder must be vigorously continued.

It is particularly reassuring to learn that almost everywhere officers of the law are exhibiting real vigor and determination in their efforts to protect prisoners from mob violence. There would have been many more lynchings in the last few years had not certain sheriffs and jailers done their legal and moral duty with courage and efficiency. The way to prevent mob violence is to make it unnecessary as well as to make it unsafe for the mobs.

Not long ago the proportions of the lynching evil made it a terrible reproach to American civilization. But once more the power of education and public opinion, re-enforced by well-considered legislation designed to promote enforcement of law and performance of official duty, has received striking illustration. To-day no one doubts that the lynching evil is passing.

HOUSTON TEX. POST
JAN 3 - 1925

NO LYNCHINGS DURING 1924

Governor Neff Challenges Statement of Negro School

(Post-Dispatch Special.)

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 2.—Governor Neff Friday challenged the statement of the Tuskegee Negro institute, Tuskegee, Ala., that there has been a lynching in Texas during 1924. He wired the institute authorities to cite the name of the person they claimed was lynched, and to give the circumstances.

There has been no lynching in Texas for two years, he said.

Governor Neff answered what he said was criticisms in editorials of Texas newspapers, regarding his responsibility for lynchings of 1922 and 1923. If he was to be blamed for them, he declared, his criticizers should then be ready to credit him with the absence of lynchings during the last two years.

He stated the Tuskegee institute charged Texas with a lynching in 1923, but that facts of that case were a negro who was confined in a jail at a Rio Grande Valley town, and that the jail burned, apparently ignited from the inside.

Jackson, Miss
Ledger
1-4-25

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE PAST YEAR

Smallest Number in Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924. The smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskee Institute in making the report public, R. R. Morton principal said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault five; attempted criminal assault 2; murder one; killing officers of the law 2; insulting women 3; attacking women one; killing man in altercations 1; wounding man 1.

The states 1 which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2; Illinois 1, Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

All persons lynched were negroes according to the report.

LYNCHINGS REACH NEW LOW MARK

Only Sixteen Victims of Mob Law During the Year.

SEVENTEEN UNDER 1923

Notable Decline Shown in Unlawful Infliction of Death Penalty.

Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, sends the following synopsis of lynchings in 1924 compiled in the institute's Department of Records and Research. Major Moton says:

"I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923, and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails, and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

"Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault.

"The offences charged were: murder, 1; criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynchings
Reports on.
Sent to Press.

LYNCHINGS.

According to report from the statistical bureau of Tuskegee Institute there was a considerable decrease in lynchings in the United States during 1924, there being only sixteen. This number, however, was sixteen too many. Each of these unfortunate victims should have had a fair trial in the courts of the country, and, if found guilty, punished according to law. Lynching is never justifiable. While no crime should be allowed to go unpunished, guilt should be established and the penalty determined and executed by due process of law. No government is secure where the opposite of this principle prevails.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Com'l-Appeal
JAN 2 - 1925

Lynching Problem Being Solved.

Law abiding citizens throughout the country will be heartened by the figures on lynchings for 1924 compiled at Tuskegee Institute. These figures show that in the whole of the United States during the year just ended there were only 16 lynchings. This is 17 less than the 33 instances of mob violence in 1923 and 41 less than the 57 recorded during 1922. As compared with the hundreds who annually fell victims to mob outbreaks some years ago the figures for the year just closed show very clearly that public sentiment, backing up law enforcement, is operating to bring about the solution of a most vexing problem.

The best people in the south will be particularly pleased with the great reduction in lynchings, because, for some reason, lynchings are regarded as an evil of the southern states, despite the fact that the mob spirit when once aroused in other sections is much more bloodthirsty than it is in the south. We have not the slightest doubt that if the states of the north, east and west had the same provocatives to mob violence as the south the number of lynchings there would be more than they are here. But, since the south is blamed for lynchings, the southern people will be glad to know that the evil is being eliminated.

The fact that the country is solving the lynching problem without the aid of those fanatics in Congress who would give the federal government authority over the states in the handling of a purely state problem is referred to the saner fanatics for careful and sober consideration. We would suggest to those misguided zealots a thorough study of the figures showing that 37 attempted lynchings in the southern states were prevented by the vigilance of the law enforcing authorities. And we would ask the self same zealots their opinion as to how many of those 37 attempts would have been successful under federal supervision.

Even the most biased of the federal anti-lynching law supporters should be convinced of their folly by facts that can neither be questioned nor evaded. Had the iniquitous Dyer bill been enacted into law it would have been an encouragement rather than a deterrent to lynchings in that it would have increased the number of crimes that are the chief cause of lynchings. The class of ignorant criminals, who commit the offense for which lynching has been the penalty, would have been encouraged to that particular crime through a mistaken idea that the Dyer bill, or some similar measure, afforded them federal protection.

While the nation is justified in taking encouragement from the fact that 16 lynchings last year established a new low record, the fact yet remains that there were 16 too many. It is possible that the figures may fluctuate back and forth for a few more years because the problem of lynching is not fully solved as yet. But it is on its way to a solution. Public officials, newspapers and leaders in civic activities are united in their purpose to eliminate mob violence from the body politic. It is their influence behind the law enforcing officers that has armed those officers to the discharge of their duties. Public opinion is being lined up solidly behind those who are laboring for the supremacy of the law and that opinion in time will make mob violence a thing unknown in this country.

If the busybodies and meddlers in Congress will keep their hands off, the people of the sovereign states of this union will solve the problem of lynchings and mob violence.

COLUMBUS, GA., Ledger
JAN 1 - 1925

Lynchings Drop To Low Record

Tuskegee, Ala., Jen. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, principal, says that the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as:

Criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulted women, 3; attacking women, 1; killing man in alteration, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow:

Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1, Texas, 1.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

12-31-24

SMALL NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS LAST YEAR

Tuskegee Institute has sent The Evening [illegible] its annual report on lynchings. According to the records of Tuskegee there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; Texas, 1.

South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1;

Montclair - N.J. Tribune
12-30-24

THERE WERE 16 LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Smallest Number in Any Year Records of This Crime Have Been Kept

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 29.—There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. 9 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and three from officers of the law outside the jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Lafayette - Ind. Sun
12-31-24

Tuskegee Institute Lynching Statistics

A letter from the president of the above institution says:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 6 from jails, and 3 from the officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. These were given jail sentences. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. "Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. "The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

III

Jan.—Dec.

Lynchings—1924.
6
Reports on, Sent Press

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Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

Lafayette Ga
12-31-24.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; and Texas, 1."

AMERICUS, GA

X

12-31-24

Lynchings Are Fewer

The crime of mob violence or lynching seems to be diminishing from year to year. In the past 12 months only two persons were lynched in Georgia, these form a total of 16 for the entire country. During 1923 there were 33 lynchings.

These statistics come from the deportment of records and research maintained by Tuskegee Institute and its figures on lynchings have been accepted as authentic for several years. From the report just released we find:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be-lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were. Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Cullman - Ala
x Democrat
1-1-25

ST. JOHN'S EVAN. LUTH. CHURCH

NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA DURING PAST YEAR

There were no lynchings in the State of Alabama during 1924, according to a report just issued by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

There were 16 persons lynched during 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year, since the records of lynchings have been kept and ... less than the number, 33, for the year 1923. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside the jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those saved.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were negroes, 7 or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape. Others were for insulting women, murder, wounding a man and killing an officer of the law.

The states in which lynchings occurred were: Georgia 2; Mississippi 2; Florida 5; Illinois 1; Louisiana 1, Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1 and Texas 1.

Elizabeth City - N.C
x Advance
1-1-25

NUMBER LYNCHINGS IS ON DECREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since the records have been kept, it was announced last night by R. R. Moton, president of the Tuskegee Institute.

Monroe - N.C
x Enquirer
1-1-25

SMALL NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Statistics Compiled by Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The Enquirer is in receipt of the following compilation of lynchings in the United States during 1924, which has been assembled by Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal Institute of Alabama:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tukegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law. Six from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and 37 in Southern states. In 36 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 other instances during the year persons carged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indited. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were chargd with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 2; Missouri 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

Sifton Ga -
x Gazette
1-1-25

ONLY 16 LYNCHED DURING YEAR 1923

Lowest Number on Record. Florida Leads With Five, Georgia and Mississippi Have Two Each.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—The Tuskegee Institute Department of Records and Research announces the following report on lynchings for the year 1923:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Atlanta, Ga. JOURNAL
JAN 1 - 1925

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16 Lynchings in 1924, Smallest on Record, Tuskegee Report Says

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced yesterday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. R. R. Moton, principal, says the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated; six from jails, and three from officers outside jails. The report continues that there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as: Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officer of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follow: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one, and Texas, one.

All persons lynched were negroes, according to the report.

Greensboro - N.C. Patriot
1-1-25

Sixteen Lynched

Tuskagee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskagee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Moton, president, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NEWS
DEC 31 1924

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS.

Gradually the people of the Country are bringing down the number of annual lynchings. Is it too much to hope that we will ultimately be able to run through an entire year without having the name of any State disgraced with the foul record of blood taken at the hands of a lawless mob?

The Tuskegee Institute sends out the information that its department of Records and Research show only 16 lynchings to have occurred during 1924, the lowest record made since tabulations to ascertain the aggregate lynchings, were instituted. It is 17 less than the number of 1923 and 43 less than the record for 1922 when 57 lynchings.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynhings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

North Carolina has again kept its escutcheon clean. The people of the State ought to commend Governor Morrison and to accord him the chief glory for the achievement which the State has written during the year in this matter. The Governor's horror of lynchings has made him act promptly and efficently and fearlessly in all instances where the situations were threatening, with the result that all potential murders of this sort have been nipped before they were consummated.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JAN

ONLY SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS

Report of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute shows that there were only sixteen lynchings in the country last year, compared with thirty-three the year before, and a low record since this blot appeared on the American escutcheon may or may not be of anything more than incidental significance.

Lynch law is not characteristic of America, and does not become epidemic. But sporadic disease always is difficult absolutely to prevent.

However, reduction in the number of these crimes, even for a single year, is gratifying. And there is reason to believe that the spirit of fair play and justice and the principle of the day in court for every man who is under accusation—which is typically American—is gradually making itself felt to hold in check the passions of te mob.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924.

As compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, there were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Seven or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1, Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

NEW RECORD SET IN LYNCHING CASES

Tuskegee Institute Reports 17 Negroes Victims of Mobs; None in Alabama

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number of any year since records have been kept, it was announced today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public R. R. Moton, principal said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923. 1-1-25

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The compilation gives the offenses charged as:

Criminal assault five; attempt criminal assault two; murder one; killing of officers of the law two; insulting women 3; attacking women 1; killing man in altercation 1. wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as given by the report, follows: Florida 5; Georgia 2; Illinois 1, Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 1; Missouri 2; South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1; Texas 1.

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
JANUARY 1. 1925

Lynchings in Year Lowest on Record: 16 Negro Victims

Lawless Executions Fewer by 17 Than in 1923, Tuskegee Instiute Head Reports; 45 Fatalities Averted

Sixteen persons, all negroes, were lynched in the United States during 1924, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced yesterday. The figures were compiled by the institute's department of records and research and represent the smallest number of lynchings for any year since statistics on the subject have been available.

In 1923 there were thirty-three lynchings and in 1922 there were fifty-seven. A feature of the record for the year just anded is the fact that, in forty-five instances, officers of the law prevented lynchings. In these cases they rescued, among others, two women, one negro and one white, from death. Eight of these preventions took place in Northern and the rest in Southern states.

Offenses charged against the sixteen negroes lynched were murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

Florida came first with five lynchings and Georgia and Mississippi second, with two each. Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas had one lynching each.

LYNCHERS AND MOB RULE ON DECLINE, SIXTEEN IN 1924

Alabama Escapes the Scandal—Protest to Mob Law Is Getting a Hearing

According to the report sent out by Dr. R. R. Moton, from the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings throughout the country are decreasing rapidly. Sixteen are shown for the year 1924. Alabama is without a lynching record for 1924. It is interesting to read Dr. Moton's letter and note the various causes for which human life has been taken by white mobs.

Dr. Moton's letter makes the following statement: 1-3-25

December 31, 1924.

Dear Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number, 57 for the year 1922; nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes; seven or less than one-half of one per cent of these put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchingc occurred, and in the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1925

1924, With 16 Lynchings, Holds Record as Law Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixteen persons, all negroes, were lynched in 1924, the smallest annual number since records have been kept, it was announced today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

In making the report public R. R. Moton, Principal, said the compilation shows seventeen less than the thirty-three recorded in 1923.

Six of the victims were taken from jails and three from officers outside jail. The report says there were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The offenses charged were.

Criminal assault, five; attempted criminal assault, two; murder, one; killing officers of the law, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

Lynchings occurred by States as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, one; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

Lynchings-1924.
Side Lights.

1804

Alabama.

JAILED AT DOTHAN FOR NEGRO ATTACK

Colored Contractor in Hospital With Throat Cut and White Men Accused

DOTHAN, ALA., March 19.—Special to The Advertiser.—With his throat severely cut Monroe Page, a negro contractor is in a local hospital in a serious condition, as a result of an attack made upon him by two white men at Page's Park negro resort a few nights ago.

According to Page, he had gone to the place to collect rents, and as he was leaving he saw two men drive up in a Ford car, go to the door and knock. He thought he knew them, and turning to the one who had gone to the door he told him that the man who had been occupying the place had moved. When asked where he had moved, he told them that he did not know. Page said that the man on the car told him to get in and go with them to some place where they could get some whiskey, which he declined to do stating that he had to go home. He says that it was when he turned to speak to the man in the car that the other attacked him.

When asked what he thought was the motive for the attack, Page told of a misunderstanding he had had with Richard Fowler, a local taxi driver, over a building contract. To secure settlement he had compromised for a reduction of contract price.

Upon clues given by Page, Richard Fowler and J. P. Lucas were placed under arrest. Fowler making bond in the sum of $1,000 and Lucas being placed in jail to await developments.

SEARCH FOR ELMORE NEGRO CONTINUES

Posse Returns to Wetumpka Sunday Morning After Scouring Woods

Search for Luff Murrell, negro, who shot and seriously wounded S. L. Hawks, Wetumpka night watchman, Saturday night, according to witnesses assumed a broader scope late Sunday afternoon when it was found that the fugitive escaped from town in an automobile.

A negro answering the description of Murrell was said to have been seen to board an automobile driven by another negro a few minutes following the shooting. It was thought that he reached Elmore.

A posse of more than a hundred men returned to Wetumpka shortly after daylight Sunday morning following a search of several hours' duration in the woods of this vicinity.

Mr. Hawks remained at a Montgomery hospital through the day and his condition was reported as favorable. The bullet penetrated the fleshy part of the arm.

Murrell was said to have opened fire on the officer when he sought to arrest him, upon complaint of another negro whose life had been threatened, it was said.

Mayor J. Bruce Airey announced Sunday night that a reward of $100 for the arrest of Murrell will be paid by the city and an additional $100 will be offered by citizens Monday.

Murrell, he said, was a short, heavy set negro, of medium yellow color, weighs from 160 to 170 pounds, is about five feet and four inches tall and 23 years old. Murrell has straight black hair and a slight imperfection in one eye.

When he left Wetumpka, he was well dressed, and Mayor Airey stated he was a dangerous character, with a lengthy police record.

Elmore Posse Searching for Negro Who Shot Wetumpka Watchman

A posse of from two to three hundred men were scouring the wood in the vicinity of Wetumpka early Sunday morning in search of a negro, Luff Murrell, who shot and seriously wounded S. L. Hawks, city night-watchman late Saturday night.

The bullet tore through the fleshy part of Mr. Hawk's arm, while three other shots from the negro barely missed the officer, it was reported. Mr. Hawks was rushed to a Montgomery hospital where he was reported as doing nicely early Sunday morning.

Murrell, according to the officer, was known as a dangerous negro and has a police record in several cities. According to Mr. Hawks, a negro approached him late Saturday night and requested protection from Murrell, who he said, had threatened his life.

Mr .Hawks, at the direction of the complainant, sought to place Murrell under arrest. As he approached the negro, Mr. Hawkes turned the glare of his flashlight full on the accused man, who in turn immediately opened fire.

Only one bullet took effect, Mr. Hawkes collapsing in his tracks. The negro then fled. Friends nearby rushed to the aid of Hawkes and took him to the hospital.

Citizens procured the aid of bloodhounds from Speigner prison, and all fully armed, the midnight search got under way. The deep baying of the hounds as they picked up the scent echoed and re-echoed through the valleys surrounding Wetumpka.

The negro had approximately an hour's leeway, and until an early hour this morning he had not been apprehended.

TAKEN FROM JAIL BY MASKED MOB

(A. N. P.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26.—After forcibly taking the keys from the jailer a number of men, wearing masks, took Doc Brown from the jail at Lipscomb and carried him away. He has not been heard of since. Brown was charged with having been disorderly at a mine commissary.

SEARCHING FOR NEGRO

Was Removed By Masked Mob From Lipscomb Jail.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 10.—Police of Lipscomb reported today they were unable to find any trace of Doc Brown, negro, who was removed from the Lipscomb town jail last night by a small masked mob after the keys had been forcibly taken from Bennie Ford, night warden. The negro was held in jail following conviction on a charge of creating a disturbance at a mine commissary. Lipscomb is several miles from Birmingham.

Greenwood, S.C. Index Journal

JUL 11 1924

NO CLUES AS TO IDENTITY OF BIRMINGHAM MOB

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Birmingham, Ala., July 11.—Authorities are without a clue as to the identity of members of a small masked mob which removed Doc Brown, negro, from the Lipscom jail early yesterday. The mob, after taking the keys from the night warden, unlocked Brown's cell, removed him to a waiting automobile which speeded away. The negro was held following conviction of a minor nature. No word has come from the kidnapped negro.

Greenville S.C. Piedmont

JUL 11 1924

Negro In Alabama Taken Out By Mob

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—Doc Brown, a negro, was taken from the jail at Lipscomb, near here, by a small band of masked men after the keys forcibly had been taken from the jailor late last night, according to word received by the authorities here today. No trace of him has been found at an early hour this evening the advices said. The negro was being held for disturbing the peace at a mine commissary.

SHOOT NEGRO BABY

Posse Searches White Man Out of Clanton, Alabama

CLANTON, ALA., Sept. 12.—A posse is in pursuit of an unidentified white man who today shot and killed an infant of A. W. Jackson, a negro. After the stranger is said to have become angry because of food offered him at the Jackson home did not suit his taste.

The man is said to have fired into a group of Jackson's children, killing the baby. A posse made up largely of white men of the community followed the stranger in close pursuit. Officers broadcasted word to all neighboring towns asking aid in the search.

POSSES SEEKING NEGRO HALT, FIRE ON MOTORISTS

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 13.—Chief Deputy Sheriff H. S. Hill this afternoon was assembling his deputies to patrol Jefferson county highways to prevent a recurrence of disturbances by armed posses which have caused protest from motorists. Deputy Hill announced that his men would guard the highways, and that persons molesting motorists would be arrested.

The posses are patroling highways in an effort to capture John Milton, Negro wanted for slaying Mindron Collins, 8 months old girl, and seriously injuring Mrs. Blaney Collins, the mother, in an axe attack Friday night. Members of the posses are reported to be halting all motor cars and firing at those who ignore the commands to stop.

The mob also is reported to have planned to stop a fast Louisville and Nashville passenger train and search it for Chief Deputy Sheriff Hill and Columbus Butler, a Negro who at first was believed to be Milton.

Montgomery Advertiser

JUL 17 1924

MASKED MEN GET NEGRO FROM JAIL

(By International News Service)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 17.—Mystery surrounding the kidnaping of "Doc" Brown, a negro, from the Lipscomb jail by a band of masked men continued to grow deeper today.

No trace has been found of the negro who was dragged from the jail early on the morning of July 16 and whisked away in an automobile.

Brown was serving a ninety-day sentence for creating a disturbance. It was alleged that he cursed a white commissary clerk whom he accused of short-changing him.

The band of masked men overpowered the jailer at one o'clock on the night of the abduction, forced him to give up the jail keys and took the negro from his cell. Other prisoners were unmolested.

After getting outside of the jail the hooded men returned the keys to the jailer and quickly disappeared into the darkness.

Whether Brown was taken into a deserted spot and lynched or whether he was given a beating and ordered to leave this section of the country is not known.

Extended searches have been made in localities near here for him or for his body but officers have been unsuccessful in tracing down any clue of the missing man, they said.

Negro and White Man Clash With Pistols at Shops

Employes of the Atlantic Coast Line shops witnessed a non-result pistol battle Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock, and the flight of Dink Jackson, negro, who was firing in the direction of M. J. Lindsey, mechanic, took on his heels as three bullets from Lindsey's revolver whistled about his ears.

According to reports reaching the sheriff's office, Jackson and Mr. Lindsey became engaged in an argument shortly after the negro's arrival at the shop where he was employed. Standing at a well-chosen distance the negro suddenly whipped out a revolver and blazed away at Lindsey.

Lindsey in turn drew his revolver and fired three times in the direction of the negro who in the meanwhile was fast vanishing in the distance.

Mr. Lindsey was unhurt and it is thought that the negro also escaped injury. Sheriff R. C. Phelps and his deputies are conducting a search for the negro.

MURDERER FREE AS VICTIM IS BURIED

Wife of Suspected Negro Held by Police but Gives Little Information; Were Separated

The fire drawn body of William Sinnreich was buried at 11 o'clock Thursday morning in Greenwood cemetery. Even as Rabbi Alex Weisel pronounced the funeral service of the faith and spoke strengthening words to the stricken family, officers were making futile efforts to find the murderer.

Sheriff Robert C. Phelps Thursday morning directed an investigation that carried officers to Bullock county. The party came back without results. They found some of Hubbard Julius' kin, a negro family taking the name of Dorsey, from whom the former derived his alias of Dorsey, but none of these would admit any knowledge of the man accused of brutally killing young Sinnreich.

Mary Julius, wife of Hubbard Julius, was being held by the Montgomery police Thursday, but from her no information was obtained which officers considered valuable.

She had not lived with her husband for several days following a falling out, she answered to questions from officers. Her husband was a no 'count nigger, and she wouldn't put nothin' past him. She had not seen him for some time and of course she had not seen him after Tuesday night. Officers think she will be released shortly.

With the discovery of Julius' wife in the city, Sheriff Phelps was inclined to dismiss the theory that the husband is hiding in the vicinity of Montgomery. He was more inclined to believe last night that Julius is "long gone," as negroes put it.

Whatever his belief in the matter, Sheriff Phelps was still combing the country side Thursday night. The search will be continued until results are obtained, he said.

JULIUS ADMTIS HE SLEW SINNREICH IN ANTIOCH CEMETERY

Confession Given to Sheriff Phelps in Birmingham Jail Names Accomplice Who is Held

GAVE FIVE DOLLARS FOR AID IN CREMATING BODY

Negro Left in Birmingham But His Partner Kept in Montgomery Jail

Hubbard Julius, alias Jim Dorsey, has confessed to the heinous murder of William A. Seinnreich, according to Sheriff Robert C. Phelps. Julius was arrested in Ensley, Ala. Sheriff Phelps states the negro in his confession implicates Charley Brassell who has been held in the Montgomery county jail for several days as an accomplice.

Julius will be held in the Jefferson county jail until his trial which is set for March. He has been indicted on a charge of first degree murder by the Montgomery county grand juty.

The confession is declared to have been made to Sheriff Phelps and Jefferson county officers while the Montgomery official was in Birmingham where he went Saturday following the report of the arrest of Julius. The confession it is declared, was made Sunday and it was then that Sheriff Phelps decided to leave the negro in the Jefferson jail for safe keeping until his trial.

Sinnreich was murdered in Antioch cemetery, which is about a mile from Mt. Meigs station, Julius is alleged to have confessed. The slaying, Julius is declared to have stated, was the outcome of a quarrel arising between the two men over the question of the negro's wages. Seinnreich was killed with one of the empty bottles on his truck, and his body was thrown up on the top of the bottles and carried for about six miles before it was removed for the attempt at cremation.

Julius told police and Sheriff Phelps that when he stopped to burn the body, Charles Brassell appeared and offered his assistance. The two of them, he stated, lifted the lifeless form of Seinnreich from his position on top of the truck and laid him on the ground, piling a seat cushion, some greasy waste, several of the wooden cases, and brush. The whole was given a saking with gasoline, and while Julius started the motor of the truck and backed it out into the road, Brassell ignited the inflammable material piled around the body of Seinnreich, Julius is said to have confessed.

From the scene of the burning Julius proceeded back in the direction of Mt. Meigs and Brassell left the truck, after being given a $5 note, Julius was said to have declared. The truck was parked in the yard of a negress some distance from the scene of the burning, and Julius told her that he had lost his curtains and would go back and get them, according to Julius' account of the crime.

From there he proceeded into Montgomery and caught a north bound train about 5 o'clock in the morning. He went to Birmingham and there has made his home since his escape from Montgomery authorities, living most of the time in Ensley, according to Julius.

Deputy J. F. Tucker accompanied Sheriff Phelps on the trip to Birmingham.

CONFESSION IN WRITING.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 14.—A written confession that he killed William A. Sinreich, truck driver of Montgomery, Ala., and then attempted to burn his body, was made here today by Hubbard Julius, alias James Dorsey, negro, according to police officials.

The negro said an argument arose over $10 which Sinreich claimed was due him but which he had already paid. He stated that he beat Sinreich over the head with a soft drink bottle after Sinreich slapped him.

Realizing that he had killed the man Julius is alleged to have confessed that he dragged the body from the truck and attempted to burn it. Julius was arrested in Birmingham yesterday, where he said he had been hiding.

BRASSELL TRIAL SET FOR JANUARY

Negro Charged With Aiding Attempt to Dispose of Sinnreich Body

Trial of Charley Brassel, negro charged with being accessory after the fact in connection with the murder of William A. Seinnreich, soft drink salesman, has been set for January 2 in the court of common pleas before Judge J. Winter Thorington.

Brassell was implicated by Hubbard Julius, confessed slayer of Sinnreich according to the officers. It was said that Julius charged that Brassel aided in attempting to dispose of the body which was found six miles from Montgomery near the Ware's Ferry road in a mangled and seared condition. Brassell is in the Montgomery county jail while Julius is being kept in the Birmingham jail.

Only two convictions resulted from the semi-weekly criminal session of Judge Thorington's court Friday, the others being continued. They were, Tom, Thomas, negro charged with violation of the prohibition law $100 and costs and Charles Turner, negro, fined $5 and costs on a charge of reckless driving.

SLAYING OF ALABAMAN CHARGED TO KINSMEN

By International News Service.

TALLADEGA, Ala., Dec. 11.—William Farmer, brother-in-law, and Leland Haynes, son-in-law of W. B. Smelley, Talladega, farmer, who was found slain in his automobile near here Sunday night, were lodged in jail here Thursday on a Coroner's warrant charging them with murder.

Luke Ware, negro farmhand, who was arrested soon after the murder, is held on the same charge.

Ware was arrested when Farmer and Haynes told officers a story of how, after hearing a shot, they had found Smelley dead and the Ware negro fleeing from the scene.

Ware told Sheriff Burke, however, that Haynes and the dead man had quarreled about Haynes' reckless driving. Haynes, the negro said, had taken Ware's gun and ordered him to "beat it" for the woods. Soon after leaving the car, where Farmer was attempting to pacify Haynes, Ware said, he heard two shots. After a while he returned to the spot, Ware declared, and found his pistol and two empty cartridges in his hat, which he had lost while "beating it" for the woods.

The negro's story was related to the Coroner's jury, which returned a verdict declaring the two white men guilty of the murder.

Lynchings—1924.
Side Lights.

Arkansas.

1805

FARMER BADLY BEATEN BY TWO NEGRO TENANTS

W. M. Hill of Marianna Victim of Attack.

MARIANNA, Ark., May 6.—W. M. Hill, a prominent delta planter, about 60 years of age, was severely beaten and suffered a broken jaw this morning at the hands of two negro tenants. It appears that these two negroes were moving off the place and became enraged when Mr. Hill insisted that they would either remain or else make a settlement of accumulated indebtedness. The negroes were frightened off at the approach of help and they have not been found yet, although the woods are being closely watched.

Mr. Hill's plantation is about 10 miles east of Marianna. He has been brought to his home in Marianna. It is thought that he will recover.

NEGRO WHO SHOT TWO BELIEVED SURROUNDED

Posse of 200 Instructed to Shoot to Kill.

OUTWITS DOGS AND MEN

Arkansas Negro Escapes After Stabbing and Shooting Deputy While Under Arrest, Then Shooting Citizen Who Tried to Capture Him.

DERMOTT, Ark., May 31.—A posse of more than 200 men with instructions to shoot to kill is keeping an all-night vigil about a canebrake where it is believed they have surrounded Allen Blakely, negro, sought for the serious wounding of a deputy sheriff and a citiben of Montrose, near here. Blakely stabbed and shot Deputy Sheriff Ward and several hours later shot J. R. Edwards when the latter tried to capture him at Montrose.

Blakely was arrested by the Montrose city marshal, Thursday afternoon and that official telephoned Deputy Ward, of ePrtland, to come for the negro and remove him for safe keeping. Ward started to Portland with Blakely in the rear seat of his car.

When about a mile from Portland the negro suddenly stabbed the officer in the temple and neck with a knife and leaped from the car. Deputy Ward also leaped out of the car and drew his pistol to fire at Blakely. Instead of fleeing the negro turned on the officer suddenly and wrested the pistol from his hand. He fired five shots at the officer at close range, two taking effect, then fled into the woods.

Deputy Ward summoned help and a posse was ofrmed at Jerome which later obtained bloodhounds from the state prison farm at Cummings. After following the trail several hours the dogs lost it.

Late Thursday night, J. R. Edwards, Montrose merchant, and Z. B. Wheat, of Montrose, recognized the negro on the streets and Edwards called him by his name and ordered him to throw up his hands. Blakely raised his left hand but wtih his right drew his postol and opened fire. Mr. Edwards was struck in the shoulder, the bullet going through. He fell and the negro fled. Mr. Edwards was shot with the .45 caliber pistol the negro had taken from theo fficer.

Early Friday morning the bloodhounds picked up the trail again, but after following it an hour, lost it at Townsend's Lake, south of Hudspeth. A posse numbering between 200 and 300 men was formed and searched the woods thoroughly. Late Friday night the possemen thought they had the negro surrounded and sent for the bloodhounds of H. M. Clark. These dogs—Arkansas Lou andKing—are the dogs which trailed Eulos and Joe Sullivan and Emory Connell after their recent break from the state penitentiary.

Strike Hot Trail.

The dogs arrived this morning, and about 10 o'clock struck a hot trail, but the wary negro again eluded them and it was lost after an hour and a half. The posse, numbering close to 300 by this time, scoured the woods throughout the day and late tonight word reached here that the negro is believed to be surrounded in a canebrake near Jerome.

It is not expecteu that Blakely will be taken without a fight, as he is known as a desperate character and killed two negroes in Louisiana in the last three years. For this reason eevry deputy is instructed to shoot to kill.

Blakely, evidently studying every move, has outwitted the dogs and his pursuers at every turn. In crossing a lake he swims, then walks back and crosses again in an effort to throw the dogs off the trail.

The negro is armed with the officer's pistol and a Winchester rifle he took from the home of a negro woman. The woman told officers that Blakely appeared at her house early this morning and ordered her to prepare him some food. She prepared the food and after eating, the negro took the rifle and changed from the clothing he was wearing to a suit of unionalls.

He turned up again at another negro's house and again changed clothing. These two instances of him being seen were reported to the officers, but none of his pursuers has caught a glimpse of the wily black.

Possemen expect to capture him before morning, as it is believed he is tired by his strenuous efforts in dodging them since Thursday night.

Deputy Ward and Mr. Edwards were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital at Little Rock wheer it is reported they are resting well.

NEGROES GET VENUE CHANGE.

W. SMITH, Ark., March 19.—A change of venue for the hearing cases against 14 negroes formerly of the Catcher settlement held in Crawford County Court on charges of night riding in connection with the murder of Mrs. Effie Latimer at Catcher, on Dec. 28, was granted today by Judge James Cochran in Crawford County circuit court. The trials will be held at Paris, Logan County, on April 14.

TWO NEGROES ESCAPE AFTER KILLING COP

Little Rock, Ark., July 28.—Posses today combed the woods and fields east of this city for two unidentified negroes who late last night shot and killed Harvey L. Biggs, a motorcycle officer, when Biggs and another policeman, W. P. Davenport, attempted to arrest them when they were discovered stripping a disabled automobile which had been parked on the roadside near the city limits.

A number of shots were exchanged and it is believed both of the negroes were wounded. Both, however, escaped.

POSSE SEARCHING FOR NEGRO POLICE SLAYERS

Two Kill Officer in Attempt to Arrest Them

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 28.—Posses today combed the woods and fields east of this city for two unidentified negroes who late last night shot and killed Harvey L. Biggs, a motorcycle officer, when Biggs and another policeman, W. P. Davenport attempted to arrest them when they were discovered stripping a disabled automobile which had been parked on the roadside near the city limits.

A number of shots were exchanged and it is believed both of the negroes were wounded. Both, however, escaped.

Lynchings — 1924
6
Side Lights.

Connecticut.

1806

Slayer of Brother, 80, Killed by Posse

POMFRET, Conn., July 28.—Benjamin White, 80, slayer of his brother here Sunday afternoon, Monday died under the rifles of a posse headed by State Police as he made a last stand on a hill half a mile east of the White homestead, where the murder occurred.

Traced by a police dog, the elderly man was located sitting with his back to a tree on a rise where he commanded every approach. After an exchange of shots, White fell with two bullets penetrating his vital spots.

Aged Slayer of Brother Shot to Death by Posse

Danielson, Conn., July 28.—Benjamin White, 80, who yesterday shot and killed his brother, Edwin T. White, 72, and wounded his nephew, Howard White, and David Mainon, a lodger at his niece, Sadie Phyllis White, was shot and killed by members of a posse today.

Lynchings - 1924.
Side Lights.

D.C.

1807

WAITERS FLEE DELAWARE TOWN AFTER TWO NIGHTS CLASH WITH RUFFIANS WHO OPPOSED THEIR USE OF BOARD WALK AT RESORT

Colored Men Besieged in Their Quarters Exchange Shot for Shot With Fifty Mobbers Through Two Nights of Terror.

PITTSBURGH BOY AMONG COMBATANTS; ESCAPES UNHURT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—(Special to Pittsburgh American)—Beseiged for two nights in their quarters by a mob of fifty or more white ruffians, sixteen colored waiters at Rehoboth Beach, a small Delaware resort, Thursday of last week, made their escape into Washington where most of them reside and told their story to the newspapers.

The trouble began, according to S. R. Swaney, Howard University law student, Sunday previous when two white men took two of the colored waiters to task for walking on the board walk. A verbal exchange followed and finally one of the white men struck one of the waiters which brought on a general fight. That night the white men rounded up their gang and that night a mob estimated at fifty men attacked the quarters of the waiters.

Stones were thrown through the windows and pistols and guns were freely used on both sides, the colored boys returning shot for shot. According to Swansy the quarters were thoroughly riddled with bullets, but no member of their party was wounded. The mobbers had dispersed by day break. The next night the attack was renewed and bullets were again exchanged between the two races. Luckily none of the colored men were injured, and Swansy was unable to say if any of the white men were struck. Eight of the colored men escaped the following day on the 6:30 a. m. train. The rest of the sixteen men were to leave on the next train.

Rehoboth Beach is a small summer resort of about 300 people, all white, which employs colored waiters in its [illegible] hotel, Henlopen, for the season. Among those there for work along with Mr. Swansy was Mr. Benjamin Holmes of 628 Carlyle street, Pittsburgh. Mr. Swansy is a senior in Howard Law School and was working at Rehoboth for the summer.

Pittsburgh Courier
7-26-24

Florida.

1808

Lynchings - 1924.
Side Lights

Swamps Protect Man Hunted by Mob

MIAMI, Fla., August 27.—A lone negro is still eluding a mob of 100 men in the Everglades near here. Wanted on a charge of writing an insulting note to a white girl at Larkin, Fla., "Shorty" Williams is keeping one jump ahead of a mob.

The brother of the girl, who heads the posse, is thought to have wounded the negro Sunday night.

Lynchings—1924.
Side Lights.

Florida.

1809

5 OUTLAWS KILLED BY POSSE

Deputy Sheriff Also Slain in Gun Fight With Gang Near Salerno, Fla.

By International News Service.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 9.—Deep in the Florida Everglades at Fruita, near here, 12 notorious outlaws, entrenched behind an almost impregnable barricade, were late Wednesday afternoon still holding at bay a posse of more than 100 officers and citizens with rifle and pistol fire. Fred Baker, Deputy Sheriff, and John Ashley, Sr., and Hanford Mobley, outlaws, were reported known dead. Three other outlaws were believed killed.

The battle started at daybreak Wednesday morning when officers went to recapture Mobley, a jail breaker, and has continued throughout the day. Deputy Baker was instantly killed by Albert Miller, one of the members of the gang, awaiting in ambush. Ashley, Sr., leader of the notorious Ashley outlaw gang, was killed in his tent while firing at deputies, according to reports reaching the Sheriff's office here. John Ashley, Jr., escaped outlaw convict, and Miller were reported to have escaped the posse.

Sheriff Bob Baker withdrew his forces from the woods Wednesday afternoon to reorganize and restock with ammunition. When he again entered the woods he declared "we will make a clean sweep of the whole gang." Sheriff Baker estimated there were at least 12 outlaws behind the strongly fortified barricade.

In telephone communications here Sheriff Baker intimated that unless the bandits were either captured or killed by nightfall he would ask for troops to aid in the battle. He declared that all of the men have police records, and that he knows for a fact they have sworn they will never be taken alive. Therefore, he anticipates a hard and lengthy struggle.

National Guard Arms Posse

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 9 Entrenched behind a barricade that is almost bullet-proof, a band of alleged notorious outlaws were Wednesday holding at bay a posse of officers and citizens at Fruita, near Salerno, Fla. According to reports reaching here, Deputy Sheriff Fred Baker and five of the outlaws already have been killed in the battle, which is still raging.

Word of the battle was received here at noon Wednesday when Sheriff Bob Baker called the Sheriff's office and gave information that the attempt of his forces to arrest a jail breaker, Hanford Mobley, had met with rifle and revolver fire. He said that Mobley was aided by the Ashley gang," a band of notorious outlaws. He also said that Deputy Sheriff Fred Baker had been killed, and several others of his force wounded. According to the best information he could obtain, five of the outlaws had been killed, Baker told the local Sheriff.

POSSE OF 100.

Following this message, Deputy Sheriff H. Lawrence immediately organized a posse of nearly 100 citizens, swore them in as deputies, and rushed them to Fruita to aid in attacking the outlaws' stronghold.

Ashley, leader of the desperadoes, was believed to have escaped from the besieging party, but was said to be seriously wounded. Ashley is the man who 12 years ago held up a bank at Stuart, killed two bank officials and escaped. When captured he was sentenced to the state penitentiary at Raiford. He broke jail there and was recaptured. Four months ago he made his second escape from the jail and went into hiding near Salerno. He was believed to have aided Mobley in making his escape.

To arm the many constantly arriving recruits to the posse, Sheriff Lawrence took along the entire rifle and ammunition supply of the local National Guard units. He stated before leaving with his posse that if the gang was not captured by nightfall, machine guns and gunners will be summoned from the nearest armory supply station.

Jacksonville, Fla. Post

FEB 23 1924

Mobs Make Mistakes

Among many reasons why mob law is undesirable in avenging crime is the fact that mobs are prone to make mistakes in identifying those who commit crime. With limited opportunity and facilities for proving guilt, and urged to pronounce snap judgment by the high pitch of excitement under which it labors, the mob is just as apt to punish an innocent party as a guilty one.

No more striking indictment of mob law, no clearer revelation of the danger of miscarriage of justice when the mob spirit seizes hold of men, could be made than is found in the confession of the Florida youth, who after confessing to the murder of his father and mother, admitted that it was he who killed his two sisters a year ago, for which latter crime two negroes narrowly escaped lynching by an infuriated party of citizens.

The confession recalled that the negroes, suspected of the crime, were saved from the mob only through the bravery and vigilance of officers, who spirited them away. True, the only evidence against them was the fact that one of them had been discharged recently by the slain girls' parents, but this was sufficient to convince the mob of their guilt and to send them seeking their blood, while the real murderer stood by and silently watched the whole performance.

Had the mob caught the negroes, there would have been four cold-blooded murders in that Georgia town, instead of two. If the horrible mistake had come to light later, there would have been no way to rectify it.

The boy's confession a day or so ago must bring a new sense of satisfaction to the officers who saved the unoffending negroes from the wrath of the mob, when it went out last year seeking vengeance. Moreover, it is an incentive to all officers of the law to perform their duty in protecting prisoners, and holding them for trial by the regular authorities.

As for the members of the mob which sought the lives of the negroes, the latest revelation concerning the crime must make them heartily ashamed of themselves, if people who engage in mob violence are capable of remorse, and ought to be a lesson to them and to all others to restrain themselves in the future, until the law of the land shall have had opportunity to function.

This boy's confession of a crime for which two innocent parties came near paying for at the hands of a mob should educate public sentiment to a new respect for law, and to a new realization of the danger of outraging justice in permitting mob violence.

St. Petersburg Fla., February 20.—Charged with wiping out the four members of his family, two by two, on dates [illegible] one year apart, Frank McDowell, 19 years old, tonight was confined in the Pinellas county jail at Clearwater to await trial in one of the most amazing murder cases in southern criminal records.

The youth signed a confession late today admitting that he shot and killed Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McDowell, his parents, last night and that he caused the fire in which Marion, 18, and Williameteen, 16 his two sisters, perished at Decatur, Ga., February 19, 1923.

NEGRO SHOOTS DEPUTY, THEN IS ALSO SLAIN

Was Being Taken From Train When He Opened Fire on Marshal.

TAMPA FLA., May 29.—Henry Ward 40 town marshal and deputy sheriff was shot and killed by Homber Williams a negro at Widwood near here today and the negro in turn was killed by a hastily organized posse after he had barricaded himself in a house in an attempt to hold off his captors.

The negro, who had been arrested on a minor charge, was being taken from a train by Marshal Ward, when he drew a pistol and shot the officer in the side, killing him instantly.

He fled, and followed closely by more than a score of irate citizens who witnessed the shooting, took refuge in a house near the depot. He answered possemen's commands to surrender by a fusillade of bullets, but before he could re-load his pistol, he was felled inside his retreat by the return fire of the avengers.

MASKED GANG KIDNAPS PRISONER, DISAPPEARS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 14.—The [illegible] a Colored prisoner who late Monday was kidnaped from the jail at Palm [illegible] near here, by a party of ten obeded and masked men, is still in doubt. The kidnaping party imprisoned Marshal O. C. Wingate in a cell while they abducted the prisoner. Although posses have scoured the county side, no trace of either the prisoner or his kidnapers has been found. The prisoner was serving a short sentence for annoying a woman.

FLORIDA MOB AFTER BELLMAN

Jacksonville, Fla., July 22.—Charged with being "too fresh" a mob of whites abducted A. B. Hays, a colored hotel bellman, and carried him to the outskirts of the city and beat him nearly unconscious with clubs and then turned him loose to walk home.

Bullets from revolvers in the hands of policemen hurled an automobile of whites who were attempting to abduct M. Pinkney, a bellman in the Washington Hotel. The mob had secured Pinkney into their car when this escape [illegible] tracted the attention of the officers. The car was started suddenly as the policemen fired that Pinkney was thrown into the street.

Seeks Bodies of 2 Negroes Slain by Party of Whites

Fernont, Fla., July 21.—A posse, headed by county officers today was searching the lake region in the southern part of this county for the bodies of two unidentified negroes said to have been shot to death by a party of white men following a report that the negroes had made insulting remarks to a white woman Saturday night.

FLORIDA POSSE SEEKS TWO NEGROES' BODIES

Reported Shot After Accosting White Woman.

CLERMONT, Fla., July 21.—A posse headed by county officials today was searching the lake region in the southern part of this county for the bodies of two unidentified negroes said to have been shot to death by a party of white men following report that the negroes had made insulting remarks to a white woman Saturday night.

According to reports received here, the shooting is said to have occurred in the vicinity of Clermont shortly after the woman was accosted by the negroes on the highway. Although the search was begun yesterday, no trace of the bodies had been found up to a late hour today.

NEW YORK CITY SUN,
JULY 21, 1924

Two Negroes Lynched for Insulting White Woman

CLERMONT, Fla., July 21.—A posse was searching the lake region in this county to-day for the bodies of two unidentified negroes, said to have been shot to death by white men as the result of a report that the negroes had made insulting remarks to a white woman on Saturday night.

POSSE AND OFFICERS ARE SEARCHING FOR NEGROES

Were Shot To Death Following Insult To White Woman.

CLERMONT, FLA., July 21.—A posse headed by county officers today was searching the lake region in the south part of this county for the bodies of two unidentified negroes said to have been shot to death by a party of white men following reports that the negroes had made insulting remarks to a woman Saturday night.

According to reports received here the shooting is said to have occurred in the vicinity of Clermont shortly after the woman was accosted by the negoes on the highway. Although the search was begun yesterday, no trace of the bodies had been found up to a late hour today.

Negroes Flee from Town.

Miami, Fla., Aug. 13.—A general exodus of practically every working Negro in Larkin, ten miles south of Miami, was halted last night when a sheriff's deputation disarmed a posse of white men which had been threatening the Negroes following an unfruitful hunt for a Negro who had sent an insulting note to a white girl. One hundred and fifty Negroes had bought tickets to take the first train out of town.

MOB VICTIM TELLS STORY OF WHIPPINGS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Wednesday night of last week when police frustrated an attempt by white men to take Lee Pinkney out and whip him, another Negro was victim of a mob in the northern section of the county outside the city limits. Earthon Jones, 27, an employe of C. W. Zaring Co., was severely beaten on Wednesday night of last week by a number of white men after he had been arrested and sentenced to the prison farm on a charg of insulting a white woman. According to the story told by Jones, Tuesday night, he stopped in a restaurant operated by Chinese at the corner of Davis and Houston streets to get a sandwich. Upon leaving the place he was accosted by a white man who inquired of him what he had said to the white woman employed in the cafe. He said he informed his questioner that he had said nothing and merely stopped there to get a sandwich and had been waited upon by a Chinese boy. The white man ordered Jones to go with him to police headquarters. He was taken to the police station and held over night.

Jones stated that he appeared in Municipal court next morning and the same man who had brought him there the night before, appeared against him, charging him with insulting a white woman. He was sent to the prison farm for thirty days without option of a fine. That afternoon, he said, the same man came to the farm and told him his fine had been paid and he was free. When he dressed and prepared to leave, the white man caught him and told him someone would "get him" that night. Jones said he was blindfolded and his hands tied behind his back, after which he was placed in an automobile and a cover thrown over him. He said he didn't know how far he was taken but he was changed from one automobile to another, and finally carried to a place where a number of white men were. They beat him with straps, he said, and ordered him to run. The distance was so far, Jones said he walked from about 10 p. m. till 7 a. m. next morning.

Jones is said to me a young man of fine character and is employed by the C. W. Zaring Co., where his brother also works. Persons who know him speak highly of him. His condition is gradually improving under care of physician. When questioned he stated he knew no cause for the act other than what was told him by the men.

POSSE HUNTING WOODS FOR GUNMAN

Negro Probably Fatally Wounds Jacksonville Officers—Shoots Two Other White Men.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 2.—Will Douglas said by police to be a notorious bootlegger and gunman, was being sought in the negro colony of this city Tuesday by both city and county authorities as the negro gunman who late Monday shot and dangerously wounded Policeman W. J. Kelly and wounded two other white men as they attempted to remove Kelly to a hospital.

The finding of Douglas' big car Tuesday morning and the report that he was seen in the negro section caused police officials to reorganize their forces and redouble their efforts to find him.

Policeman Kelly, the most seriously wounded of the three men, still lived, although physicians declared that he has only one chance in a hundred to recover. The other two victims are reported to be resting easily.

The other two white victims of the gunman's wrath were W. E. Baker and P. O. Westover, mechanics. Both were wounded in playing the "Good Samaritan" act.

The shooting began after Policeman Kelly, who is said to be one of the bravest men on the local force, arrested a negro man and woman in an alleged disorderly house on the corner of Cedar and State Streets, a negro section of the city.

Soon after the shooting, every police reserve was rushed to the district and a round-up of the colored inhabitants was begun. A network of police was thrown about the city, but Douglas, the alleged principal gunman, had escaped.

Two negroes, a man and a woman, also were injured in the affray. They were removed to a hospital but are not believed to be in danger.

Hermansville Ga. Daily Times Enterprise

MAY 30 1924

FLORIDA POSSE SHOOTS NEGRO DESPERADO WHO KILLED MARSHAL

Tampa, Fla., May 30.—Henry Ward, 40 town marshal and deputy sheriff of Wildwood, Marion county, is dead from a negro desperado's bullet, and the negro, Homer Williams, also is dead, shot to death by a posse, when he barricaded himself and defied pursuit after killing the officer.. The shooting occurred at Wildwood.

Ward was killed after he removed the negro from a train this afternoon The negro drew a pistol and shot the officer in the side, death being instantaneous. The negro then ran and was pursued by a quickly formed posse. He took refuge in a house a short distance from the depot where the killing occurred. When ordered to surrender he fired on the posse, a fusillade of bullets being the body's answer. Ward is survived by his widow and two children.

Lynchings—1924
Side Lights.

Florida.

1803

Mob Held Back At Point Of Pistol As Kluk Invade Pullman Car

Chicago, Aug. 25.—J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks, who with his bride was entertained by Chicago Elks Monday night, was the intended victim of a mob of Klansmen last week as he boarded a train enroute to Washington and Chicago.

Tennessee News

According to Mr. Wilson, a mob led by Ku Klux Klan members in full regalia, boarded Atlantic Coast Line train 86 at Ft. Pierce, Fla., and attempted to lynch him and his bride because they were riding in a Pullman drawing room through the state of Florida.

8-28-24

The Grand Exalted Ruler and his bride boarded train 86 at Miami, Fla. He sought the Pullman conductor and engaged a drawing room. The conuctor told him to wait till the train reached Palm Beach, then to get off the train and walk back to the last Pullman and take possession of the drawing room. This he did, his wife waiting with the baggage. The train conductor sent Mrs. J. Finley Wilson to the drawing room, saying the baggage would be sent back later. The baggage raiing to reach the drawing room, Wilson sent the Pullman porter for the baggage. The Pullman porter came back and reported the train conducted refused to let train porter have the baggage. The Pullman conductor came back and was paid for the drawing room and punched the ticket for the drawing room, and said that the train conductor would leave the train at Fort Pierce, Fla, and that the baggage would be brought back when they reached there. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson retired for the night.

Awakened by Shouts.

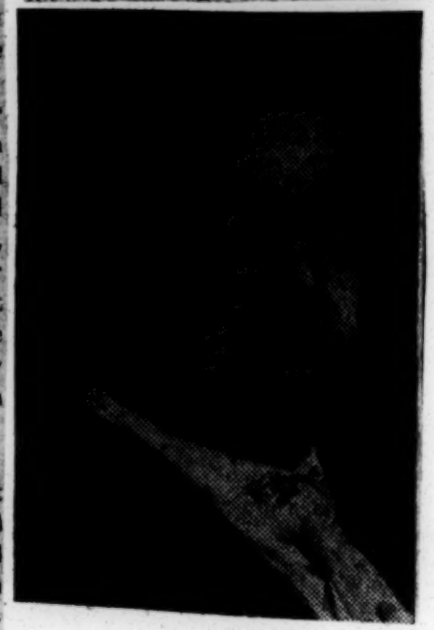
When the train reached Fort Pierce, the couple were awakened by loud shouting and cursing and cries of "Where is that negro in a drawing car?" The Pullman conductor, Souer, denied that any colored man was riding in a drawing car and tried to pacify the mob, which consisted of about 20 Klansmen in full regalia and 20 other men in overalls. The mob leader said that the train conductor, Milton, tol you not to do it. We are going to get him." Then the mob began to curse and abuse the Pullman conductor. The mob got on the train and rushed through the Pullman cars, swearing and threatening to lynch the negro. Finally they beat on the door of the drawing room and demanded admittance. Finally Wilson demanded to krow who was there, and the leader replied, "The train conductor." However, as Wilson refused to unlock the door, the mob grew louder in their demands. Wilson determined he would not laeva the car, and got his automatic out of his grip. He told his wife to take refuge in the ladies' toilet near the door. His wife grew excited and left the drawing car. She was not molested, but the mob leader rushed through the door.

Wilson Draws Gun.

When the mob leader, a tall Klansman, reached the toilet and opened the door, Wilson poked his automatic into the face of the leader, who threw up his hands and backed back, turned and led the rest of them out of the drawing car, exclaiming "He is not in here; let's go through the other cars and find him." The leader then took the mob through the other Pullman cars, still cursing and shouting.

In the meantime, Mrs. J. Finley Wilson found the Pullman conductor and together they returned to the drawing room. She was crying, expecting to find her husband injured or missing. But she found him with his gun still ready to defend himself from mobs or Klans. The Pullman conductor securing a second automatic from Wilson, soon put the mob off the train.

The train was held up almost 30 minutes by the mob. Wilson and his bride maintained possession of the drawing room. It seems the train conductor had wired ahead saying there was a negro in the drawing room putting on airs.



Lynchings-1924.
Side Lights.

Georgia.

1810

Whites Say Negroes Shot Them; White Woman Says She Did

Battering their way with axes through the door of the home of G. W. Collum, of Fernwood, as the family sat around the fireside Saturday night, two men, who are believed by DeKalb County police to be J. L. Mabry and D. N. Wright, Decatur dairymen, who are now hovering near death at a local hospital, probably fatally wounded N. J. Cash and attacked Miss Rosabelle Jones, his sweetheart, with pistol. Miss Jones grasped the pistol which had dropped from the hand of Cash and shot both intruders through the abdomen.

The men, who had come with the avowed intention of administering a second flogging on Cash, staggered from the house and disappeared. Wright and Mabry were later picked up by passing motorists on Peachtree Road and taken to the Davis-Fischer Sanitarium. They told investigators that they had been wounded by two unidentified Negro highwaymen who shot them when they alighted from an Oglethorpe street car.

According to Lieutenant J. C. Oliver, of the Fulton County police department, he has been informed that these two men will be accused of the shooting by DeKalb County officers and incarcerated in the DeKalb County jail as soon as their condition permits removal from the hospital.

Cash told Constitution reporters Sunday night that he did not know the men who had shot him, but said they were the same men who had previously whipped him into insensibility on the Colonial Drive because he refused to leave the neighborhood of Fernwood.

Didn't Know Reason

Cash, who is in a private ward at Grady Hospital under the care of a private nurse, is an employee of the Southern Desk and Furniture Company and has lived in Atlanta for three years. He came here from Dunwoody and declared that he knew no reason for the attack upon him.

The story told by Cash is as follows:

"I was calling upon my fiancee, Miss Rosabelle Jones, who lives in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Collum, of Fernwood, and was seated with several members of the family about the fireside Saturday night. We were discussing our approaching marriage and were suddenly startled by the sound of axes battering in the front door. We were excited and all ran into the front of the house. There were twelve of us in the room and we were all attracted to the door.

"The axes were crashing in the door, which finally yielded to the pressure. The two men, who had previously taken me into the Colonial Drive and flogged me, entered and, without ceremony, began shooting into the crowd of us. The women of the party were terrified and most of them ran into the kitchen.

"The fourth of fifth shot fired struck me in the shoulder, and a pistol I had reached for fell from my hand. I had not been able to fire at that time, events were happening so fast. But as soon as my fiance saw me sag to the floor she reached quickly for the gun and fired at the two intruders.

"Both bullets took effect and they retreated from the room in a trail of blood. But before she had had a chance to shoot one of the men struck her with a bottle over the head."

Lynchings—1924.
Side Lights.

Georgia.

1811

DESPERADO SHOOTS 3 RAIDERS

Americus Regulators Attack Cabin of Negro, Who Fights and Escapes.

AMERICUS, Ga., Jan. 23.—Ed Barber is dead, Dr. Carl Williams is seriously wounded, while one of their companions is shot, following a night foray conducted by a band of white men on the cabin of Oscar Clark, a negro, on whom they were seeking to administer disciplinary punishment.

A battle with rifles and shotguns raged Tuesday night before the negro escaped, after a desperate resistance to the forces which besieged his home.

Clark was a tenant farmer on the plantation of Dr. H. A. C. Bagley, near the line of Sumter and Crisp Counties. He had incurred the displeasure of the white citizens, who formed a posse Tuesday evening to punish him.

NEGRO BARRICADED.

Waiting for darkness before approaching the cabin, they found that Clark had been forewarned of their coming and had barricaded himself in his home. No shots were fired until the party reached the door when Clark opened hostilities and firing became general.

First information of the affair reached Americus in a telephone message from Sheriff Nobles, of Cordele, telling of the arrival there of members of the party of whites who escaped, including the two injured men. A little later a Negro woman came into Americus, saying she was in the Clark house at the time of the attack, and that because of the shooting she feared for her own safety.

According to this woman, the white man was killed by cross-fire from the guns of his companions, who fired into the cabin from all sides. She did not know anything about whether Oscar Clark had been injured in the firing.

Deputy Sheriff T. L. Summers who returned to Americus before noon, after a visit to the farm, said he found the body of Barber lying inside the negro's cabin stretched at full length upon the floor at a point between the kitchen and bedroom, it being indicated that he was shot while inside the house and possibly while seeking to enter the bedroom.

There were no negroes or any one who knew anything regarding the shooting at the scene when Deputy Summers arrived, and he found it difficult to secure authentic information concerning the ill fated raid.

Barber was shot in the head, he said, the full charge from a shotgun having entered his brain causing almost instant death. There were other evidences that a desperate fight had occurred, he reported. Information brought back to Americus by Deputy Summers is to the effect that a man named Holliday, who lives near Cordele and operates a sawmill on the Bagley place, had some trouble Tuesday with a son of Oscar Clark, one of his employes. Later, according to this information, Oscar Clark met and roundly abused the white man. Holliday is alleged then to have gone over into Crisp County and reported the affair. The visit of the alleged regulators followed within a few hours.

Negroes in the vicinity of the crime are badly wrought up concerning the killing, many fearing they may be made objects of vengeance unless given adequate protection, which officers have already proffered them.

ONE DEAD AND TWO ARE WOUNDED IN FORAY

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Deputy Finds Body.

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PARALYTIC IS KIDNAPPED AND BEATER IN GA

Colored Man Found In Dazed Condition After Being Mobbed Because He Was To Prosecute White Planter On Assault To Murder

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 6.—Bleeding from wounds on his head John Williams, aged 30 years, a paralytic, was found in a dazed condition early Sunday morning near Dinsmore, and when the man was taken to police headquarters and after regaining consciousness he told the police of being kidnapped from his home in Brooklet, Ga., late Saturday night, spirited away in an automobile to the outskirts of the town and severely beaten, he said, because he was to prosecute a prominent white planter of Statesboro, Ga., last Monday morning on assault to murder charges.

Williams asked the local police to put him some place for safe keeping as he was fearful of his life. The officials lodged the man in jail awaiting the arrival of officials from Statesboro, Ga., to safely transport the man back to Statesboro to be present at Hendricks preliminay hearing. Judge H. S. Strange of Georgia telegraphed the Florida officials that he would assure the safety of Williams and had requested the sheriff at Statesboro to take every precaution for Williams' safety.

Planter Shot Him.

H. F. Hendricks, prominent Statesboro planter, according to Williams story to the police, shot him during a quarrel a year ago about the possession of a fish. He said Hendricks was recently indicted by the Bulloch county grand jury on charges of assault to murder. The case was scheduled to be heard at Brooklet on Monday. 2-8-24

Attorney Morgan Jones, who lives near Dinsmore, found Williams crawling on his hands and knees a short distance from the road. Attorney Jones told the police that Williams was frightened and appeared to be in a dazed condition. Realizing that Williams needed medical attention, he brought him to the city.

Kidnapped From Home

Williams told the police what two strange white men came to his home late Saturday night and called him. He limped to the door and when he opened it the men pressed two pistols against his breast and ordered him come with them. When thrown from the automobile at Dinsmore, Williams declared he was warned by the men never to return to Georgia. They said if he did he would be killed. "We are going to do away with you and should you return to Georgia you will be killed on sight," one of the men told him, he said.

Pleads Wth Men.

Williams said that he plead with the men to leave him at home, but they dragged him to the waiting machine and threw him into the machine and then started toward Florida. Occasionally the men would strike him over the head with the butt end of their pistols. At daybreak they stood up in the machine and the two men caught him up swinging him back and forth for a few times and then tossing him out. He said he fell on a steep grade at the road side and rolled fifty or sixty feet. The auto was turned around and sped back toward Georgia.

Quarrel Over Fish.

About a year ago Williams went on a fishing trip with Hendricks and several other Statesboro planters. The fish were equally divided and Williams says that the men gave him the largest one. Hendricks then expressed a desire to have the fish and he gave it to him. A short time afterward one of the white men told Williams we meant for you to have that fish. You should not have let Hendricks have it. Go tell him you want it back." Williams said he went and asked Hendricks for the fish and then an argument ensued. Williams declared that he then, at the insistance of the other men, took the fish. This greatly enraged Hendricks. Williams took the fish home and was cooking

t when Hendricks came there that evening and demanded it. Williams said he showed Hendricks the fish which had just been cooked and ready for his meal.

Hendricks then pulled out a pistol and threatened to shot him, Williams said. Mrs. Williams interceded and Hendricks put the gun back in his pocket. He then left the house and got into his automobile and according to Williams, Hendricks called him outside of the house and then shot him. The bullet, he said, entered his neck resulting in paralysis.

NEGROES JAILED IN MACON ATTACK

Four Held on Open Charges Linked With Holding Up White Couple

MACON, GA., March 19.—Four negroes were lodged in the Bibb county jail late tonight by sheriff's deputies in connection with the attack upon Miss Lelia Lawton and her escort, J. O. Smith, as they were driving along Clinton road in an automobile last night.

The negro broke a glass window in the side of the car, took the young woman out and robbed her of a diamond ring and watch, striking her over the head and in the face with the butt end of a pistol when she screamed.

Deputies held the negroes on open charges. They said that they had not recovered the diamond or watch.

JAN 17 1924

Bainbridge. Ga. Post

The following clipping is from a New Brunswick paper and a comment upon the Parmore case which was being heard in the court at that time. Here is a nigger lawyer that is assuming that the State of Georgia can not take care of its own affairs without the aid and advice of this nigger lawyer ofthat city. It is hard to control your indignation at a statement of this kind made by a man that knows nothing of what he is talking about. This bird wants a nigger murderer to escape trial and is using this dirty method to prevent it. He knows better and so does this judge but it isa political grand stand play.

After hearing Mr. Kalteissen, Vice Chancellor Backes asked:

"Is this court to assume that the courts of Georgia will not mete out justice as the New Jersey courts would? Are we to assume that the State has not sufficient power to put down mob rule and violence?"

"I think the court is to assume that," responded Mr. Kalteissen.

The court room was filled with interested spectators, among these colored people predominated. Among those in attendance were three colored ministers from New Brunswcik, Rev. C. C. Weathers, Rev. S. L. Strugiss and Rev. J. L. Lee. Other colored ministers present were Rev. W. A. Bird of Jersey City and Rv. F. L. Carrothers of Newark.

Now that is a pretty howdy do. If the negro is not brought back to stand trial just what would New Jersey do in the premisies? Would they try him or would they crown him king and lord of all in that community. This conversation took place in New Jersey, the place where the Patterson Anarchists held sway and kept state in uproar. Did New Jersey handle that matter so splendidly. The center of all disregard for law for many years was in this state. Then to have them take this murderer along with their anarchists to their bosom. Well, New Jersey reminds us of the Babylonian whore assailing the virtue of other women.

GEORGIA GETS BACK MAN WHO ESCAPED MOB

Silas Panmore Must Stand "Trial"

New Brunswick, N. J., June 13.—The climax came Thursday, June 5, in the legal tangle due to efforts of the state of Georgia to extradite Silas Panmore from Essex county jail in this city to answer an indictment returned in July, by the grand jury for the county of Seminole, charging Panmore with the murder of

Silas Panmore

J. J. Williams white), a marshal. Panmore was taken back to the scene of the alleged crime in Georgia to stand trial —perhaps.

A long and bitter fight was waged by citizens in this city and other parts of New Jersey to secure a writ of habeas corpus discharging Panmore from custody. The fight was led by the local N. A. A. C. P. and Rev. Charles C. Weathers, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church. Klemmer Kalteissen was retained as counsel and committees even waited upon Governor Silzer.

Fears Mob Rule

In arguing for the denial of extradition counsel for the defense maintained that the accused feared mob violence because of his Race and color if he were returned to Georgia. To return the prisoner to Georgia, it was further maintained, would be, in the light of these claims, which the record of the state of Georgia was said to prove, to deny him that due process of law contemplated by the fifteenth amendment.

According to the story given the Defender reporter by Silas Panmore, he with his son, Serai Panmore, Jas. Richardson and Robert Wilson, all of Seminole county, Georgia, were returning home from Crittie hall, north of Iron City, Ga., one night about a year ago in an automobile. They stopped at Jesse Cordell's for gas, but could not get any, as the dealer had gone to bed.

In the meantime Jefferson Williams, a marshal, came over and after inquiry and search took a bottle of whisky from the bosom of Silas. During the search Serai Panmore, Wilcox and Richardson all left. On being told that he could go, according to his story, Silas walked back toward the car. He said that the marshal, Williams, suddenly cursed, snatched out a revolver and said, "I have a mind to shoot him" (meaning Panmore) and as Panmore ran Williams and his white companions did actually begin firing at him.

Worked Near Scene

Panmore says that he escaped and went to Fort Valley, Ga., about 100 miles away, where he worked for four months, fearing to return home because he felt that he would be arrested and sent to prison for having whisky on his person. At the expiration of this time, being unaware, he claimed, of the death of Williams, he returned home to move his family and learned that Jefferson Williams had been found shot to death the morning after he had gone and that he was wanted for the crime. He was also informed that a mob had gathered several times in front of the home asking whether he had returned.

After this Panmore left for Newark, N. J., where he remained for a month, and then went to New Brunswick, where he was arrested in December, 1923.

Serai Panmore, the son, who was arrested at the same time as his father and was cited for discharge from custody in the habaes corpus writ, was freed by the court.

The case is being watched closely to see whether or not another "lynching bee" is to be staged in Georgia, which has the worst record of any Southern state for mob violence.

PRENTON N J TIMES
MAY 27, 1924

NO FEAR OF LYNCHING

As the Court of Errors and Appeals has sustained the decision of Vice Chancellor Backes in the Parmore extradition case, the Negro, who is charged with the murder of a police official in Georgia, will be returned to that State for trial. The Governor, of Georgia has assured Governor Silzer that Parmore will be given a fair trial, and there is no reason to believe that the pledge will be broken.

The case has been pending since last December, when officials of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked Governor Silzer to refuse extradition papers, as there was reason to believe that the prisoner would be lynched, if taken back to Georgia. Vice Chancellor Backes in habeas corpu proceedings which were taken, advised that Parmore should be sent back.

Under the circumstances both the prisoner and the State of Georgia will be placed on trial. If there was cause for fearing lynching, it has probably been rem[illegible]

MAN IS SHOT DOWN ON STREET, MAY DIE

Mob Gathers to Lynch Suspect, But He Is Taken to Jail Safely.

Macon, Ga., June 22.—H. L. Lanier, 54 years old, painter, was shot down on the street this afternoon when he passed the home of H. E. Kitchens. The shooting is alleged to have been done by Kitchens, whom witnesses say exclaimed, "I've got you where I want you."

Physicians say there is little chance for Lanier to live. Before he became unconscious Lanier charged that Kitchens had stolen his wife several months ago, but he denied that he premeditated tonight's clash.

After Kitchens emptied his gun, a mob began to form for the expressed purpose of lynching him. Police dispersed the mob and placed Kitchens under arrest. He is being held without bail.

Mrs. Lanier told the police that Kitchens shot in self-defense, but witnesses state, the police say, that Lanier was unarmed and that after Kitchens shot Lanier in the back he continued to fire into his body as Lanier lay prostrate on the ground begging for mercy.

Kitchens gave his age as 36. Mrs. Lanier [illegible]

Lynchings—1924.
Side Lights

Georgia.

1812

WOMAN DEAD IN GEORGIA LYNCH-FEST

Three Whites Held for Brutal Murder

Griffin, Ga., July 4.—Glenn Gullidge, Raymond Shocker and Bill Rogers, white men of Spalding county, have been indicted, in the county jail here on warrants charging murder following the shooting to death [illegible] Penny Westmoreland and the wounding of her husband, [illegible] Westmoreland, and one of her sons, Marcus, by a mob on the night of June 3. The men deny any connection with the shooting, and declare that they know nothing of the affair. Marcus is reported to be in a serious condition.

Spalding county officers are continuing a search for others who have been members of the [illegible] two wounded men declare numbered or ten men came to the house and opened fire on the occupants without warning. The motive for the shooting is known here.

Members of the Westmoreland family are said to have identified the men held. About 15 shots were fired they claim.

Westmoreland is an aged man who lives in the Union district, about two miles west of Sunnyside. Tilden Purdy, acting coroner, summoned a jury and returned a verdict that Mrs. Westmoreland came to her death from pistol wounds fired by members of a mob composed of Glenn Gullidge, Raymond Shockley, Bill Rogers and several others, not yet apprehended.

POSSES SEARCH FOR SLAYER OF HART OFFICER

Capture of Negro Who Killed Policeman Skelton Is Believed Near.

HARTWELL, Ga., Nov. 3.—Hundreds of Hartwell and Hart County citizens organized into a posse Monday were scouring the entire county in an effort to capture Lincoln Jackson, middle-aged negro of the county, who at [illegible] Sunday night shot and fatally injured L. Snow Skelton, policeman of Hart County, and wounded Sheriff-Elect Brit Brown, after the authorities had been summoned to Jackson's home, about five miles west of Hartwell, by his wife, who said he had threatened to shoot her.

According to reports received here, Skelton and Brown had approached Jackson's home from the front and the negro opened fire with a double-barrel shotgun when they were on the front porch, the load striking Skelton in the head and face, and causing wounds from which he soon died. Brown, it is stated, was wounded about the body and suffered the loss of two fingers. However, physicians Monday stated he will recover and pronounced him out of danger.

When Brown stopped to give his wounded fellow officer aid, Jackson fled from his barricade into the woods, immediately after which scores of Hart County citizens joined in the search. Bloodhounds were put into play and picked up the fugitive's trail leading into open spaces and mostly across streams.

The authorities carried a warrant with them for Jackson's arrest. Members of the posse, combing every section of the county, Monday, expressed confidence of capturing Jackson before nightfall.

Funeral services for Skelton, who moved to this county late last year from Madison, will be held Monday afternon with interment in the town cemetery. He was 43 years of age and leaves a widow and six children. They are Schaefer, James, Frank, Myrtice, Blanche and Clementine Skelton. His brothers are J. R. Skelton, of the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture in Atlanta; K. F. Skelton, Solicitor General of the Northern Circuit; James H. Skelton, of Hartwell, former State Senator, and J. P. Skelton, prominent auto dealer and insurance man of Hartwell, and two sisters, Mrs. Robert H. Burns, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Tim Thornton, also of Atlanta. Skelton lived on the farm of T. O. Herndon, prominent planter.

FEAR RACE HATE REVIVAL.

Negro School House Burned in Colquitt County, Ga.

MOULTRIE, Ga., Aug. 22.—A negro school house in the southern part of Colquitt County was destroyed by fire last night in what county authorities said today to have been a flare-up of racial feeling aroused three years ago by the slaying of a 13-year-old white girl, for which a negro was burned at the stake by a mob.

It was the second negro school building to be burned within a year at the same spot. Officers are conducting an intensive search for the supposed incendiaries and rewards totalling $200 have been offered for their capture.

The murder of the girl, Lorena Wilkes, was one of the most brutal crimes ever perpetrated in this section. At least 3,000 persons were in the mob that seized John Henry Williams, the negro slayer, and burned him at the stake just after he had been convicted and sentenced to hang at the earliest possible date.

Shortly afterwards, it was recalled today, a negro church, lodge and school building were destroyed by fire.

JESSUP POSSES LOOK FOR NEGRO

Track Dogs Trailing Man Who Killed W. Claude Tippins Yesterday Afternoon.

Baxley, Ga., Nov. 3.—Posses from Jessup, Odom, Surrency and this city aided by track dogs are in hot pursuit of a Negro who shot and killed W. Claude Tippins near here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Tippins was a member of a prominent Appling county family, his father being Nathan Tippins. He was manager of a turpentine still a distance from here.

According to information brought here a strange Negro entered the Negro quarters at noon today soliciting labor to go elsewhere. He was ordered off the place by the manager.

Words were exchanged and the Negro is said to have drawn a pistol opening first on Tippins at close range. Tippins fell in a dying condition and the Negro fled through the woods.

It is believed that there was an automobile waiting for the Negro a short distance away.

REWARD OFFERED FOR NEGRO KILLER

A reward of $250 was offered Monday by the state to aid in the capture of Lincoln Jackson, negro, who is also said to have killed the slayer of Policeman L. Snow Skelton, of Hartwell, Georgia, who was shot and fatally wounded Sunday night.

DOGS ON TRAIL OF ARMED FUGITIVE

Athens, Ga., November 3.—Bloodhounds from Clarke county prison farm were rushed to Hart county early this morning to aid in the hunt for Lincoln Jackson, a negro, who shot and killed County Policeman L. Snow Skelton Sunday night.

Word from Hartwell this morning said that the trail had been picked up near a swamp, and that officers believed Jackson will be captured soon. The fugitive is armed with a shotgun. Skelton, who was a member of a well-known family, died almost immediately after being shot Sheriff Britt Brown was slightly wounded by a shot.

POSSES IN SEARCH FOR NEGRO SLAYER

Baxley, Ga., November 3.—Posses from Jesup, Odom, Surrency and this city, aided by track dogs, are pursuing a negro who shot and killed W. Clude Tippins near here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Tippins was a member of a prominent Appling county family, his father being Nathan Tippins. He was manager of a turpentine still owned by the Downing company, of Brunswick, and located a short distance from this city.

According to information brought here, a strange negro entered the negro quarters at noon today soliciting labor to go elsewhere. He was ordered off the place by the manager.

Words were exchanged and the negro is said to have drawn a pistol, opening fire on Tippins at close range. Tippins fell in a dying condition and the negro fled into nearby woods.

It is believed that there was an automobile waiting for the negro a short distance away. A description of the negro has been furnished officers of surrounding counties but at a late hour tonight he had not been found.

Tippins' father is a prominent farmer. He also was a nephew of Judge J. W. Tippins and a nephew of C. B. Tippins, chairman of the county commission. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Hattie Bell, of Lyons, and a daughter.

DESPERADO KILLS HART POLICEMAN IN SUNDAY BATTLE

L. S. Skelton Dead and Sheriff-Elect Brown Wounded by Negro Near Hartwell.

SLAYER BARRICADES HIMSELF IN HOME

Posse and Bloodhounds Follow Trail of Fleeing Black Through North Georgia Mountains.

Hartwell, Ga., November 2.—(Special)—L. Snow Skelton, policeman of Hart county, was shot and almost instantly killed about 8 o'clock Sunday night by Lincoln Jackson, middle aged negro. Sheriff-elect Brit Brown also was wounded by the negro who escaped after barricading himself in his home near here and opening fire on two officers as they approached with a warrant for his arrest.

A posse of citizens with several bloodhounds, is trailing the negro. His capture is expected within a few hours.

Shot at Negro's Home.

The shooting occurred five miles west of Hartwell. Skelton and Brown had been summoned to Jackson's home by the negro's wife, who said he had threatened to shoot her. The officers approached from the front, and when they were within a few feet of the front door, the negro opened fire with a double-barrel shotgun. One load of shot struck Skelton in the head and face. He fell to the ground, mortally wounded. Two fingers on Brown's left hand were shot off and a few shot struck him in the body. He will recover, however, physicians say.

Jackson fled through a rear door when Brown stopped to give aid to his wounded fellow officer.

Scores of Hart county citizens joined in the search for Jackson, and they were reinforced shortly after the shooting by bloodhounds. The trail was picked up immediately, leading into the open for a short distance and then turning into and across several streams. Latest news reaching Hartwell is that members of the posse are confident of capturing Jackson in a very few hours.

Skelton of Prominent Family.

Jackson moved to this county late last year from Madison, settling on the farm of T. O. Herndon, prominent planter.

Skelton was 43 years old and a member of one of north Georgia's most prominent families. He was married and leaves a widow and six children. His children are Schaefer, James, Frank, Myrtice, Blanche and Clementine Skelton. His brothers are J. R. Skelton, of the office of the state commissioner of agriculture in Atlanta; James H. Skelton, of Hartwell, former state senator; K. F. Skelton, solicitor general for the northern circuit, and J. P. Skelton, prominent auto dealer and insurance man of Hartwell, and two sisters, Mrs. Tim Thornton, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Robert H. Burns, of Atlanta.

Funeral arrangements will not be completed before Monday morning, according to members of the family.

Lynchings—1924

Side Lights.

Georgia.

1813

Negro Man Shot By Laurens Posse, Sheriff Is Dying

Deputy and Small Negro Injured as Posse Assaults Barricaded House.

Dublin, Ga., January 18.—(Special.)—Sheriff Lester Watson, 45, of Laurens county, is believed dying in a local hospital and Charlie Barlow, a negro is thought to be fatally shot, as a result of an attack said to have been made on the officer when he went to the home of the negro to serve a warrant. The sheriff was said to have been attacked with a heavy hammer and his skull was crushed. He was rushed to the hospital by deputies, who left the negro in the house. The negro was later shot by a posse.

Deputy Sheriff Jackson had his face burned by a shot fired by the negro at close range. A small negro was said to have been less seriously shot as the deputies raided the house. No other injuries were reported.

A posse of more than 50 citizens went to arrest the negro after he had attacked the sheriff, who went to the negro's home near Tingle this morning. The negro barricaded himself in the house and exchanging shots forced the posse to shoot him.

The posse formed, surrounded the house, which the negro had barricaded, and after ordering the family of the negro from the house, set fire to it.

Barlow rushed out and was met with a fusillade of shots.

Sheriff Watson was re-elected sheriff of Laurens county in the recent primary here. He has held the office for a number of years.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JAN 19 1924

Colored Man Foils Lynchers

One Mobbist Reported Dead and Two Wounded With Shotgun.

According to the report published in the Macon, Ga., Telegraph, Oscar Clark, who lived at a sawmill near Drayton, on the Flint River in Crisp County Ga., opened fire with a shotgun on a party of white men, who had come to seize him. The trouble arose when a white man for whom Clark worked mistreated Clark's son. When Clark protested, the mob formed to exact vengeance. The Macon Telegraph states:

The party did not consist of officers, but is reported to have planned a private punitive expedition to Clark's home to exact penalty from him for making threats against Ed Holliday for whom he worked. Holliday is said to have chastised Clark's small son, and Clark is reported to have threatened his employer with death if he whipped the boy again.

When the mob arrived at Clark's sawmill, he met them shotgun in hand. The casualties are: Ed Barber, timberman, 32 years old, dead; Carl Williams, dentist, 33 years old, seriously wounded and may die; James Russell, of Cordele, slightly wounded; Paul Wood, several holes through his clothing. Clark has disappeared.

Negro Man Shot By Laurens Posse, Sheriff Is Dying

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Sheriff Watson was re-elected sheriff of Laurens county in the recent primary here. He has held the office for a number of years.

PARALYZED MAN BEATEN AND THROWN FROM AUTO BY GA. CRACKERS

Was to Have Prosecuted a Charge Against White Man for Assault—Thrown From Auto.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 4.—Bleeding from wounds on the head, John Williams, aged 30 years, a paralytic, was found in a dazed condition early last Sunday morning near Dinsmore, and when the man was taken to Police headquarters and after regaining consciousness he told the police of being kidnapped from his home in Brooklet, Ga., late Saturday night, spirited away in an automobile to the outskirts of the town and severely beaten, he said, because he was to prosecute a prominent white planter of Statesboro, Ga., last Monday morning on an assault charge.

Williams asked the local police to put him some place for safe keeping, as he was fearful of his life. The officials lodged the man in jail awaiting the arrival of officials from Statesboro, Ga., to safely transport the man back to Statesboro to be present at Hendricks' preliminary hearing. Judge H. S. Strange of Georgia telegraphed the Florida officials that he would assure the safety of Williams and had requested the sheriff at Statesboro to take every precaution for Williams' safety.

Shot by Hendricks.

H. F. Hendricks, prominent Statesboro planter, according to Williams' story to the police, shot him during a quarrel a year ago about the possession of a fish. He said Hendricks was recently indicted by the Bulloch County grand jury on charges of assault to murder. The case was scheduled to be heard in Brooklet on Monday.

Attorney Morgan Jones, who lives near Dinsmore, found Williams crawling on his hands and knees a short distance from the road. Attorney Jones told the police that Williams was frightened

...d From Home.

W... told the police that two stran... white men came to his home late Saturday night and called for him. He limped to the door and when he opened it the men pressed two pistols against his breast and ordered him to come with them. When thrown from the automobile at Dinsmore, Williams declared he was warned by the men never to return to Georgia. They said if he did he would be killed. "We are going to do away with you, and should you return to Georgia, you will be killed on sight," one of the men told him, he said.

William said he pleaded with the men to leave him at home, but they dragged him to the waiting machine and threw him into the machine and then started toward Florida. Occasionally the men would strike him over the head with the butt end of their pistols. At daybreak they stood up in the machine and the two men caught him up, swinging him back and forth a few times, then tossing him out. He said he fell on a steep grade at the roadside and rolled 50 or 60 feet. The auto was turned around and sped back toward Georgia.

Quarrel Over Fish.

About a year ago Williams went on a fishing trip with Hendricks and several other Statesboro planters. The fish were equally divided and Williams says that the men gave him the largest one. Hendricks then expressed a desire to have the fish and he gave it to him. A short time afterward one of the white men told Williams. "We meant for you to have that fish. You should not have let Hendricks have it. Go tell him you want it back." Williams said he went and asked Hendricks for the fish and then an argument ensued. Williams declared that he then, at the insistence of the other men, took the fish. This greatly enraged Hendricks. Williams took the fish home and was cooking it when Hendricks came there that evening and demanded it. Williams said he showed Hendricks the fish which had just been cooked and ready for his meal.

Hendricks then pulled out a pistol and threatened to shoot him, Williams said. Mrs. Williams intercepted and Hendricks put the gun back in his pocket. He then left the house and got into his automobile, and according to Williams, Hendricks called him outside of the house and then shot him. The bullet, he said, entered his neck, resulting in paralysis.

GEORGIA CRIPPLE SEVERELY BEATEN

Paralytic Negro Who Was To Have Sued White Man On Murder Charge Suffers At Hands Of Mob

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 7.—Bleeding from wounds on the head, John Williams, aged 30 years, a paralytic, was found in a dazed condition early last Sunday morning near Dinsmore, and when the man was taken to police headquarters and after regaining consciousness he told the police of being kidnapped from his home in Brooklet, Ga., late Saturday night, spirited away in an automobile to the outskirts of the town and severely beaten, he said, because he was to prosecute a prominent white planter of statesboro, Ga., last Monday morning on assaut to murder charges.

Williams told the police that two strange white men came for safe keeping as he was fearful of his life. The officials lodged the man in jail awaiting the arrival of officials from Statesboro, Ga., to safely transport the man back to Statesboro to be present at Hendricks' preliminary hearing. Judge H. S. Strange of Georgia telegraphed the Florida officials that he would assure the safety of Williams and had requested the sheriff at Statesboro to take every precaution for Williams' safety.

Planter Shot Him, William Says

H. F. Hendricks, prominent Statesboro planter, according to Williams' story to the police, shot him during a quarrel a year ago about the possession of a fish. He said Hendricks was recently indicted by the Bullock county grand jury on charges of assault to murder. The case was scheduled to be heard at Brooklet on Monday.

Attorney [illegible] who lives near Dinsmore, found Williams crawling on his hands and knees a short distance from the road. Attorney Jones told the police that Williams was frightened and appeared to be in a dazed condition. Realizing that Williams needed medical attention, he brought him to the city.

Kidnapped From Home Saturday Night

Williams told the police that two strange which men came to his home late Saturday night and called for him. He limped to the door and when he opened it the men pressed two pistols against his breast and ordered him to come with them. When thrown from the automobile at Dinsmore, Williams declared he was warned by the men never to return to Georgia. They said if he did he would be killed. "We are going to do away with you, and should you return to Georgia, you will be killed on sight," one of the men told him, he said.

Plead With Men to Leave Him At Home

Williams said that he pleaded with the men to leave him at home, but they dragged him to the waiting machine and threw him into the machine and then started toward Florida. Occasionally the men would strike him over the head with the butt end of their pistols. At daybreak they stood up in the machine and the two men caught him up swinging back and forth for a few times and then tossing him out. He said he fell on a steep grade at the road side and rolled fifty or sixty feet. The auto was turned around and sped back toward Georgia.

Hendricks and Williams Quarrel Over Fish

About a year ago Williams went on a fishing trip with Hendricks and several other Statesboro planters. The fish were equally divided and Williams says that the men gave him the largest one. Hendricks then expressed a desire to have the fish and he gave it to him. A short time afterward one of the white men told Williams we meant for you to have that fish. You should not let Hendricks have it. Go tell him you want it back." Williams said he went and asked Hendricks for the fish and then an argument ensued. Williams declared that he then, at the insistence of the other men, took the fish. This greatly enraged Hendricks. Williams took the fish home and was cooking it when Hendricks came there that evening and demanded it. Williams said he showed Hendricks the fish which had just been cooked and ready for his meal.

Hendricks then pulled out a pistol and threatened to shoot him, Williams said. Mrs. Williams intercepted and Hendricks put the gun back in his pocket. He then left the house and got into his automobile, and according to Williams, Hendricks called him outside of the house and then shot him. The bullet, he said, entered his neck resulting in paralysis.

LONE MAN FOILS MOB, KILLS TWO, WOUNDS 2

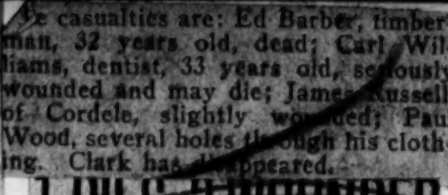
MACON, Ga., Feb. 16.—The mysterious burial of two white men and the dressing of serious wounds of two others has uncovered the single-handed foiling of a mob by a colored man near Drayton, Crisp county.

Oscar Clark, the hero of the episode has disappeared, and while warrants have not been sworn out against him it is well known in this section of the country that Georgians would be glad to get their hands on him.

Resented Mistreatment

According to the report published in the Macon, Ga., Telegraph, Clark who lived at a saw mill near Drayton on the Flint River in Crisp County, Ga., opened fire with a shotgun on a party of white men who had come to seize him. The trouble arose when a white man for whom Clark worked mistreated Clark's son. When Clark [illegible] did not consist of officers, [illegible] reported to have planned a private punitive expedition to Clark's home to exact penalty from him for making threats against Ed Holliday for whom he worked. Holliday is said to have chastised Clark's small son, and Clark is reported to have threatened his employer with death if he whipped the boy again.

When the mob arrived at Clark's home, he met them, shotgun in hand.



The casualties are: Ed Barber, timberman, 32 years old, dead; Carl Williams, dentist, 33 years old, seriously wounded and may die; James Russell, of Cordele, slightly wounded; Paul Wood, several holes through his clothing. Clark has disappeared.

1 DIES, 2 WOUNDED BY NEGRO'S SHOTS

Cordele, Ga., January 23.—One man was shot and instantly killed, two wounded, one seriously, and a fourth escaped with his clothing perforated with bullets early today when a negro for whom four men were searching, opened fire as they surrounded him at a sawmill on Flint river, near Eugenia ferry.

The four white men had gone to arrest the negro who, it is alleged, had made threats against the life of a white man who is said to have whipped the negro's son yesterday.

Ed Barber, farmer, was the first victim of the negro's fire, dying instantly. Carl Williams, local dentist, received a bullet in his right lung and is said to be in a serious condition, while James Russell was slightly wounded. Paul Wood had bullet holes through parts of his clothing.

The negro escaped.

Lynchings-1924
Side Lights.

Illinois.

1814

POSSE CAPTURES NEGRO WHO BEAT AND SHOT WOMAN

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Charles Uebner, wife of a prosperous farmer living within a mile of the city, was beaten over the head with an iron bar and then shot in the forehead this afternoon. Charles Parrott, 19, a Negro recently from Xenia, O., was later found by a posse about a mile from the Uebner home, and confessed. A son of the victim attempted to shoot him, but the aml was bad, and Parrott was taken in hand by the sheriff and locked up in the county jail. Surgeons said tonight Mrs. Uebner would recover.

10-28-24

The Negro was in an outhouse on the premises, which Mrs. Uebner entered unconscious of his presence. She was surprised and made a desperate fight, during which Parrott picked up a bar of iron and struck her over the head. However, she fought hmi and made an attempte to take the gun away from him. Mrs. Uebner, who never lost consciousness, said she would have used the gun on the Negro if she had succeeded in getting it away from him.

Lynchings—1924.
Side Lights.

Indiana

1815

S. Bend Posse Scours County for Desperado

BY JAMES DOHERTY.

(Pictures on back page.)

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—This was the most terrifying of "mornings after" for Raymond Moseley of Boston. His awakening was to the realization that he had committed two murders and had wounded five other men, that he was in a cell facing almost certain electrocution despite his age of 22 years, that posses of police, deputy sheriffs, and citizens were engaged in St. Joseph county's greatest man hunt for his accomplice, said to be a South Bend man.

Tonight Moseley's companion in a series of shootings in a desperate effort to escape after an attempted saloon holdup is uncaught. No more of their victims have died although one other man's wounds are expected to prove fatal.

Did All the Shooting.

The law has Moseley in its clutches, and it was Moseley who did all the shooting. Moseley's expected plea of guilty is not expected to meet with consideration by a judge because of his age and the fact that he was drunk.

Harry S. Taylor, prosecuting attorney elect, who takes office Jan. 1, said tonight he would ask death, which, in Indiana, is electrocution. Frank Coughlin, present prosecuting attorney, expressed himself similarly and said he would like to complete the prosecution before he leaves office.

"I can see nothing now that could possibly bring leniency to Moseley," said Mr. Coughlin. "There is no grand jury in session now or I would have an immediate indictment returned. I am considering calling a special grand jury, as an indictment is necessary in a murder case here, and even then, in a plea of guilty, the judge does not fix the punishment. A jury must be called for that purpose."

Follow Indiana Law.

"I do not, personally, believe in capital punishment," Mr. Taylor said, "but as it is the law of Indiana, it should be inflicted in proper cases. From what I now know of the crimes I am inclined to the belief this is a proper case.

"I don't believe places like that in which Moseley became drunk should be permitted, but I can't see that as any excuse for the offender. The jury might take his age and previous environment into consideration, but my present sentiment is that I shall argue against it."

So much for the prosecution. The big activity of the day was in efforts to capture the other man, who, Moseley says, induced him to attempt the holdup. The following description of him was broadcast: Age 30, height 5 feet 8 inches, 150 pounds, baldheaded, square jawed, with a cleft or crease in the center of the chin.

Name Not Known.

His name is not known. Moseley said he called him Mac, which is his term for any person with whom he is unacquainted.

The bandit disappeared at dusk Saturday night, ten miles out of South Bend after he and Moseley had shot three men in a saloon, shot the owner of an automobile in which they drove out of the city, shot a farmer, and then shot two men at a dredge at a point where the road was impassable. It had been an afternoon replete with thrills, swift pursuits, and capture. Moseley was unconscious when taken. His fight with the dredgemen ended after he had shot two, and his .25 caliber automatic pistol jammed with one more bullet available. A blow with a hammer then landed him in a heap a few minutes before Chief of Police Lawrence Lane and his officers reached the spot.

Remorse Seizes Him.

Today he was not the sheiky passer of rubber checks, not the desperado who pumped bullets at whoever happened in his way as he fled from his first (he says so) holdup. "O, what a feeling," hair moaned this killer, who appears younger than the twenty-two years he claims. "I don't know why I did it, but I did. I don't know what I'll do.

"I am sorry for the people I left without a father. I am sorry for my mother. For myself, I come last.

"I hope they don't burn me" (meaning electrocute him), and he shivered in apprehension. "I told the chief everything. I can't do any more. It's up to them."

Hazy About Shooting.

A reporter asked him if he remembered the shooting. "I seem to remember two men lying on the floor," he replied, "but I didn't know what it was all about. It's hazy. I (brokenly) shot them all right, but I don't know why.

"Mac nudged me with his elbow: he nodded toward the cash register. I did it. I knew he meant for me to hold up the place."

He was asked how well he knew Mac. He said he met him for the first time Friday afternoon at the railroad station, and that Mac was panhandling.

"He said, 'You look like a right sort of guy, will you help me out with the price of a night's lodging?' Moseley related. "I gave him something.

"We got talking. I told him I was from the east and my name was Whitey. I asked him if he wasn't a southerner because he talked like one, but he said he was an easterner, too. I took him with me to a movie and there was a stickup guy in it.

"Mac said, 'Would you like to make easy money like that?'

Got Gun in South Bend.

"He told me to meet him next morning in the railroad station. I showed him my gun and he wanted it, but I wouldn't give it to him. I bought it here Thursday at an army store for $12.75. I don't know why I wanted it."

At this juncture some one remarked that a pistol and moonshine were a bad combination.

"I know it," the youth moaned, and he fingered his bandaged forehead where the hammer hit him just at the top of his nose.

In Chicago Week.

Moseley was in Chicago for a week preceding his entry into South Bend. He had stopped at two hotels, he couldn't name them, near a railroad station, presumably the Northwestern terminal.

He said he had passed three spurious checks in Chicago, one for $50 at the Illinois Central railroad office when he bought a ticket for Springfield, two for $20 and $30 at two army stores.

In his boyhood days his mother had him sent to a reform school for running away from home. Later he served two years in Pennsylvania penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

In his room here Sergt. Emil T. Luther discovered a hundred printed checks and a check protector. The youth said his system was to dress in clothes that gave him the appearance of a working man and to tender the checks, which looked genuine, as pay checks. It was so successful, he said, that he again answered "I don't know" when asked why he resorted to the gun.

His "Day of Death."

The log of his day of death in South Bend reads:

Saturday, Dec. 6, 3:30 p. m.—Entered Philip Demink's soft drink parlor, 509 South Chapin street.

4 p. m.—Started shooting when customers were slow in obeying his command. Frank Rathfon, 65, killed. William Rice, 70, shot through nose. Felix Levins, 57, bartender, scalp wound.

4:05 p. m.—Shot Stanley Polmarzak, 34, insurance agent, who was fixing tire on his automobile. Polmarzak expected to die. Forced Walter Paulick, 21, nephew of Polmarzak, to drive automobile.

4:45 p. m.— Found escape locked at Grapevine creek, ten miles out, where bridge had been removed by dredgers.

4:50 p. m.—Stuck in mud in front of farmhouse owned by Cyrus L. Camp, 70. Mac started for house to get help in digging machine out. Mac did not come back. Moseley entered house and shot Camp in side when Mac was not there.

5 p. m.—Attempts to cross creek on foot at dredge a hundred yards south of road. Killed Elmer E. Cauffman, 58, dredge engineer, and shot Fred Curry, watchman. Struck with hammer.

5:05 p. m.—Captured.

Lynchings-1924.
Side Lights.

Iowa.

1816

Trapped by Posse, Kills Self.

Keokuk, Ia., Aug. 16. [illegible] Brown ended his life by shooting himself this afternoon when surrounded by a posse searching for Evelyn and Maxine Lampe, aged 4 years old, respectively, who had been kept in a cave near an abandoned coal mine south of here all night by Brown. The children were injured by Brown

Lynchings—1924.
Side Lights.

Kentucky.

1817

PURSE SEEKS SLAYER OF TRAIN NEWS AGENT

Negroes Arrested Here Furnish Name of Fugitive.

ESCAPED AT PADUCAH

Sype Byrds Killed on Illinois Central Train as a Result of Gambling Game—Murderer Told Friends of Crime and Left Train

More than 75 officers and citizens of Paducah, braving a bitter cold wind started on a search last night for Frank Graham, negro, alleged slayer of Sype Byrds, news agent on the Illinois Central train 101, whose body was found locked in the lavatory of a negro passenger coach Thursday night near Mayfield, Ky.

The name of the slayer was furnished to Detective Sergeants Vaughn, Smith and Fox early yesterday morning by two negroes whom they had arrested when the train on which Byrds was killed reached Memphis.

The negroes at first denied knowledge of the slaying. Under relentless grilling by the Memphis detectives they named Graham as the slayer and said that he had left the train at Paducah after telling them that he had killed the news agent.

The two negroes, Curtis Sibley and Ed James, held as material witnesses, were returned to Fulton, Ky., last night by railroad detectives. A third negro, Mac Williams, also taken into custody on the train, was released after he had convinced officers that he knew nothing of the slaying.

Graham was located in a negro shack at Paducah yesterday morning but escaped before officers could surround the house. They are determined to take him, dead or alive.

Byrds, an employe of the Van Noy's Company, lived at 619 West Chestnut Street, Louisville. He was last seen alive by members of the train crew near Kuttawa, Ky.

Just before the train reached Mayfield Conductor Jim Connors noticed water running from under the door of the lavatory in the negro coach. He opened the door and found Byrds' body huddled against the wash basin. There were knife wounds in chest, neck and arm. The knife had penetrated the heart.

An investigation was begun and when the train reached Fulton the body was left at the city. Dr. Horace Luten, Illinois Central station, examined it and stated that the news agent had apparently been killed quite a while before his body was found.

Sibley, James and McWilliams were arrested by a squad of detectives when the train reached Memphis. They said that the negro Graham had gone into the lavatory to play poker with the news agent and had $50 with him when the game started. The two men played for about an hour and then the negro came out, borrowed a dollar from a negress in the coach and returned to the lavatory. A few minutes later he came out again, the negroes claim, and called Sibley to the platform of the car. There he told him, Sibley claims, that he had stabbed the white man, and warned Sibley to "keep his mouth shut." Graham, according to Sibley, jumped from the train as it was pulling into Paducah.

Officers are inclined to place credence in the poker game story. Either that, they say, or else a sale of liquor led up to the slaying.

Lynchings — 1924.
Side Lights.

Louisiana

1818

POSSES SEEK NEGRO WHO SHOT PLANTER

Tallulah, La., March 3.—Charles Speed, planter, was shot and dangerously wounded by a negro, Sam Boyd, near his home seven miles from Tallulah today.

Boyd and two other negroes, all of Tallulah, had gone to a lake to get a boat, Boyd having a shot gun intending to hunt geese. Mr. Speed rode up, accosting the negro with the gun and ordering him off the premises, whereupon the negro fired upon him striking him in the neck and face. Mr. Speed was taken to the Vicksburg Sanitarium for treatment. Sheriff Sevier and deputies together with posse of citizens are scouring the vicinity and all avenues of escape are being guarded, pending the arrival of Bob Gant with his hounds which from late reports are now on the trail and the capture of the negro is expected momentarily.

PHYSICIAN VANISHES ON CALL

Shreveport, La., March 28.—Lured to a "point just beyond the Pines, on the Greenwood road," by a mysterious telephone call, Dr. W. M. Griffin, local physician, head of the Providence hospital, left his home and has not been seen since.

His automobile was found two days later deserted, about three miles north of the Colored Tubercular Home, and foul play is believed to have been done by the physician on the night of his disappearance, was found in the tonneau.

Sheriff T. R. Hughes and Deputy Sheriffs Robert Huckaby and J. W. Plaisance have worked diligently for several days investigating the case which not reported to the sheriff's office until foul play was suspected by the physician's wife, Mrs. Alice Griffin.

Dr. Griffin, according to his wife, left home on the night of March 20 at 7 o'clock on a call to go "just beyond the Pines." At 11 o'clock a second telephone message, apparently from the same person who called earlier in the night, was received.

"Dr. Griffin is in trouble and it is dangerous for you to remain at the hospital in the future," Mrs. Griffin was told over the phone by the mysterious caller. She said that the voice was that of a woman.

When interviewed by a Defender reporter Mrs. Griffin declared that it was not unusual for the physician to receive calls to come to the "Pines," because some of his patients live in remote sections. Friends of the family believe it is professional jealousy that he is the victim of, and the sheriff is working on clues to this end.

Negro Mutilated as Abductors Accuse Him of Insulting Woman

Shreveport, La., April 19.—Although all city detectives are working on the case, no arrest has been made in connection with the abduction and mutilation of David Howard, 26 years old, negro employed at a local hotel, late last night. The police announced today. Howard is nursing a rare disfigurement in a hospital but is not fatally maimed.

Howard was abducted from in front of the hotel where he worked shortly before midnight by two white men, taken in an automobile to a lonely spot beyond the fair grounds, where two other men joined them. After mutilating the victim the men returned with him, depositing him in front of the Charity hospital.

Howard said hat he had just stepped from in front of the hotel when two unidentified men seized him. One of the men flashed what appeared to be a detective's badge and ordered him into their automobile. The negro said they drove to a spot about four miles beyond the fair grounds where two other men in another automobile joined them.

Before performing the operation, Howard said that the men accused him of insulting a white woman at the hotel. The negro denied that he had insulted the woman, but said she had become angry with him because he had refused to comply with a request she had made which was in violation of the rules of his employer. The negro declared he did not know the woman's name.

Negro Physician Called to Phone, Then Disappears

SHREVEPORT, LA., March 20.—Dr. William Griffin, negro physician, head of Providence hospital and a leader of his race here, has not been seen since he answered a mysterious telephone call Tuesday night and the authorities fear he has met with foul play. His automobile, deserted by the roadside, was found yesterday, and in it was the hat he wore Tuesday night.

Griffin's wife received a telephone call early Tuesday night summoning the physician to a point on the Greenwood road several miles from the city and as many of his patients reside in isolated sections there seemed to be nothing unusual. Four hours later the woman received another call and was told:

"Griffin is in trouble and it is dangerous for you to remain at the hospital in the future."

Sheriff Hughes and several deputies have been searching for traces of Griffin since late yesterday when his disappearance was first reported.

whose race he could not discern, and told to "beat it" and that he now is in Kansas City, was the explanation in [illegible] to have been signed by Dr. W. E. Griffin, negro physician, of the negro's mysterious disappearance here on March 18, according to a statement today of Sheriff Hughes. The affidavit was said to have been obtained by Sheriff Hughes and was made in Kansas City.

NEGRO PHYSICIAN SAYS HE WAS RUN OUT OF LOUISIANA

Illegal Fishing Nets Seized by Sportsmen Deputized at Shreveport.

Shreveport, La., April 8.—That he was lured to a patch of woods near Shreveport, where he was fired upon by a party consisting of a white man, a white woman and another man.

THIRD ALLEGED KILLER CAPTURED AFTER LONG HUNT

Last of Trio of Negro Moonshiners in Death of Sheriff Held.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 26.—Freamar Coleman, last of the trio of negro moonshiners charged with the slaying of Sheriff E. M. Renitz of Jackson parish, near Ansley last Friday has been captured. Booker Boone and Willie Washington also are safely behind the bars of jails at points which authorities are keeping secret.

Coleman was captured at 10 o'clock tonight at the home of Charles Pierson, negro, at Mullinaux Switch, six miles south of here. The capture was made of three members of the possee which has been constantly in pursuit of the negroes since the crime last week.

All negroes in the vicinity had been instructed by the sheriffs in charge of the pursuit to entertain Coleman should he come to any house for food or shelter and then give alarm to members of the posee. These instructions were carried out.

The capture of the negro Coleman concludes on of the most intensive man-hunts ever conducted in Louisiana. More than 500 men from four Louisiana parishes took part in the pursuit. Coleman was taken to Jonesboro.

Despite the fact Sheriff Currie of Bienville parish, who is directing the man hunt, tried to "thin out" the posse, a telephone message from the postmaster at Athens this morning said the pursuers numbered between 800 and 1000 men.

Former Detective Captain E. J. Erwin of Dallas arrived in Athens early today and assumed active charge of the chase. Sheriff Currie Monday night rushed Washington to Ruston and later to an unnamed destination.

several negroes, travelling in an automobile, had fired several shots at an automobile in which Mrs. Thomas W. Jackson, well known Lecompte woman, was riding. Mrs. Jackson was traveling on the Jefferson highway, near Lecompte, en route from Evergreen, about dusk when she passed the car in which the negroes were traveling. According to advices received from Lecompte the negroes deliberately fired three shots at her car, but fortunately none of the bullets took effect.

Mrs. Jackson obtained the number of the license plate on the car in which the blacks were riding, hurried to Lecompte and reported the shooting. Deputy Sheriff Doyle, Town Marshal Baker and Night Marshal Henderson went in pursuit of the negroes put them under arrest and placed them in the town lock-up.

Upon learning of the shooting, citizens of Lecompte became aroused, and threats of lynching were freely indulged in but Acting Mayor Harvey A. White, and other leading citizens appealed to the infuriated people to permit the law to take its course. They were assured that the negroes would be punished by the court when they had been found guilty. In the meantime, the officers spirited the blacks away from Lecompte and brought them to Alexandria, where they were committed to the parish jail. The accused are Willard Martin, F. Chapman, Luther January, Charlie Shepherd and Della Chapman.

Mayor White of Lecompte, in a long distance telephone message Monday, said it has become unsafe for citizens to travel the highways in that section of the parish on account of negroes who race up and down the roads in a reckless manner. He expressed the opinion that the parish authorities and the state highway commission should take some action which would put a stop to this condition so that white people, as well as negroes, who desire to obey the law, can drive on the public highways without being molested by negro hoodlums who drive cars.

NEGRO THREATENED.

Jeanerette, La., June 22.—Alfred [illegible], colored tenant on the McIlhenny plantation, found a letter tied to the front gate advising him to leave the country, that he was being watched and if he did not move his clock would be punched and his neck would go next. This negro claims he has no enemies, white or colored and has always been a quiet, hard working tenant. He turned the letter over to Drozin Angelle, deputy sheriff of St. Martin parish.

Farmers got a little rain here yesterday, but not enough. Corn is beginning to suffer for want of rain. Cotton farmers report a few weevils and in some sections none at all.

Bayou Fuselier of the woods is again falling, and will soon afford the finest fishing grounds in this section. A new bridge and new roads through the woods make it easier to get there than ever before.

LYNCHING THREAT FOLLOWS BLACKS FIRING AT WOMAN

Prisoners Hurried Away from Lecompte; Mayor Quiets Crowd.

Alexandria, La., Oct. 6.—Intense excitement was created at Lecompte Sunday night when it was learned

SHERIFF'S SLAYER KILLED BY POSSE

Shreveport, La., August 28.—Johnny Williams, negro, 16, slayer of Deputy Sheriff Tom Gentry, was killed by a posse of several hundred men at Kurthwood, La., scene of the shooting of the law officer, at 7:30 o'clock tonight, when he emerged from his hiding place, pistol in hand, and started firing at the crowd of pursuers.

The posse returned the fire and Williams fell dead, his body riddled with bullets. Williams shot Deputy Sheriff Gentry last night when the officer attempted to arrest him on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Gentry died of his wounds in a hospital at Alexandria, La., today.

The mother of the negro was killed by a bullet fired by Gentry after he had fallen fatally wounded. The woman got in front of her son to shield him from the shot. Williams escaped.

A posse started in pursuit and the hunt continued through the night and today. Bloodhounds were put on the trail, which led to a lumber yard where the negro was discovered and killed.

Lynchings- 1924.
Side Lights.

Louisiana.

1819

Deputy Is Killed By Youthful Negro

ALEXANDRIA, La., August 28. Deputy Sheriff Tom Gentry, who was shot yesterday when he attempted to arrest John Williams, 16-year-old negro, died here early Thursday.

Gentry is the second Louisiana peace officer to be killed within a week. Sheriff E. M. Reutz, of Jackson Parish, was murdered by three negroes Friday night.

Gentry had gone to arrest Williams, who was wanted on a charge to kill. The boy opened fire on the deputy. Gentry fired back at him and killed Williams' mother, who jumped between her son and the deputy. Williams then fired several times at the Sheriff, who fell mortally wounded.

Williams escaped in the cane brakes and posses are in pursuit of him.

SLAYER BARRICADED, BURNED TO DEATH

John Sapolina Shot Woman Neighbor in Louisiana and Holds Posse at Bay

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 4.—The charred body of John Sapolina was taken today from the ruins of his home on Hermitage Plantation near Sellers, St. Charles Parish, where he had barricaded himself and held a large posse at bay for fourteen hours after he had shot and seriously wounded Miss Marie Matherne, a neighbor, Sunday.

Sapolina, a stranger, came to the Sellers settlement two weeks ago. Early Sunday afternoon he walked from his cottage and without any apparent cause, according to authorities, drew a revolver and shot Miss Matherne who was seated at a window in her home. She was brought to a local hospital where it was said her condition was serious.

A posse led by Sheriff Vail formed quickly and attempted to dislodge Sapolina who had taken refuge in his home and began firing with a high powered rifle on every person who approached.

After an all night siege, in which more than 1,000 shots were exchanged Sheriff Vail appealed to Superintendent Molony of the New Orleans police department for assistance. A gas bomb squad under the personal direction of the superintendent went to the scene early today. After two supplies of the bombs had failed to bring Sapolina from his barricaded home, the house was set on fire. His body was found in the ruins after the flames had burned out. The fire spread to the Matherne home, a short distance away, and it also was consumed.

MOB KILLS BOY 16 YEARS OLD IN LOUISIANA

Mother Slain Trying to Shield Son

Shreveport, La., Sept. 5.—Johnny Williams, 16, alleged slayer of Deputy Sheriff Tom Gentry, was killed by a posse of several hundred men at Cutthwood, La., scene of the shooting of the lawman, at 7:30 p. m. Aug. 28, when he emerged from his hiding place, where he was cornered by blood hounds.

The posse opened fire as soon as the boy came into sight and Williams fell dead, his body riddled with bullets. Williams shot Deputy Sheriff Gentry Wednesday night when the officer attempted to arrest him on a charge of shooting with intent to kill. Gentry died of his wounds in a hospital at Alexandria.

The mother of Williams was killed by a bullet fired by Gentry after he had been fatally wounded. She got in front of her son to shield him from being shot. Williams escaped.

A posse started in pursuit and the hunt continued through the night and the next day. Blood hounds were on the trail which led to the lumber yard where Williams was discovered and killed.

Lynchings—1924.
Sidelights.

Maryland.

1820

POSSE HUNTS NEGRO WHO KILLED WARDEN

Salisbury, Md., December 13.—Warden Lewis D. Dryden, of the Somerset county prison, was shot dead and Patrolman Orrie Carey was seriously wounded today near Princess Anne, Md., when Elmer Murrill, a negro, whom they were arresting on a charge of having shot another negro several days ago.

12-14-24

Murrill escaped, but a negro companion, who was also being arrested, was [illegible] as they fled.

This afternoon a posse of more than 200 men were searching for Murrill. All police authorities in the Maryland peninsula were notified and Maryland state police were guarding every avenue of escape.

Lynchings—1924
Side Lights.

Mississippi.

1821

WOMAN KILLS WHITE MAN WHO INSULTED HER

Stabs Man Who Tried to Box Her Face For Brushing Him

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 21 (PNS).—Miss Malinda White, a comely maiden here, probably saved her escort from being lynched when she confessed that she was the slayer of Will Harvey, white man, at Jackson.

According to reports the killing occurred Sunday morning, when the woman stabbed Harvey in the stomach when Harvey criticised her for having brushed against him in the street. It is said she then turned on the man and gave him a severe tongue lashing. It is said when Harvey attempted to box her ears, she drew a knife and stabbed him. She and her companion fled after the murder. Her companion, Samuel Jenkins, was captured Monday and was rushed by officers to Jackson with a large mob in pursuit.

Late Tuesday Miss White came out of hiding and went to the home of Grant Brown who advised her that she should give herself up for if she were caught by the infuriated crowd she probably would be lynched. The woman agreed and Brown notified the officers, who took the woman to Jackson for safe keeping. 8-21-24.

On the way to Jackson Miss White told the officers how the affair happened. She admitted that she stabbed Harvey and that Samuel Jenkins had nothing to do with the affair, and that Jenkins was in the Bell Cafe when the affair took place. Another story is told that the white man went to the woman and told her that she should not be in the company of that darky Sam Jenkins, and a quarrel started between the woman and Harvey resulting in Harvey's death.

Bloodhounds Chase Farm Hand Who Ran Wild in Mississippi

SUMMIT, MISS., Aug. 10.—George Mackey, farm hand, who ran amuck yesterday, killing Mrs. William Bolian, his employer, the widowed mother of eight children; wounding her 15-year-old daughter, Fannie, and Henry Carver, a neighbor youth, tonight was being hunted by a large posse with bloodhounds.

The daughter on whom Mackey is said to have attempted to force his attentions, and Carver were in a McComb hospital with slight chances of recovery, according to attending physicians. Both were shot through the stomach.

Governor Whitfield arrived here today and took personal direction of the operations of the search for the murderer, and offered a reward of $500 for his capture. Feeling against Mackey is intense and many residents of the countryside have joined the posse headed by Sheriff Guy.

Bloodhounds arrived here today and were immediately taken to the Bolian farm a few miles from here. They at once picked up a trail that led through the Bogu Chitto swamps, ten miles northwest of Summit, to the home of a relative of Mackey, and from there to a church, some distance away, where the trail was lost. Word received here tonight said the pursuit was still in progress.

Funeral services for Mrs. Bolian were held here this afternoon.

SECOND VICTIM OF FARM HAND DIES OF WOUNDS

Posse Searches for Man Who Wounded Three Persons.

McCOMB, MISS., Aug. 11.—Charles Harry Carver, 22 years old, who was shot and wounded last Saturday near Summit, Miss., by George Mackey, a farm hand, after Mackey had killed his employer, Mrs. William Bolian, and seriously wounded her 15-year-old daughter, Fannie, died in a local hospital today. Carver was shot through the stomach when he went to the aid of the girl.

The girl also shot through the stomach, was brought to a hospital here with Carver immediately after the attack. Physicians attending her said she had only a slight chance of recovery.

A report received here today stated that a posse of 330 men with blood hounds which began the search for Mackey soon after the shooting, were hunting for the slayer between Smithdale and Bude, Miss.

THIES TO ANNIHILATE FAMILY, MOTHER SLAIN

Liquor-Crazed Man Seriously Wounds Two Others.

ONE MAY DIE OF WOUNDS

Widow Killed at Summit, Miss., and Daughter Dangerously Wounded—Youth Who Ran to Rescue Also Shot.

SUMMIT, Miss., Aug. 9.—Aparently crazed by liquor, George Mackey, 60, farm hand, killed his employer, Mrs. Will Bolian, widow and mother of nine children, dangerously wounded her daughter, aged 15, probably fatally shot a youth who ran to their assistance and then attempted to kill two other children of the woman who only escaped death or serious injury by fleeing. Mackey made his escape and had not been captured late tonight.

Sheriff D. W. Guy and a posse of probably 50 men started scouring the woods immediately after the shooting this afternoon but thus far have found no trace of Mackey.

The daughter, Sannie, and the wounded youth, Charles H. Carver, aged about 22, were rushed to the McComb City Hospital at McComb, where they are in a critical condition. Dr. J. M. Dickerson, operating the hospital, stated that Carver was shot through the liver and that his recovery was doubtful. The girl was shot through the abdomen, and is dangerously wounded.

Mackey had been employed by Mrs. Bolian since the past spring following the death of her husband when she found that she was incapable of supervising the farm alone. He boarded at their home, and reports say the shooting was caused by her objecting to Mackey's attentions to her daughter, Sannie, the oldest child.

Tries to Kill Two Others.

Miss Bolian stated to hospital authorities that Mackey became infuriated when her mother raised objections to Mackey's attentions to her and that he appeared at the house this afternoon in a drunken condition. He opened fire on Mrs. Bolian with her own pistol which he had taken from the house and she was killed instantly. He then turned the pistol on the daughter and she fell with a pistol wound in the abdomen. Carver, who lives on the farm, heard the screams of the wounded girl and rushed to the house. Mackey fired at Carver and he fell.

The crazed man then turned on two small sons of Mrs. Bolian, but before he could open fire on them they scampered to safety and hid from sight. Mackey left the scene immediately.

A cal was sent out for bloodhounds, but the owner of the dogs was sick and the officers, led by Sheriff Guy, plunged into the woods without their aid.

The scene of the shooting is about two miles north of Summit, where Mrs. Bolian had her farm. She was about 45 years old and was regarded as a splendid woman by her neighbors.

THREW THE ENGINEER FROM LOGGING TRAIN

Negro Escapes After Murderous Attack Upon Bush.

COLUMBIA, Miss., Aug. 15.—This town was thrown into quite a furore today when it became known that W. Howard Bush, the engineer in charge of the loader on the [illegible] White Lumber Company log trains, was thrown from the loader just south of town by Sebe Watts, a burly negro, while the train was running about 12 miles an hour.

It seems that Watts had been in the employ of the company only a few days, being tongman on the loader, and would become surly and insolent when directed to perform any duty required of him. He feigned sickness today and Mr. Bush informed him that a sick man was not needed on the loader and was in the act of flagging the engineer to stop the train and let Watts get off when the negro became insulting and made a move as if to attack Mr. Bush, who stooped to get a piece of plank from the sawmill used for fuel on the loader. The negro sprang like a tiger and threw Mr. Bush from the train. The injuries are a severely bruised shoulder and leg, and will compel him to remain at home for several days. The negro leaped from the train and made his escape into the thick brush. The sheriff's office was notified of the occurrence immediately and his posse went in search of Watts, but upto late this afternoon Watts had not been heard of. He is a "ginger cake" negro about 35 years old, five feet nine inches tall, weight about 170 pounds; once had three gold crowned front teeth, one now missing, and is said to be a "bad negro." 9-16-24

Mr. Bush is one of Columbia's prominent citizens, being very popular in church and fraternal circles.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
NOVEMBER 24, 1924

Posse Hunts Negro Accused of Slaying Aged Man

SEBREE, Ky., Monday.—A trail of blood led a searching party of 100 to a thicket near the outskirts of town where the body of Joseph Edwards, sixty-seven, an interior decorator, of Meriden, Miss., was found with the skull crushed and a bullet through the brain.

Edwards arrived on the midnight train and a negro volunteered to show him to the home of O. A. Scott, his brother-in-law. When he did not arrive according to a previously sent telegram, a search was instituted. A coroner's jury accused U. S. Williams, a negro, with the murder. An armed posse hunted him all day without success.

Lynchings-1924.
Side Lights.

Mississippi.

BODY OF MAN KILLED BY NEGRO IS FOUND

Posse Composed of Citizens of Two Counties Hunts for Murderer.

Clarksdale, Miss., March 8.—The body of A. M. Chism, 50 years old, a farmer of near Birdie, Miss., Quitman county, who was alleged to have been killed yesterday by a negro named "Lige," was recovered this morning from the Yazoo Pass, where the black threw his victim after bashing his head open with a hand ax.

A posse composed of Coahoma and Quitman county citizens and officers is hunting for the negro. According to reports from Lula, Miss., seven miles from the scene of the murder, Chism and the negro had taken a motor boat to row across the pass for Chism's wife who was at a neighbor's home. Something went wrong with the boat machinery and Mr. Chism stopped to adjust it. The negro, the police say, grabbed the ax and killed the farmer. He was robbed of $30 and his pistol.

The negro then went to the home of Chism, and attempted to gain admittance. Mrs. Chism, the aged mother of the slain man, refused to admit the black. She bolted the door, but the enraged negro fired through the panel wounding her in the arm. It is supposed that Lige believed that he had killed the woman for he departed without entering the house. She soon recovered sufficiently to go for help, and it was then that the bloody boat was found.

Lige had worked for Mr. Chism about a week. Mr. Chism had lived near Birdie, Miss., about five years. He is survived by his widow and mother.

SEEK NEGRO SLAYER.

Posses Trail Murderer of White Farmer.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., March 8.—Horsemen, under the leadership of Sheriff McArthur of Marks and drawn from the counties of Tunica, Quitman and Coahoma, are scouring the country surrounding Birdie, which is located in the extreme northern part of Quitman County, for a negro murderer, who is known only as Lige. Yesterday about noon Lige slew the head of A. M. Chism, a white farmer about 50 years old, the motive for the crime being thought to have been robbery. After he had killed his victim, rifled his pockets and removed his shoes and coat, the black threw the body in the Yazoo Pass from which it was recovered this morning. The first report of the murder of Chism was given by his mother, whom the negro sought to attack after he had killed and robbed Mr. Chism.

POSSE HUNTS FOR NEGRO WHO KILLED EMPLOYER

Two Hundred Men Searching Mississippi Swamps For Slayer.

CLARKSDALE, MISS., March 8.—Two hundred men are searching the swamps of Quitman county for a negro known as "Lige," who today killed his employer, A. M. Chism, a farmer of Birdie, Miss., with an axe and after robbing the body of $30 and a pistol threw it into Yazoo Pass.

The negro, after killing Chism, returned to the Chism home where the farmers aged mother was alone and demanded that she let him in. When refused the negro fired a shot through the door and wounded her in shoulder. He then left the place. The mother said her son had gone in a boat with the negro across Yazoo Pass to bring home his wife who was visiting a neighbors. The negro was a stranger and had been employed by Chism a week. Chisms body was found after several hours search with the skull crushed in with an axe. His pockets had been rifled and the body dumped into the muddy pass. It believed that robbery was the motive. Posses have been searching the swamps all day Saturday and resuming the search into the night.

PLANTATION MANAGER SHOT DEAD BY NEGRO

Posse Seeks Slayers of W. D. Barbee at Tunica.

TUNICA, Miss., Sept. 14.—W. D. Barbee, plantation manager, was shot to death tonight in a quarrel with two negroes, one of whom, Jesse Fields, was moving from the Tom Wilford plantation, of which Barbee was manager. A posse of 75 men, headed by Sheriff William Nicholls, is scouring the woods for Shields and a negro named Bell. Fields' wife was lodged in jail late tonight, as a material witness.

Little is known of the actual cause of the shooting but it is understood Mr. Barbee came upon the negro moving and in a discussion a quarrel ensued. Mr. Barbee was shot in the face with a load of buckshot and when found, was lying across a shotgun.

Sheriff Nicholls said tonight that Bell would probably have a negro woman and a small girl with him as they were supposed to have left the scene together.

The shooting occurred about 10 o'clock last night.

WOMAN SPIRITED AWAY.

Negro Mobbed Near Jackson in Serious Condition.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 23.—Albert Brunson, negro, who last night was seized by a party of masked men on the Jackson-Vicksburg Highway while being escorted by officers to the jail at Vicksburg was brought back here early today from near Clinton, where he was located by a sheriff's posse following his release by his captors after an operation had been performed upon him.

The negro and a white woman said to have come here recently from Hermanville, Miss., were arrested in a raid on a house in the negro section of the city Sunday night. Brunson was being taken to Vicksburg for safe keepking. Following last night's incident the woman was spirited away by the authorities to an unannuonced place.

The officers who had Brunson in charge on their way to Vicksburg, were ordered to return to Jackson after the band in automobiles had taken the negro from them. Brunson was then hustled into one of the cars and driven in the direction of Clinton.

The sheriff's office here was immediately notified by telephone and a posse headed by Sheriff Wells and Chief of Police Simmons of Jackson, together with other officers, went in search of the negro and his abductors. Brunson was found in a negro's house a mile and a half from Clinton, where he told the officers he had gone to seek aid after having walked five miles following his release.

The negro, whose condition is reported as serious by local physicians, said no other punishment in addition to the operation had been meted out to him. Members of the holdup party were handkerchiefs over their faces. No clues as to their identity had been established, authorities stated.

FORCE SHERIFF TO SURRENDER NEGRO

Mob Makes Off With Black Found in House With White Woman

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 22.—Albert Brunson, negro, was taken from officers on the Jackson-Vicksburg highway tonight by masked men, and was carried off in an automobile while the officers were ordered back to the city. The negro was being taken to Vicksburgh for safekeeping. A posse of officers immediately began a search for the negro and his captors.

The negro and a white woman were arrested in a raid on a negro house here Sunday night.

The posse composed of Sheriff Wells of Hinds county with several deputies and Jackson police under Chief Simmons at midnight were still conducting the search. No trace of the negro or his captors had been found at that hour.

A report late tonight from Clinton stated the negro had been released by his abductors near that place after being forced to undergo an operation. The authorities here, however ha dreceived no verification of the report and gave little credence to it.

MAN SHOT TO DEATH AFTER

12 HOUR HUNT

Fled Into Thicket with Two Women

Tureyea, Miss., Sept. 26.—Arthur Bell, sought in connection with the slaying of Walter E. Barbee, plantation manager, on the night of Sept. 14, was shot to death by members of a posse near here late Monday night, Sept. 15.

Bell had played "hide and seek" with the posse in a thicket throughout the day. Early tonight the cordon of armed men tightened around him and a member of the party called to Bell to surrender. He refused and a volley of shots was fired into the thicket where he was hiding.

The body of Jesse Fields, negro, with whom Barbee quarreled on the 14th, was found in a field near here Sept. 15.

According to the wives of Field and Bell, who are in jail here, Barbee and Fields quarreled over the latter's removal from the plantation of which Barbee was the manager. Barbee insisted upon Fields returning an automobile which he had purchased, but which had not been paid for. Fields refused to return the car, and according to the women, struck Barbee with a wrench.

Barbee drew his pistol and fired upon Fields, the women said, whereupon Bell seized Fields' shotgun from the automobile and killed Barbee. Fields, Bell and their wives escaped into the woods. Fields body was found the next morning and the two women were arrested when they emerged from the edge of a thicket to reconnoiter.

Barbee's body was found by neighbors, who at the request of Mrs. Barbee had gone in search of the plantation manager. Mrs. Barbee heard shots some distance from her house soon after her husband had left, with the statement that he was going to take possession of the automobile in which Fields was moving, and became alarmed.

NEGRO IS KILLED BY SHERIFF'S POSSE

Tunyea, Miss., September 15.—A negro, named Arthur Bell, sought in connection with the slaying of Walter E. Barbee, plantation manager last night, was shot to death by members of a posse near here late tonight.

Bell was slain when he declined to surrender to the posse.

The negro had played "hide and seek" with the posse in a thicket throughout the day. Early tonight the cordon of armed men tightened about him and a member of the party called upon Bell to surrender. He refused and a volley of shots was fired into the thicket where he was hiding.

The body of Jesse Fields, negro, with whom Barbee quarreled yesterday, was found in a field near here today.

According to the wives of Fields and Bell, who are held here, Barbee and Fields quarreled late yesterday over the latter's removal from the plantation of which Barbee was the manager. Barbee insisted upon the negro returning an automobile which he had purchased, but which he had not paid for. Fields refused to return the car, and, according to the women, struck Barbee with a wrench.

Barbee drew his pistol and fired upon Fields, the women said, whereupon Bell seized Fields' shotgun and killed Barbee. The automobile and four negroes escaped into the woods. Fields' body was found this morning and the two women were arrested when they emerged upon the edge of a thicket to reconnoiter.

Barbee's body was found last night by a neighbor who, at the request of Mrs. Barbee, had gone in search of the plantation manager. Mrs. Barbee heard shots some distance from her home soon after her husband had left with the statement that he was going to take possession of the automobile in which Fields was moving, and became alarmed.

NEGRO'S RECOVERY AFTER OPERATION DEEMED PROBABLE

Freed by Mob, Black is Taken to Jackson Hospital.

Jackson, Miss. Sept. 23.—Surgeons at the Charity hospital reported today that Albert Brunson, neth negro who was mutilated by a party of masked men last night who stopped the automobile in which three policemen were whisking him to Vicksburg for safe keeping, would probably recover from his knife-wounds, though he had lost much blood.

A few miles this side of Clinton, twenty or thirty men, wearing masks, held up the officers and took their prisoner to the nearby woods. A few hours later he was found by Sheriff Wells and his deputies at the home of a negro the other side of Clinton, four or five miles from the scene of the surgical operation performed by the mob, and was returned to Jackson and the hospital where his wounds were dressed.

Brunson, the victim, was arrested the night before in company with a white woman who has been sent to the Raymond jail.

1822

MASKED MOB SEIZES NEGRO NEAR JACKSON

Take Black From Officers and Speed Away.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—Albert Brunson, negro, was taken from officers on the Jackson-Vicksburg Highway tonight by masked men, and was carried off in an automobile while the officers were ordered back to the city. The negro was being taken to Vicksburg for safekeeping. A posse of officers immediately began a search for the negro and his captors.

The negro and a white woman were arrested in a raid on a negro house here Sunday night.

TAKE PRISONER FROM SHERIFF; MOB OPERATES

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 26.—No official steps have been taken to apprehend members of the mob in this city who seized Albert Brunson from police Monday night on the highway between Jackson and Vicksburg and severely mutilated him. Although the men wore handkerchiefs over the upper part of their faces some were recognized as belonging to the most prominent families in Jackson and Vicksburg.

Brunson, who had come to this city recently from Hermanville, Miss., was arrested when the white woman, said to have been the wife of Hermanville's mayor, was seen to go into the lowly shack occupied by him. White citizens, lounging around and looking for something to do, but dodging work, immediately interested themselves in what to them was a very unusual sight—more unusual when, after a lapse of a few hours the white woman had not been seen to come out of the shack.

Jackson police were then instructed to raid the place. The white woman was at first defiant, but was finally persuaded to get into the limousine awaiting her and was "spirited" away. Before leaving, however, she made it clear that she had come to Brunson's place voluntarily and that, given the opportunity, she would come again. To prevent her carrying out her threat, Brunson was arrested and a pretext of avoiding trouble in Jackson, the officers were directed to carry him to Vicksburg. Only a handful of officers were sent wtih him, and the mob was instructed as to where the party had gone.

It was a carefully arranged and perfectly executed affair. The "posse" met the officers with their prisoner and after the usual salutation and lodge sign the men transferred Brunson to their car and drove off toward Rickland. The officers turned around and leisurely made their way back to Jackson.

Brunson after the torture was thrown from the car and forced to walk five miles to a farm house. When the Jackson chief of police heard of the affair he started out to find Brunson, aware that he would be too late to do anything for him even if he had intended to do so. No arrests in Jackson have been made, and as far as the city authorities are concerned the incident is closed.

Lynchings — 1924.
Side Lights

Missouri.

1823

COLUMBIA DISGRACES STUDENTS

We are not surprised that fifteen white students have been suspended or expelled from Missouri University at Columbia for getting drunk and raising h—— generally. The only regret is that those students are the victims of the spirit of a lawless community.

No doubt, it is fresh in the minds of those very students when less than a year ago, they were invited to take a part in a lynching almost under the shadow of the University and they saw how lax law enforcement was; they saw the low moral courage which characterized the officers of the law, and no doubt, they felt immune from any punishment.

It is rather unfortunate that the State University is located at Columbia. It should be moved at once. The community is not fit for the highest State Educational Institution to be located there.

We hope that the parents of the victims, and other patriotic citizens will join in a movement to have this school removed from Columbia because of the bad influence which overshadows the youths who go there to fit themselves for their life's work.

YOUTH WHO WAS SLAIN BY CARNIVAL ATTENDANT

ACKERSON WILEY

It required a second riot call before the police succeeded in quieting an angry mob which had gathered at 23rd and Adams streets following the shooting of a colored boy by an attache of a carnival company.

How It Happened

According to witnesses, Ackerson Wiley, 15-years old, of 828a S. 22nd street, together with some other boys, was attending the carnival in the afternoon, and, like boys will do, attempted to peep through a flap hole in a tent occupied by Howard Burt, an attache of the carnival. This conduct angered Howard, who warned the boys to "cut it out," at the same time threatening to shoot if his orders were disobeyed. In a few minutes young Wiley, the victim, approached the tent, raised the flap, and before he had time to stoop to peep a shot was fired by Howard taking effect in the youth's breast, killing him almost instantly. The boy died before he ran ten feet.

Mob Forms

The report of the 45-calibre revolver helped to carry the news quickly throughout the neighborhood, and in a few minutes several hundred Negroes had gathered upon the scene, many of whom carried rocks, clubs and bricks, set on avenging the death of the boy. A raid was made on the slayer, some knocking him down, taking his revolver from him and beating him over the head until the police arrived. When Howard surrendered to the police, his shirt was bloody and there were several scalp wounds about his head.

Sets Fire to Tents

After Howard had been removed to police station, the crowd still increased until several hundred had gathered and at the suggestion of some one fire was set to the tent from which the fatal shot had been fired, and in a few minutes three more tents were in flames. This necessitated a second riot call and a fire alarm.

When the firemen arrived they could not get to the fire because of the crowd. This delayed the work of the firemen until four tents, together with their contents had gone up in smoke.

Held For Grand Jury

At the corner's inquest Wednesday morning, Howard was held for the grand jury charged with homicide. It is understood that special counsel will be employed to help prosecute the murderer of the Wiley boy.

Ackerson is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Wiley, 828a S. 22nd street, and was regarded as a model boy. The mother is suffering with hysterics as a result of the shock caused by her son's violent

Lynchings—1924.

Side Lights.

Nebraska.

1824

Omaha Negro Dies in Flame Fighting Posse

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18.—[By the Associated Press.]—Sought on a statutory charge as a result of his alleged assault [illegible], Frank Myler, a negro, barricaded himself in his small frame shack, shot and seriously wounded Chief of Detectives Ben Danbaum, and slightly wounded Detective Tom Ryan, and then was killed after being riddled with shotgun and rifle bullets from police who surrounded the house.

The tragedy occurred in the thickly populated Negro district.

Detective Chief Shot Down.

Chief Danbaum fell, shot several times about the head and face, when he was leading a squad of reinforcements to capture the crazed Negro. Reached to a local hospital, the officer's condition was pronounced as serious. Detective Ryan was hit by a glancing shot when he ran to his fallen chief's side.

The attack on the fugitive resembled a barrage. Police, deputies, and others armed with shotguns, revolvers, and rifles perched themselves at any available vantage point and opened fire.

Sticks to Burning Refuge.

Myler returned the fire, keeping up a dangerous fusillade, despite the fact that his home was rapidly being destroyed by flames, having been set on fire.

Tear bombs were also used, but he did not surrender until one detective blazed the full contents of his shotgun, which lodged in the Negro's face. The large police squad then moved cautiously up to the house and found him dead.

Myler was wanted on complaint of Linnie Walker, 17 year old Negress high school student. The girl claimed the alleged attack took place a week ago, but the warrant for Myler's arrest was not issued until today.

Murdering Negro Dies When Omaha Police Burn Fugitive's Barricade

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 18.—Sought on a serious charge, Frank Myler, a negro, barricaded himself in his small frame shack, shot and seriously wounded Chief of Detectives Ben Danbaum and slightly wounded Detective Tom Ryan and then was killed after being riddled with shot gun and rifle bullets from guns of police who surrounded the house.

So effective was the work of the police and the fire department, which set the shack on fire, that not one demonstration was noted despite the fact that the scene occurred in the thickly populated negro district.

Danbaum fell, shot several times about the head and face, when he was leading a squad of reinforcements to capture the crazed negro. He was rushed to a local hospital where his condition was pronounced serious. Detective Ryan was hit by a glancing shot when he ran to his fallen chief's side.

The attack on the fugitive resembled a barrage. Police detectives, deputies and others, armed with shot guns, revolvers, and rifles perched themselves at any available vantage and opened fire. Myler returned fire keeping up a dangerous fusillade despite the fact that his home was rapidly being destroyed by flames.

Myler was wanted on complaint of Linnie Walker, 17 year old negress high school student.

Negro Bandit's Charred Body

:: *OMAHA DETECTIVE CHIEF DYING OF WOUNDS* ::

Taken From Ruins of Home

Omaha, Neb., December 18.—The bullet-ridden, charred body of Frank Myler, negro robber, was found in the smoking ruins of his home here Thursday night after fifty Omaha policemen, beaten off by the man when they attempted to arrest him in the barricaded building, finally had fired the structure, burning it to the ground.

Chief of Detectives Ben Danbaum is dying, with two bullets in his brain. He was wounded leading the attack during the battle, in which nearly a thousand shots were fired by the police, and a hundred tear bombs thrown into the house. Another officer was seriously wounded.

Throughout Omaha police are guarding against a repetition of the Omaha race riot of September 18, 1918, when a mob burned down the court house, took Fred Brown from the jail and lynched him. In the 1918 disturbance the mob almost lynched Mayor Smith.

Extra guards were placed on duty in negro sections of the city Thursday night. Feeling ran high and crowds were kept away from the smoking embers that marked the scene of the tragic struggle.

Despite efforts of firemen, the blaze set to destroy the negro's home spread to an adjoining house, but this second fire was extinguished without much damage.

Danbaum is fully conscious and knows that he has slight chance of recovery.

"Tell mother not to worry," he told Chief of Police Van Bausen. "It's just the pain in my head that bothers me."

Lynchings—1924
Side Lights—

North Dakota.

1825

FEB 7 1924

BIRMINGHAM ALA. POST

Herald

ANTICIPATING MOB ACTION

Out in North Dakota the other day a posse caught a murderer and carried him before a judge as quickly as possible to avoid a lynching. Within twenty-four hours after the crime was committed the murderer was sentenced to life imprisonment on four counts to run concurrently. Members of the posse demonstrated that they believed in letting the law take its course. Doubtless they could have lynched their prisoner without running serious risk of punishment; for the crime was shockingly brutal and the accused confessed.

But the posse preferred to conduct things according to law. Their promptness and that of the judge showed that all hands realized the necessity for swift and certain punishment to avoid the odium and burdensome effects of a lynching. It was a lesson in respect for law. Nothing will do more to establish and maintain that constructive condition than dispatch in trials and convictions. Such action contributes to the abolition of lynching and the mob spirit.

Lynchings—1924
Side Lights

North Carolina.

1826

WIFE AND SON SAVE FARMER FROM WHITES

Gave Evidence Against Moonshiners

Raleigh, N. C., May 16.—Perrin Yates, 52-year-old farmer, living six miles south of Raleigh, is being intimidated for his part in testifying against several white men, recently convicted on charges of bootlegging, according to a story told Solicitor Evans last week.

Yates, accompanied by a grown son, came to Raleigh early with a story of having been called from his home Wednesday night about 9 o'clock by four men in an automobile. They tried to lay violent hands on him, he said, after getting him out on the pretense of finding a saw mill in that vicinity.

His yells brought two shots from a pistol in the hands of his wife, Yates said, while some five or six shots were fired by his son, who lives in another house several hundred yards distant. The promiscuous firing without deadly results caused to men to flee, according to Yate's story.

He appeared as a witness recently in cases against Sport Weaver, Buck Eddins and Lignall Hood, and Yates gives it as his opinion that somebody is trying to intimidate him. He says the four men who attempted to assault him were "disfigured," but has no distinct recollection as to how. He is certain that they were white.

After making report of the affair to court officials, Yates returned to his farm. He is prepared for action, he states, if anybody is looking for trouble, but indicates that he is not a circumstance to his wife when she gets into action.

RALEIGH, N. C. Observer,
JUL 23 1924

NEAR LYNCHING AT ROCKINGHAM

Negro Found Beating Way On Train Suspected of Being Slayer

Rockingham, July 22.—One of the coldest blooded murders perpetrated in this section in a long time was that of Chalmers Sedberry, in White Store township, Anson county, last Saturday morning. Jim Collins, the negro who shot the white man, fled.

There came near being a lynching of the wrong man at Rockingham Sunday as the result of the murder of Mr. Sdeberry. A negro was observed stealing a ride on a Seaboard freight, as it passed Wadesboro, and so the officers at Rockingham were notified to be on the lookout for him, as he was thought to be Jim Collins, the slayer.

Officers, therefore, stationed themselves at the depot. About 4:30 the freight pulled in, and the strange negro was seen to jump from the train and make off through the Shaw woods, to the South. An officer fired several times to stop him, but this made his going the faster. A crowd of men gathered as if by magic, armed with almost every conceivable weapon, and in short order perhaps 150 men were scouring the Shaw woods.

He was finally found hiding in a ditch, scared literally to death. He repeated over and over that he hadn't harmed anyone, that he was just beating a ride; but many in the crowd were convinced that he was the man wanted. Someone suggested that he be turned loose, and allowed to run; others suggested stringing him up. Be that as it may, cooler heads prevailed, and an officer arriving about that time, he was taken in charge and hustled to the jail. In a few minutes it was found that his name really was Hassie Johnson, whose home is at Hamlet; he was beating a ride from Wingate to Hamlet. It is said his relief was painful to behold—when he heard the heavy jail doors swung shut. Right glad was he to "get in jail." Monday afternoon he was tried be fore the mayor for beating a ride on the train and sentenced to the chain gang for 30 days.

Lynchings-1924.

Oklahoma.

1827

Side Lights.

13 YEAR OLD BOY GETS STAY OF EXECUTION

Has Been Twice Sentenced To Death. Was To Have Paid Penalty June 13. Sixty Days Allowed To Perfect Appeal

National Association For Advancement Of Colored People Takes Interest

NEW YORK, May 12.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people is fighting the electrocution of a 13 year old colored boy, Elias Ridge, in Oklahoma, who would be the youngest person ever executed in that state if sentence is carried out. The boy was accused of having killed the wife of a white farmer living near Pensacola, Oklahoma, in 1922, was hastily tried and sentenced to death by electrocution. Dr. A. Baxter Whitby, President at that time of the Oklahoma City Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., became interested in the case, retained a lawyer who gave his service without charge to obtain a commutation of the death sentence for the boy.

Appeal was made from the sentence of the lower court on the ground that the defendent was 12 years old when the crime was alleged to have been committed and should have been tried in the Juvenile Court, as provided by Oklahoma law, and also that the State had made grevious errors in the original trial. Messrs. W. H. Twine and C. W Wesley, lawyers who volunteered their services, appealed to the Criminal Court of Appeals, which remanded the case for new trial Ridge was retried and convicted and resentenced to death.

Mr. Twine reports to the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. that he has filed notice of a second appeal to the Criminal Courts of Appeals of Oklahoma, and has been given sixty days, from April 11, to make a serve a case-made, ten days to suggest amendments and five days to settle the case-made. Execution is set for June 13. Sentence has been suspended for sixty days.

5-16-24

By raising a Constitutional question, Mr. Twine hopes to take the case to the United States Supreme Court in the event of an unfavorable decision. Local colored citizens have raised $150 for the defense of Elias Ridge, the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. has contributed $25 and will contribute $100 when the local fund has reached $400. Mr. Twine estimates that the entire cost of the case will be $400. The N. A. A. C. P. will receive contributions for the defense

Lynchings—1924
Side Lights.

Pennsylvania.

1828

CAUGHT AFTER CHASE IN SNOWCLAD HILLS

Greensburg, Pa., February 24—John Thomas, negro miner of Elrice, alleged slayer of two men, was captured by a posse today after an all night chase through snow covered hills of Westmoreland county. Thomas is said to have killed a man in a gambling house at Pelton last night. He escaped and the posse overtook him near Elrice. In an exchange of shots John Springer, a posseman, was killed.

Two state troopers were summoned from the barracks here. They headed the posse and finally captured the negro at Pitcairn.

Lynchings - 1924.
Side Lights.

1829

South Carolina.

1829

YOUTH OF FOURTEEN CONFESSES TO CRIME

Asbury Wessinger Admits Slaying of Aunt and Wounding of Cousins.

LOST POCKETKNIFE CAUSE OF TRAGEDY

"I Lost My Temper," Boy Explains, in Telling of Attack Upon Mrs. Lina Wessinger and Children—Story of "Tall, Slim Negro" Not True.

A pocketknife "with a corkscrew in it" led to his fatal attack upon his aunt, Mrs. Lina Wessinger, and the wounding of his three young cousins Saturday afternoon, Asbury Wessinger 14 year old boy, confessed yesterday morning to officers in Columbia.

Mrs. Wessinger, who died Saturday night at the Baptist hospital in Columbia, was struck with an axe, the boy declared, while the three children—Newman, four years old; Charles Rufus, two and a half years old, and Azallee, one month old—were knocked down with an axe handle. None of the four victims, Young Wessinger said, had any warning of the attack, save Mrs. Wessinger, who turned just to catch a glimpse of the descending axe.

The confession, secured yesterday morning, officially put an end to the search which had been kept up through the night for the "tall, slim Negro in a blue shirt and overalls," whom Asbury in his first story blamed for the crime. The story of the Negro's chasing him away from his aunt's house, the boy admitted in his confession, was "untrue," but believing it hundreds of armed men spent the night scouring the country about the scene of the crime—the Wessinger home, near New Brookland—and even late yesterday the hunt was continued by possemen who had not learned of the unravelling of the mystery. Houses, barns, fields were hunted through; bridges and roads watched. Three Negroes were captured, all later to be released.

Asbury—a sandy haired lad in knee breeches—his confession sworn to and signed, is being held at the city jail in Columbia under a warrant charging murder, though the inquest has not yet been held and will not be completed until late this week or early next week, according to Solicitor T. C. Callison of Lexington.

Three Children Living.

In the meantime at the Baptist hospital are the three injured children, Newman, Charles Rufus and Azallee, the first two in serious condition; all were reported this morning as "resting as well as could be expected." Both Charles Rufus and Newman suffered fractures of the skull but after the operation Saturday night were intermittently conscious during the day. The baby, Azallee, escaped without a fracture and appears to be rapidly improving.

The condition of the two boys, and especially that of Charles Rufus, is considered critical.

Arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. Wessinger have not been announced. The body, however, was yesterday afternoon carried to the home of her father, Charles Harmon, in Lexington county.

Contradictions in repeating his account of the tragedy and his inability to explain details of the story led to the questioning of the boy and his confession, officers declared.

T. A. Berley, state constable, who had joined in the search Saturday night, early yesterday morning brought the boy to Columbia for a brief examination here, ostensibly for the purpose of securing a better description of the Negro, for whom the posse had been hunting for hours through the rain and night. Asbury, Mr. Berley said, told him that he was certain he would know the Negro and that he was a black, identified as Frank Walker. The lad was returned to his father's home, only about 300 or 400 yards from the scene of the crime, and the posse began a search for Frank Walker.

The Negro, learning that he was being sought, made his way to officers at Cayce and there about 9 o'clock yesterday morning surrendered himself. He was taken to the state penitentiary by Officers Rawlinson and Connor and at 9:30 o'clock young Wessinger was brought to the prison to identify the man. Walker and John Hart, a Negro, who had been sent in to the penitentiary by Lexington officers Saturday, were shown to him among a number of other prisoners and both were pointed out by him without difficulty. He knew both by sight, but neither was the "tall, slim Negro," whom he had seen, he said. The Negroes were released from all connection with the crime, as was also a third Negro, Jim White, arrested in Columbia Saturday night.

Advised by Father.

The boy's father, D. V. Wessinger, it was subsequently revealed, had impressed upon his son, leaving on this trip to view the two men, the importance of his decision. "Be sure you have the right Negro; do not kill an innocent man."

At the penitentiary the conflicts in Asbury's statements were noticed and the boy was taken to the Columbia police station, where he confessed to T. A. Berley, state constable; S. S. Shorter, chief of detectives of the Columbia police; Sheriff E. A. Roof of Lexington and F. S. Strickland, chief of Columbia police. This confession was not taken down in writing and for the purpose of securing a signed statement the boy was asked to repeat his confession in the presence of Mr. Berley, Chief Strickland, Chief Shorter, Sheriff Roof, Sheriff T. Alex Heise of Richland, Chief J. D. Dunnaway of Richland rural police, H. F. Koon, rural policeman; a newspaperman and Ashley P. Walker, secretary to the chief of police.

Seated in a chair and surrounded by the officers, the boy told his story without a sign of nervousness. He did not enter into the lurid details of the crime and spoke only an answer to questions put to him by members of the group about him. These he answered readily enough, if laconically.

His eyes were red and blurred after a sleepless night throughout which he had been called upon again and again to tell members of the posse his story of the unknown Negro. A more or less typical country lad, now reticent and stolid and then showing a naive interest in the proceedings, he seemed, and nothing more. He had completed the fifth grade in the public schools and would "this year be in the sixth grade," he said, ignoring the fact that by his own words he was making just such a thing improbable if not impossible.

Once the were tears in his eyes that he brushed away with his arm, this only when he saw his father who came in later weeping beside him. Unconsciously it seemed, he fingered his nose every few seconds and occasionally he smiled.

Lost Pocketknife.

Concerning the cause of the crime the boy said little and to some extent it remains yet unexplained. A quarrel over the pocketknife which he had lost at the house earlier in the afternoon and his aunt's censure of him for crawling under the bed. That was all.

"It first started off about my knife," he said. "I got excited. I don't know much about the rest. . . . . I told her I had lost it. She said something about us going under the bed. . . . She said the little boy found it. . . . She was saying some other words, I could not understan . . . talking rough . . . I lost my temper."

"That is the only reason, you lost your temper?" one of the officers asked him.

"Yes, sir, nothing else."

His aunt, the boy said, left the room after the "disagreement" and went outside to milk while the three children went to the door, the two boys to seat themselves on the floor with their feet on the top step and the baby to find a seat just behind them.

He "walked up behind them," he said and with an axe handle picked up, he did not say where, struck the two little boys, one after the other, "as quick as I could." Neither made any sound, nor did Azallee, the baby. Newman, the oldest of the three, was struck first, he said.

"When did you hit the baby?" one of the group asked, when it had been observed that he had omitted any reference to the Azallee.

"I don't know," he answered. "If I hit it I don't remember."

Stepping over the unconscious children he went out into the yard and there finding the axe near the door threw away his axe handle and with the more formidable instrument walked to where his aunt was milking the cow, a few yards from the house. Mrs. Wessinger's back was turned toward him, the boy said, and she did not see him until he was ready to strike.

Could Not See Him.

"She could not see you until you got there?" he was asked.

"If she had turned her head she could," he answered.

"When you first drew back to hit her she looked around?"

"Yes, sir."

"You hit her as she looked around?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did she say?"

"Never said nothing. . . . She fell off on her side."

Carefully then he carried the axe back to he spot near the door, where he had found it, he said, and then ran home to tell his father the story of being frightened away from the house by a strange Negro.

"There was no Negro?" one of the officers asked, referring back to a statement made earlier in the confession in which he had declared that the story told his father and officers was untrue.

"No, sir, not at the house," was the reply. "I saw one in the road."

"How come you to thik about telling your father a Negro did it? You thought you would put it on some one else?"

"Yes, sir."

The questioning drew near its close:

"Has any one tried to make you say anything that isn't so?"

"No, sir."

"Has any one been rough with you, mistreated you, or abused or threatened you in any manner?"

"No, sir."

"You are telling the truth of just what happened?"

'Yes, sir."

While Mr. Walker was transcribing his stenographic notes of the interview the boy sat silent, smiling now and then at the officers' jesting flings at each other. While so engaged they did not notice the arrival of D. V. Wessinger, the boy's father, who in the little anteroom was watching the group through the door.

Talks With Father.

"It's the boy's father," some one explained and Rural Policeman Koon, a relative, left the room with others to inform the father of his son's confession.

Mr. Wessinger turned to his boy in hope of a denial.

"Asbury," he said, "Asbury, tell your father the truth. Did you do this horrible thing?"

The boy did not look up at him.

"Yes, sir," he answered.

"What in the world made you do such a thing?" The father's voice was strained, breaking.

There was no reply.

"Haven't I told you your temper would be your ruination?"

"Yes, sir."

"Haven't I taught you as a child ought to be taught?"

"Yes, sir."

"O, what got wrong with you?" Tears filled the man's eyes. He tried to edge nearer to the boy, who was now himself also crying as his father. "What made you do such an awful thing?"

"The boy found the knife and she fussed at me about it. She was fussing at me about going under the bed."

"Don't you know that doesn't matter Why didn't you give them the knife? Haven't I tried to teach you right and wrong? Haven't I tried to take you to Sunday school every time I could?"

"Yes, sir." And he sat there not looking at his pleading father, but stolidly gazing at the floor, occasionally lifting a hand to wipe away the tears from his flushed cheeks.

"Asbury, I may not see you for a while. Give me you hand, son. I'm awfully sorry and I shall try to show a father's love for you. You've told it straight?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why didn't you tell it to me straight last night?"

"I thought I'd get out of it," the boy explained as he had explained to the officers.

"Didn't you know that you couldn't get out of it? Didn't you know that your conscience would get you?"

"I didn't know. I didn't know."

"I can't understand it," an uncle of the boy, who had come into the room after the father, declared. "I don't see the use of Sunday schools any more. Why he's been going to Sunday school all his life."

"Yes," the father said. "Ever since he was so high." And he indicated with his hand. "Ever since he was just a baby. I have tried . . ."

Must Tell Mother.

The boy said nothing more and the father got up. 'Asbury," he said, "I must go home. I must tell your mother. She doesn't know. I don't know whether she can stand it. I'll come to see you."

So, broken by the revelation that had added even more than he had thought possible to the horror of Saturday night, Mr. Wessinger turned back to his home where his wife and two other small children—one a baby boy and the other a seven year old girl—waited sorrowing over the unexplained catastrophe that had been visited upon their brother-in-law's and uncle's family, but did not know of the greater grief it was theirs to bear.

Mrs. Wessinger, the boy's mother, told of the confession yesterday afternoon, was buoyed up by a mother's faith in her boy's innocence.

"They have told me," she told a sympathetic visitor, "that he says he did it. But I do not believe he could have done such a thing."

While the interview was in progress a warrant charging the boy with murder had been secured from Lexington county and under this authority he is being held at the city jail pending the verdict of the coroner's jury. This will be delayed until Solicitor Callison's return from court late this week or early next week, it was announced, the postponement being also designed to permit the jury to await definite word as to the condition of the three injured.

Coroner Warren C. Weed of Lexington county yesterday impanneled his jury, however, and after the jurors had viewed the dead body adjourned the inquest subject to call. No evidence was taken.

The members of the jury are: R. T. Mallonee, Milton Rikard, Verner Caugh-

man, J. T. Whittle, W. M. Robinson and S. E. Carter.

From the hospital yesterday came expert testimony to strengthen the case built up by the confession, one of the surgeons attending the injured having informed officers that he was convinced that the blows were not struck by such a man as the "tall, slim Negro." Examination of the axe, with which Asbury says he struck Mrs. Wessinger failed, however, to produce any evidence of value. Capt. H. L. Cade, the penitentiary finger print expert, found blood spots upon the weapon but nothing, he said, "by which identification could be made."

Lexington county, Solicitor Callison said yesterday after the confession had been secured and arrangements made for the holding of the boy at the Columbia jail, is "particularly grateful" to the authorities of Columbia—county, city and state—for assistance rendered in the case.

ASBURY WESSINGER TELLS OF ATTACK

"I Lost My Temper," Boy Declares, in Explaining His Admitted Slaying of His Aunt and the Wounding of His Three Young Cousins.

"I lost my temper." Only this and "nothing else" is to be blamed for Asbury Wessinger's attack Saturday night upon his aunt, Mrs. Lina Wessinger, and her three children, according to the 14 year old boy's signed confession as made public yesterday afternoon by A. C. Callison of Lexington, solicitor of the Eleventh judicial circuit.

The story of a "tall, slim Negro," who, the boy Saturday night told, had chased him away from his aunt's house and had then turned back to attack Mrs. Wessinger and the children, was, young Wessinger admits in his confession, untrue and devised in the hope that it might enable him to escape suspicion. The blows that killed his aunt and seriously wounded his three cousins, he declared, were from his hand. The attack, he said followed a dispute, the details of which are not given, over his lost pocketknife.

The confession, taken in shorthand by Ashley P. Walker, police stenographer, was the second of the day made by the boy and was in question and answer form, officers to whom the story was first told acting as interrogators so to bring out the details of the previous confession as made to them but neither written nor signed. Others of the group, assembled as witnesses, also joined in questioning the lad, who—though tired and sleepy after a night throughout which he had participated in the search for the "unknown Negro"—answered all readily enough. Concerning many of the details the boy was uncertain. "I got excited," he explained. "I don't remember much about the rest."

The boy showed little signs of remorse and appeared dulled to the consequences of his deed, though he declared when the signing of the confession had been concluded that he "felt better" and was glad that he had "told the truth."

The confession, as signed and sworn to by young Wessinger, follows:

Started About Knife.

Q. Now, son, go ahead and tell just how this thing happened, what caused the trouble and everything. A. It first started off about my knife. I got excited. I don't know much about the rest.

Q. You know what you did? A. Yes, sir.

Q. She (Mrs. Wessinger) came in when you were ragging about the knife? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did she say? A. I don't know what she said. I didn't like it.

Q. Then what happened? A. She went to milking.

Q. Had you hit the little boys then? A. No.

Q. She went to milking and then you hit the little boys? A. Yes. I hit the two little boys before I went out.

Q. What are their names? A. One is Newman and the other Charles Rufus.

Q. Which did you hit first? A. Newman.

Q. Is he the oldest one? A. Yes.

Q. Then you did what? A. Hit my aunt.

Q. You went out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you find the axe? A. At the wood pile, I think.

Q. The wood pile is between the house and where the cow was? A. Not exactly, on the side.

Q. Where did you find the axe, at the wood pile? A. No, the axe wasn't at the wood pile. It was beside the house.

Q. Then you took the axe and walked out to your aunt? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Her back was to the house or to the side? A. Her side was toward the house.

Q. She could not see you until you got up to her? A. She could have seen me if she had turned her head.

Tried to Dodge Blow.

Q. When you drew back to hit her what happened? A. She dodged, and I hit her.

Q. Did you knock her off the bucket? A. Not the first time.

Q. The second time? A. Yes, sir, I think so.

Q. Did she fall backward or forward? A. On her side.

Q. What did she say before you hit her? A. Nothing that I remember.

Q. Then what did you do? A. Came back by the house. Brought the axe back and dropped it where I picked it up.

Q. Did you go back in the house? A. Went home.

Q. When did you hit the baby? A. I don't know, if I hit it I don't remember.

Q. Why did you do this, what was your idea? A. It was about the knife.

Q. She made you mad? A. Yes, sir. She said something about the little boy finding it.

Q. Did she say you stole it or anything? A. No, sir.

Q. Did she threaten to whip you? A. No, sir, I don't think so.

Q. How come she made you mad? A. Something about the little boy taking the knife. She said he found it; about going under the bed.

Q. Hadn't you and the little boy had some words? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you accused this little boy of stealing the knife? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you get the knife? A. No, sir.

Q. The story you told us last night, about the Negro, that wasn't true? A. No, sir.

Q. What time did you go to the house first yesterday afternoon? A. About 3 o'clock.

Q. You stayed there how long? A. About 5:30.

Found Knife Missing.

Q. Why did you go back? A. I found I had lost my knife.

Q. When you went back what did you say? A. I told her I had lost it. She said something about us going under the bed. . . . She said the little boy found it. . . . She was saying some other words, I could not understand. . . . talking rough.

Q. That made you mad? A. Yes, sir, I lost my temper.

Q. That is the only reason; you lost your temper? A. Yes, sir, nothing else.

Q. What time was that when you went back after your knife? A Just before dark.

Q. Between sundown and dark? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were three of the children there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Two of them boys? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the children holler or anything? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you come to hit the children and none of them hollered? . . . The little boy was found by the stove? A. He might have got up; both were sitting on the steps. Baby sitting on the floor, just inside the door.

A. What did you hit the children with? A. An axe handle.

Q. What did you do with the axe handle? A. Threw it down somewhere in the yard.

Q. Wasn't it a stick? A. No, sir, a regular axe handle.

Q. When you came out of the door did you bring the axe handle? A. I think I throwed it.

Q. You didn't use the axe on the little children? A. No, sir.

Q. Just the handle? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went out the back door you picked the axe up A. Yes, sir.

Negro Only in Road.

Q. There was no negro? A. No, sir, not at the house; I saw one on the road.

Q. You were not afraid of anybody seeing you? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't think about that? A. Never thought about that.

Q. How come you to think about telling your father a negro did it? You thought you would put it on some one else? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which way was the cow's head turned when you went out to your aunty? A. It was down towards our house.

Q. That made your aunty's back to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. She could not see you until you got there? A. If she had turned her head she could.

Q. When you first drew back to hit her she looked around A. Yes, sir.

Q. You hit her as she looked around? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did she say? A. Never said nothing.

Q. Did she fall off? A. Nearly about fell off.

Q. Then you hit her again? A. She fell off on her side.

Q. Now what is your name? A. Asbury Blease Wessinger.

Q. How old are you? A. 14, 8th of August.

Q. What part of the axe did you hit your aunty with? A. The back.

Q. The back, not the blade? And the next lick? A. I don't know.

Q. You must have hit her the last lick after she fell on the ground? A. I might have.

Q. Did you hit her more than twice? A. I don't think so.

Q. Did you hit any of the children after you hit the mother? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it your intention to knock them out and then get her? A. Yes, sir.

To Prevent Outcry.

Q. So they would not make any holler? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the children fall off the steps? A. They was sitting on the top step.

Q. After you hit the children, how soon did you pick up the axe? A. Right now.

Q. Did you walk fast? A. Just walked right up to her.

Q. Running or walking? A. Walking fast.

Q. What made you so awfully mad with her? A. Because she said the little boy had found the knife.

Q. Had you accused the little boy of stealing the knife? A. No, sir. Went under the bed to look for the knife.

Q. Had you been going there staying at night? A. Just for one night about a month ago.

Q. There wasn't anything said or done? A. No, sir, nothing wrong.

Q. How were those children sitting on the steps, how close together? A. The two boys were sitting on the floor with their feet on the top step. The baby was on the floor back of the boys.

Q. You hit the big boy first? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he fall backward or forward? A. I think he went forward.

Q. You were behind them? A. Yes, sir, inside the room.

Q. Did you hit the baby as hard as you hit the rest? A. I don't remember hitting the baby.

Q. You walked up behind them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How fast did you hit them? A. Just as quick as I could.

Q. Did you come right out of the house? A. Walked out fast.

Q. How long had the mother left the room before you hit the children? A. She started milking.

Q. Was the cow at the trough before she went out? A. No, wasn't at the trough. She carried the cow to the trough and fixed the bucket.

Q. Who brought the cow from the field? A. The oldest boy.

Q. Did you go with him? A. I was coming from my house.

Stepped Over Children.

Q. When you hit the children did you step over them? A. I think I did.

Q. Did you pull any of them out of the way? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever get mad this way before and hit anybody? A. No, sir.

Q. You mentioned this morning that when you went back to your father's house, he took the hatchet? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did he take it? A. Said if he seen anybody he would be ready to fight.

Q. He didn't have any gun? A. Two. They won't shoot.

Q. When you went home did you walk slow or fast? A. I run.

Q. Who was the first person you met? A. My father.

Q. What did you tell him? A. Told him this Negro had run me.

Q. No one else had anything to do with it? A. No, sir.

Q. Is there anything else you haven't told that you can think of? A. No, sir. I can't remember anything.

Q. Has anyone tried to make you say anything that isn't so? A. No, sir.

Q. Has any one been rough with you, mistreated you or abused you or threatened you in any manner? A. No, sir.

Q. You are telling the truth of just what hapened? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know right from wrong? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew what you did was wrong? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have heard your father say your temper would be the end of you or something like that? A. He said it would be the ruination of me.

Columbia, S. C
The State

JUL 21 1924

DANGER OF LYNCHING NEGRO AT ALCOLU IS HAS DISAPPEARED

Manning S. C., July 21.—Indications today were that all danger of mob violence had disappeared as a result of slaying at Alcolu late Friday of David W. Hudnall by a negro named Gumbele. It was feared for the past few days that the negro would be lynched following a fight with Hudnall who was pulling a lumber cart the negro was pushing to the planing mill of D. W. Alderman and Sons, the company where both were employed when the negro slipped up behind the white man and struck him with a heavy piece of timber crushing his skull in several places. The negro attempted to get away but was captured by other workmen.

Texas.

Lynchings—1924.
Side Lights.

1830

Negro Sought by Mob
Is Sentenced to Death

Lufkin, Tex., March 2.—Booker T Williams, Negro, who figured in a nearly [illegible] Wednesday night, when sheriff repulsed a mob attack on the city jail and wounded three men, was sentenced to death by a jury late today after he had pleaded guilty to murder of Andy Sulsen.

Lynchings — 1924.
Side Lights.

Tennessee.

1831

NEGRO DESPERADO IS HIDING IN MEMPHIS

Commercial Appeal

Harry Bass and R. J. Knott Improve as Search Continues.

4-9-24

After the trail followed by bloodhounds indicated that Frank Lennon, negro farm hand, who shot Harry L. Bass, 24, and R. J. Knott, 23, near Lake Cormorant Miss., late Monday night, had headed toward Memphis, police authorities yesterday joined in the search for the desperate blacks with orders to shoot to kill at the slightest hazard.

Meantime the two young men mowed down by the murderous fire from the negro's shotgun were reported last night as greatly improved at the Baptist Memorial Hospital, where they were brought yesterday morning at 2 o'clock in a private automobile after treatment by Dr. A. V. Richmond at Lake Cormorant.

Neither was dangerously wounded, physicians [illegible] was necessary to remove Mr. Knott's right eye in an operation yesterday at noon. Mr. Knott is bookkeeper on the plantation of E. L. Bass, well-known Memphis and Lake Cormorant lumberman, and young Bass was managing the farm.

Bloodhounds left Memphis yesterday morning at 2:15 o'clock for the scene of the shooting, accompanied by Officer A. M. (Cooney) Brown and Frankie White, as well as one or two Memphis relatives of the Bass family.

At the [illegible]ere the two young men w[illegible]he negros' fire the dogs instantly picked up the trail.

Trail Negro Six Miles.

Carrying northward through swamps and thickets, the hounds finally emerged into the highway at Walls, Miss., six miles from the start. There the trail ended. The posse declared it was evident that the negro had obtained a ride and was headed toward Memphis.

Reports were made to police headquarters that several persons in New South Memphis saw a negro answering Lennon's description, who was accompanied by a negress, leave the Lakeview interurban car near the Memphis Terminal Corporation yesterday morning.

Police are prepared for a desperate battle if the negro is located. It is understood that the negro has no relatives nor close friends in Memphis, nor any particular hangout, which complicates the search. He is conspicuously marked, however, by the absence of one eye. He is 200 pounds or more in weight, six feet two inches in height, of very black color, and wears a mustache.

Negro Saw Men First.

Neither Bass nor Knott saw the negro when the latter opened fire. They were seeking him on a warrant charging theft of a horse which he had purchased, but on which they still held a lien. The horse had disappeared and the negro claimed it was dead. For hours a party of four, comprised of Bass, Knott, J. E. Mizel, plantation manager, and a trusted negro hand, had guarded Lennons' house awaiting his return.

When finally a search revealed the house to be empty they investigated and found the womans' footprints indicating that Lennon had called to her from the nearby thicket and that she had joined him. Bass and Knott went one way and Mizel and the negro went another way in an effort to catch the negro. When the former two entered the thicket the negro opened fire before they were aware of his presence.

Although wounded, the two youths emptied their own pistols in the general direction from which the negro had fired. Mizel, hearing the shooting, obtained an automobile at plantation headquarters and carried the men to Dr. Richmond, who ordered them to Memphis.

The posse yesterday morning found a woman's footprints beside those of Lennon's as evidence that his wife was with him.

POSSEMAN SHOOTS DEPUTY SHERIFF

Mistakes Him for One of Fugitive Convicts in Woods.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 2—John W. Whalen, 50 years old, a deputy sheriff of Tate county, Mississippi, was shot and probably mortally wounded late today by Wert Davis, a member of a posse searching for two negroes who escaped the state convict farm at Parchman, Miss.

The shooting occurred near Senatobia, Miss. Both men were members of the posse searching for the negroes. Davis came upon Whalen in the woods and, mistaking him for one of the fugitives, opened fire.

Whalen was shot in the neck and hand. He was rushed to Senatobia, placed aboard the northbound Panama Limited and brought to a hospital here. An operation on the wounded man was performed late tonight. Physicians said his chances for recovery were doubtful.

Whalen has served half his life as a deputy sheriff and for many years has been chief deputy of Tate county.

NEGRO SHOOTS SHERIFF

Tennessee Official Probably Fatally Wounded

MURFREESBORO, TENN., Oct. 5.—S. D. Rucker, Rutherford county deputy sheriff, was shot and probably fatally wounded [illegible] by George Boyd negro, at a negro church celebration where Rucker and three other deputies, Charlie Barrett, G. P. Hall and W. M. Rucker, had gone to investigate a report that the negroes were drinking or had liquor in their possession.

S. D. Rucker and Barrett noticed that Boyd had a pistol, and as they approached to search him, Boyd clinched with Rucker and the two rolled on the ground. As Boyd arose Rucker shot him. Boyd fell to the ground again but grasped his pistol and shot Rucker through the abdomen. Boyd then jumped up and fled to the woods. A posse was organized and blood hounds were requested from Nashville and Lebanon.

Rucker was taken to a hospital at Nashville. Word from physicians there tonight said that he had little chance of recovery.

Lynchings—1924
Side Lights.

Virginia.

1832

MOB SEEKS NEGRO

ROCKY MOUNT, VA., Feb. 5.—A mob formed here tonight around the jail where [illegible] negro who today was sentenced to two years in prisonment after conviction of criminal assault was being held. The crowd was met by Sheriff J. T. Hodges, who permitted a small number of them to explore the jail. The negro was not found and the mob retired at a short distance but showed no indication of dispersing.

FUGITIVE KILLED BATTLING POSSE

Martinsburg, W. Va., June 22.—G. E. Speight, a farmer wanted in connection with the killing of H. C. Crawford, a state policeman, was shot to death by a posse today during a gun battle lasting more than six hours. Speight had barricaded himself in a barn and was found fatally wounded with seven bullet wounds in his body when a part of the posse rushed the barn.

Lieutenant M. B. Lilly, a member of the posse, was slightly wounded in the face when struck a glancing blow by a bullet. No other members of the posse was injured although officers declared hundreds of shots were fired during the battle. Speight was located today after the posse under command of Sheriff William Dean and composed of 20 state policemen and 100 citizens had circled the mountains of Berkeley county for 24 hours hunting for him. The man, armed with a rifle and pistol, took refuge in a barn and when he refused to surrender, the battle began.

After hours of firing Lieutenant Lilly headed a squad that rushed the barn and found Speight fatally wounded. He declared his intention to surrender but died a short time later.

Speight was charged with having killed Trooper Crawford Friday night when the officers went to arrest him on a charge of having threatened to kill a county auctioneer, who had been ordered to sell Speight's property for a debt.

HARROWING TALE OF NIGHT ATTACK BY MOB, IS TOLD

Graduates From Horticultural

College Seeks Asylum In Pittsburg When Whites of Virginia Threaten His Life.

ABANDONS HIGHLY CULTIVATED ACRES

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23—Mr. William Noble Lewis, only colored graduate from the horticultural department of Penn State College, has been forced to flee from his home at Clarion, Va. where he settled about two years ago to engage in agriculture on a scientific basis on his 20-acre farm.

Mr. Lewis fled to this city experience with a colony of whites near whom he lived and with whom in the nature of the case, he had to deal. In the Northern city, where he [illegible] unprepared to give his story, he recounts his stealing away from Va., under the cover of night to escape a mob led by the men members of a family by the name of Board, one of whom, a Miss Board, is post mistress here. It is said the trouble grew out of Mr. Lewis' attempt to secure a key to a postoffice box which he had rented and paid for. The post mistress claimed that Mr. Lews was too "sassy" and too "smart" and that she would report him to her relatives who would beat, kill or drive him from the country. Acordingly six automobiles crowded with men and guns surrounded the Lewis' home in which he barricaded himself resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible, it is alleged. The crowd realizing the danger of storming Lewis' stronghold, is said to have retired for reenforcements. This afforded the opportunity of escape which Mr. Lewis effected with the aid of his friends.

His small farm run largely in the nature of an experiment was under thoroughly scientific cultivation and with the poultry business which he conducted would have yielded a good profit in the fall. Mr. Lewis' mother and bride of three weeks are expected to follow him to Pittsburg in a few days.

MOB COMPELS VA. FARMER TO DESERT BRIDE

Clarion, Va., July 30.—(Guide News Service)—William Noble Lewis, was forced by a mob to flee his 20 acre farm, leaving a bride of three weeks and his mother.

Whites declare he was "sassy" to the white postmistress in demanding a key to the postoffice box he had just rented. She is reported to have threatened to sick relatives on him. Colored neighbors say whites are jealous because Lewis, who is a graduate of the Penn State Agricultural College, had laid out and worked his farm scientifically to produce a large income and that white neighbors who are backward desired it.

Twenty whites in automobiles attacked his home. Lewis beat them off and escaped to Pittsburg when they went for reinforcements.

CRIME EPIDEMIC GRIPS RICHMOND; COUPLE IN DUEL

Husband Tries To Drown After Pistol Fray With Young Wife—Both in Hospital.

SEVEN WHITE WOMEN ASSAILED IN WEEK

Negro Killed, White Wounded in Fight Over Whisky—Armed Posses Patrol Every Road.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Richmond, Va., October 17.—Milton Blackmon, 25 years old, and his young wife, Mamie, 23, are in a local hospital [illegible] result of a shooting affray here. Tonight the young woman had not regained consciousness at a late hour and physicians said that the two bullet wounds from which she is suffering probably would prove fatal. Her husband, shot [illegible] five times, is not in a serious condition and is expected to recover.

Police said tonight that they rescued Blackmon from Shields lake, where he apparently tried to drown himself following the shooting which took place at the home of the couple. When they reached him, officers said the young man was crying "Murder" and calling for help, although he told them that he "wanted to die." Officials said that Blackmon placed the blame for the shooting upon his wife.

NEGRO KILLED IN FRAY WITH WHITE MAN.

Richmond, Va., October 17.—Ernest Fletcher, negro, was shot and instantly killed and a young white man, W. H. O'Dell, was seriously wounded in a shooting affray on the Richmond-Washington highway near here tonight.

Summoned to the scene of the shooting officers found the two men, one already dead, the other wounded, lying in the yard in front of the home of Joseph Richardson, an aged negro.

O'Dell was brought to a hospital here where he told officers that Richardson did the shooting. The negro was immediately arrested and is being held in jail on a charge of murder. Origin of the trouble has not been determined, but officers said that they believed the fight resulted from an argument over "bootleg whisky."

NEGRO ASSAILANTS HUNTED BY POSSES.

Richmond, Va., October 17.—Bodies of armed men patrolled every road on the outskirts of Richmond in Henrico and Chesterfield counties today while police authorities of this city and the two counties, aided by other citizens, searched for negro assailants of seven white women who have been attacked or accosted during the past week.

One negro, Albert Swinson, 20 years of age, was arrested here today and confessed, according to local police, to attempting to gain entrance into the home of Mrs. W. E. Clark, wife of the keeper of a Jewish cemetery. He also was identified by the woman, who said he came to her home yesterday and threatened her with a pistol if she did not admit him or made any outcry.

At the same time Swinson was being led into police headquarters a telephone message from County Policeman Flynn, of Henrico, asked for the assistance of the local authorities in running down two negroes who accosted two schoolgirls just outside the city limits. The girls were confronted by the negroes about midway between their home and the Germantown school. They told the police that they managed to get loose and ran back to their homes without being harmed.

Soon afterward word came from Emporia of the arrest of Dewitt Pace, who is said by the authorities to answer the description of the man who beat and attacked a 45-year-old woman on the Richmond-Petersburg turnpike yesterday. Pace, who claims to be a Croatan Indian from Oklahoma, was taken from a freight train which left Petersburg late yesterday. Policeman Swallow, of the Chesterfield county force, has been sent to Emporia to get Pace. He will be taken before the woman, who was reported today to be recovering from the attack, as soon as her condition will permit.

Meanwhile plainclothes men of the local department are trying to apprehend the assailants of two West Hampton college girls who were beaten by two negroes near the school last Friday, and for the negro and his companion who was beaten off by a woman resident along the Midlothian turnpike Wednesday night when he grabbed her as she walked on the back porch of her home.

Only the woman victim of the Rich-

Lynchings - 1924.
Side Lights.

South Carolina
1833

ABBEVILLE MAN KILLS CONVICT

Attack in Night Brings Negro's Death.

BROKE INTO HOUSE

Hulett Scoggins, White, Defends Self and Wife From Chaingang Trusty.

Special to The State.

Abbeville, Aug. 16.—Hulett Scoggins, white, defending himself and wife from the attack of Frank Butler, Negro convict, who had entered the Scroggins home during the night, shot and killed the negro at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Negro entered Scoggins' home thrdugh a window and struck Mr. Scoggins several times as he lay in bed, the last blow breaking Mr. Scoggins' arm and knocking him to the floor. Mrs. Scoggins fled to the kitchen and the Negro after her. Mr. Scoggins managed to reach his shotgun that stood in a corner of the room and rushed to his wife's rescue. He found her in the kitchen with the Negro choking her to the floor. Mr. Scoggins fired the entire load taking effect in the Negro's back to kill him instantly.

The Negro was sentenced several years ag to the gang for assault, getting a sentence of 40 years. He had been a trusty and camp cook for some time.

Sheriff McLane and Coroner Cox went to the scene early this morning, at which time an inquest was held.

Mr. Scoggins was carried to the Anderson hospital, where his arm was set and his wounds dressed.

Abbeville, Aug. 16.—Frank Butler, Negro trusty and cook of one of the county chaingangs, was shot and killed early this morning by Hulett Scoggins, white, after Butler had attacked Mr. Scoggins with a piece of wood and then attempted to choke Mrs. Scoggins.

The attack and killing occurred about 4 o'clock this morning at the Scoggins home, 12 miles from here on the Lowndesville highway. Butler appeared in the Scoggins home with a piece of stovewood and struck Mr. Scoggins several blows, breaking his right arm and felling him to the floor. He then began to choke Mrs. Scoggins after having knocked her down. The husband managed to drag himself to a shotgun while the Negro had his back on him and one shot killed Butler.

Mrs. Scoggins is in a nervous collapse but otherwise is not injured, while Mr. Scoggins is in an Anderson hospital painfully injured.

A coroner's jury investigated the killing this morning and exonerated Mr. Scoggins.

The dead Negro was serving a 40 year sentence for assault.

Anderson Mail
Star

JUL 21 1924

WHITE MAN KILLED BY NEGRO; LYNCHING FEARED AT FIRST

Manning S. C., July 21.—(United Press)—Indications today were that all danger of mob violence as a result of the slaying of David W. Hudnall at Olcohla, near here, late Friday by a negro named Gamble had passed.

For the last two days it was feared the negro would be lynched.

The slaying is said to have been the outcome of an earlier argument which had resulted in a fist fight.

Hudnall was pulling a lumber cart at a saw mill where he was employed the negro pushing, when Gamble suddenly slipped up behind the white man and crushed his skull with a heavy timber.

WHEN IN DOUBT—ACCUSE A NEGRO

By Jesse O. Thomas

In Sunday's Atlanta Constitution the following article appeared (the article was headed in large caps:)

MOTHER IS SLAIN, THREE BABIES INJURED BY NEGRO AXMAN

Columbia, S. C.—Mrs. Lina Wessinger, 25-year-old woman of the New Brookland section near Columbia, is dead and her three children, aged 4, 2 and 1, respectively, are seriously, perhaps fatally, injured, as the result of an attack upon them early tonight by an unidentified Negro armed with an ax.

9-27-24

In Monday morning's Constitution we received the following contradictory information:

14-YEAR OLD'S ADMISSION OF GUILT IN QUADRUPLE CRIME STOPS HUNT FOR SUSPECTED NEGRO

Asbury Wessinger, 14-year-old boy, confessed to officers today that he fatally wounded his aunt, Mrs. Lina Wessinger, and seriously injured her three small children with an ax late yesterday. In his confession to officers, the boy admitted that the story that he told of the "tall black Negro" chasing him from the house and then attacking his aunt and her children was for the purpose of diverting suspicion from himself.

In the meantime, three Negroes who were arrested and held in connection with the attack were released. It is fortunate for them that they were not in some small community, 'ere this day perhaps they would have been walking about in Jerusalem "just like John."

Whist playing is a type of social pastime that has a rather good standing in the best society. It is a common expression among whist players to the effect that "Hoyle," who is supposed to be the "author and finisher" of whist, advises that when you are in doubt play a trump. They also say, however, that many times when you are in greatest doubt, is when you have not a trump. The public officials and citizens generally in certain sections of our country must be excellent whist players. They proceed on the philosophy that, following the committing of any crime where there is any doubt as to the perpetrator, the thing to do is to suspect and proceed to run down, accuse and condemn, incarcerate or cremate a Negro or Negress. One of the significant aspects revealed by the statement of this 14-year-old boy was the knowledge of the fact that he knew too well the white man's psychology of crimes committed by an unknown party. Was he taught at the breakfast table, at the fireside, in day school or Sunday School? How did he know that all that was necessary to divert the eye of suspicion from himself and focus it on any Negro or a number of Negroes was to say that he was frightened away by a "tall black Negro." Since the saving of his own hide was the primary essential, why was he not chased away by a "tall white man," or even a "short white man?" Just as this boy knows, and has known almost fourteen years, that any Negro is a suspected criminal wherever a crime is committed and the circumstance under which it was committed offers the slightest opportunity to give it complexion. The white man's philosophy is: All white men are innocent until they have been proven guilty, and sometimes after that, and that all Negroes are guilty until proven innocent, and sometimes afterward.

This is a fundamental defect in our social order from which the oppressor and the oppressed are calculated to suffer and our body politic suffer an irreparable injury.

Must Write J. C. Letters In S. C.

Chester, S C., Sept. 18.—(A. N. P.)—Charging that the Rev. F. Killingsworth, an A. M. E. minister, was trying to pass for white because he failed to state that he was a Negro in a letter to a local newspaper, he has been forced to leave the town.

It appears that Rev. Mr. Killingsworth wrote a letter commending the candidacy of former Governor Blease for United States senator and did not announce in the letter that he was a Negro.

Indignation ran high and the reverend gentlemen was compelled to flee for safety.

9-19-24

UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO KILLS WHITE WOMAN

Mrs. Lina Wessinger and Children Attacked With Axe.

MOTIE FOR CRIME UNSOLED MYSTERY

Strange Tall Black Appears From Woods to Perpetrate Deed and Then Disappear—Two of Three Children in Serious Condition—Mother Died at Hospital.

Suddenly appearing out of the woods surrounding the D. Void Wessinger home, about a mile and a half beyond New Brookland, an unidentified Negro late yesterday afternoon seized an axe in the yard and with the instrument attacked Mrs. Lina Wessinger and her three small children, waiting alone at the house for Mr. Wessinger's return. Mrs. Wessinger, brought to Columbia, died last night at the Baptist hospital, two of the three children are considered to have little chance of life and the third this morning showed signs of returning consciousness.

The Negro made his escape into the woods from which he had come.

State Dispatch

9-21-24

The children, Newman, Charles, Rufus and Azallee, all suffering from blows on the head, are at the Baptist hospital. Newman and Charles Rufus, aged four and two and one-half, respectively, are unconscious as the result of fractures of the skull. One year old Azallee, though suffering from concussion of the brain, appeared, according to physicians at the hospital, to have escaped any fracture of the skull and early this morning seemed gradually to be returning to consciousness. Charles Rufus, physician said this morning, could survive his hurts only by some miracle, while Newman, it was believed, might survive.

Asbury Wessinger, 14 year old nephew of the murdered woman and a son of Frank K. Wessinger, living nearby, was chased by the Negro but escaped to tell his father, who going to the home found Mrs. Wessinger and the children all seemingly near death. Mr. Wessinger gave the alarm.

Motive is Unknown.

The attack, for motives unknown, occurred at about 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and D. Void Wessinger, the husband and father, employed as a salesman for the Nugrape company of Columbia, had not at the time returned from work for the supper which had been cooked and waiting for him. Mr. Wessinger, according to relatives, was usually late in returning Saturdays and did not learn of the tragedy last night night hours hours when coming home he found the little house empty save for friends and others who had gathered to take up the search for the unknown assailant. He turned away to go to his dying wife's bedside.

There were no eye witnesses of the attack and only Asbury Wessinger, the 14 year old nephew, saw the Negro.

The boy, who lived only about an eighth of a mile from the Wessinger home, had gone to his uncle's house to search for a knife he had lost there. While he was engaged in the search the Negro made his appearance. Mrs. Wessinger, Asbury said, was milking the cow at a little shed, a few yards from the back door of the house, at the time; the three children were watching the search for the knife from the backsteps. Suddenly he looked up and saw a strange Negro appear out of the woods and make his way toward the house.

Negro Frightens Boy.

"He seemed to come out of the woods just in front of me and was a tall Negro, wearing a blue shirt and overalls," Asbury said. "He had his fists clenched and when he was only a few yards from me I ran toward home. The Negro did not say a word, but he followed me to the road and then turned back. I yelled, but then we are always yelling and playing and I don't think my aunt paid any attention to it.

"The Negro had nothing in his hand and had done nothing to any one except me when I left. He was a tall Negro and thin. He didn't weigh more than 150 or 160 pounds and had on a dark cap and a blue shirt and blue overalls.

"I ran all the way home and told my father and mother and when we got back we found them all practically dead. It was only a few minutes after I had first seen the Negro."

Runs to Rescue.

Banks K. Wessinger, Asbury's father, ran to his relatives' assistance and entering the house discovered the children just inside the back door and all unconscious. The bloody axe was found in the yard a few feet from the door. He had failed, Mr. Wessinger said, to ask his son where Mrs. Wessinger had been and it was some minutes later that he noticed something beside the cow and investigating found the woman, her head literally battered to pieces, and beside her the milk pail. She was still conscious after a fashion and able to answer his question.

"Lina, what happened? Who did it?" he asked.

"I don't know," the woman answered, "I don't know. Help me. O God, help me!"

That was all. She didn't know, and officers last night were inclined to the theory that she had not noticed Asbury's cries but had been struck down without once seeing her assailant.

The children were found just inside the house, where they had apparently fled from the Negro. Little bloody footprints about the room would indicate that one of them had attempted to seek refuge beyond the stove near the door.

Save for the blood, there was no other sign of any disturbance inside the house and the food, set to one side for Mr. Wessinger's return, had not been touched. Nor was there evidence of such a hurried search for valuables as might have been possible within the limited time allowed had the motive been robbery.

Banks K. Wessinger, in his brother's absence, set first about securing medical attention and with the aid of Lem Hall, whom he stopped in his automobile on the road near the house, brought Mrs. Wessinger to the Baptist hospital in Columbia. McCormick's ambulance, summoned by telephone from Columbia, carried the three children to the same hospital. Here at 3:45 o'clock, before an operation could be performed, and only a short time after her husband learned of the attack. She was about 25 years old and before her marriage to Mr. Wessinger in 1918 or 1919 was Miss Lina Harmon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harmon of the St. Peter's section of Lexington county. Three brothers and four sisters also survive her.

X-ray photographs of the three surviving injured were taken at 11 o'clock last night, revealing the fractured skulls in the cases of Newman and Charles Rufus, the two older children. Operations were performed on both, beginning at 11:45 and ending at 1:45 o'clock. Charles Rufus, two and one-half years old, physicians believed this morning, is near death, while Newman, four years old, is expected to survive his hurts, unless, of course, unforeseen complications set in.

The baby, Azallee, one year old, escaped without a fracture and is expected to live.

Quickly word of the crime spread and before Sheriff E. A. Roof of Lexington could reach the scene from Lexington a crowd of armed men and sympathetic women had gathered about the little house nestled in the woods a few yards off the Platt Spring road. As the time wore on others arrived and with the sheriff, deputies and rural policemen began a search of the countryside.

John Hart, a Negro, answering the general description of the man wanted, but not a stranger in the section, was arrested early in the night and taken by officers to the state penitentiary. The man, according to Sheriff Roof, is not suspected of any connection with the crime, but was taken into custody only to guarantee him against any possible mob violence, because he answered in a general way to the description of the man sought. Will Spigner, deputy sheriff, brought the man to the penitentiary and Superintendent A. M. Scarborough secured permission by telephone from Gov. Thomas G. McLeod to assume custody of the man. Hart was placed in a cell on the fourth tier of the main cell building and did not appear to be agitated, Mr. Scarborough said.

Another Arrested.

A second Negro, giving his name as Jim White, was arrested in Columbia about 11 o'clock by Patrolman E. D. Harrell, who, with a railroad officer, discovered the man in a box car in a railroad yard. The Negro, who in some particular fits the description given by Asbury Wessinger, was lodged in the city jail on a charge of vagrancy and will be held pending further investigation. The man told officers that he was from Hopkins and that he had been picking cotton "across the river." There was no blood on his clothing.

Throughout the night and into the morning the hunt continued in and around the scene of the crime and hourly the posse increased as armed men from both Richland and Lexington counties arrived to swell the crowd, which early in the night had numbered hundreds. All railroads, bridges, roads and trains are being watched and Negro houses searched but—so far as was known in Columbia this morning—without result.

There is no clue as to the man's identity, except only the description given by Asbury Wessinger and no rational motive for the crime. Sheriff Roof last night was inclined to believe, in the absence of any other explanation, that the Negro had intended robbery, but there was no evidence of any attempt at a search of the house. The man was unknown to young Asbury and was, it is presumed, a stranger, though in some manner he appears to have selected the one night that would not have found Mr. Wessinger at home to protect his family.

There is, however, the bloody axe, which wrapped in a sack, brought to the state penitentiary last night, where today it will be examined for finger prints by Capt. H. L. Cade, the prison's finger print expert. The instrument, despite precautions taken, was handled by several persons and fear was expressed that the examination to be made might be in vain.

In the darkness and rain it could not be discovered last night which direction the Negro had taken in his flight. Early in the hunt the endeavor had been made to secure bloodhounds. This plan, however, was abandoned when it was discovered that dogs could could be secured only from Sumter and then only too late, it was thought, to follow any trail after the rain.

Sheriff Roof, who headed one section of the posse, said that should he arrest the man the prisoner would be carried immediately to Columbia for safe keeping.

Lynchings—1924.
Side Lights.

South Carolina.

1834

WOUNDED NEGRO PLACED IN JAIL

Man With Bruises on Head at Florence.

REFUSES TO TALK

James Gordon Alleged to Have Used Vile Language in Presence of Whites.

Special to The State.

Florence, April 28.—Sheriff Thomas S. Burch returned to Florence about midnight tonight from Pamplico, where he had gone on information from Governor McLeod, bringing a negro, James Gordon, 30 years old, who showed signs of having been beaten about the head, and lodged him in the jail for safe keeping. The negro would give no information as to how he came in possession of the bruises.

Sheriff Burch says the man was taken at his home near Pamplico in company with a quantity of liquor after the officer had gone to that section of the county upon a telephone call from Gov. Thomas G. McLeod to the effect that citizens of Pamplico had informed him trouble was anticipated.

4-29-24

Sheriff Burch, with State Detective Eichelberger, Deputy Sheriffs Joe Conner and Larry Burch and B. A. Black and two members of the city police force, reinforced by a couple of volunteers, left here late this afternoon and visited Poston and Pamplico looking for the expected trouble.

According to information gleaned by the officers, Gordon was alleged to have used exceedingly vile language in the presence of two white men and two white women, who had stopped on the road near Bostick's store to render assistance to a negro woman, who had fallen, apparently from sickness. Later, one of the men, said to be J. D. Terry, according to the story, went to Pamplico, secured help and, returning to the scene, arrested Gordon and placed him in a cage at a chaingang camp.

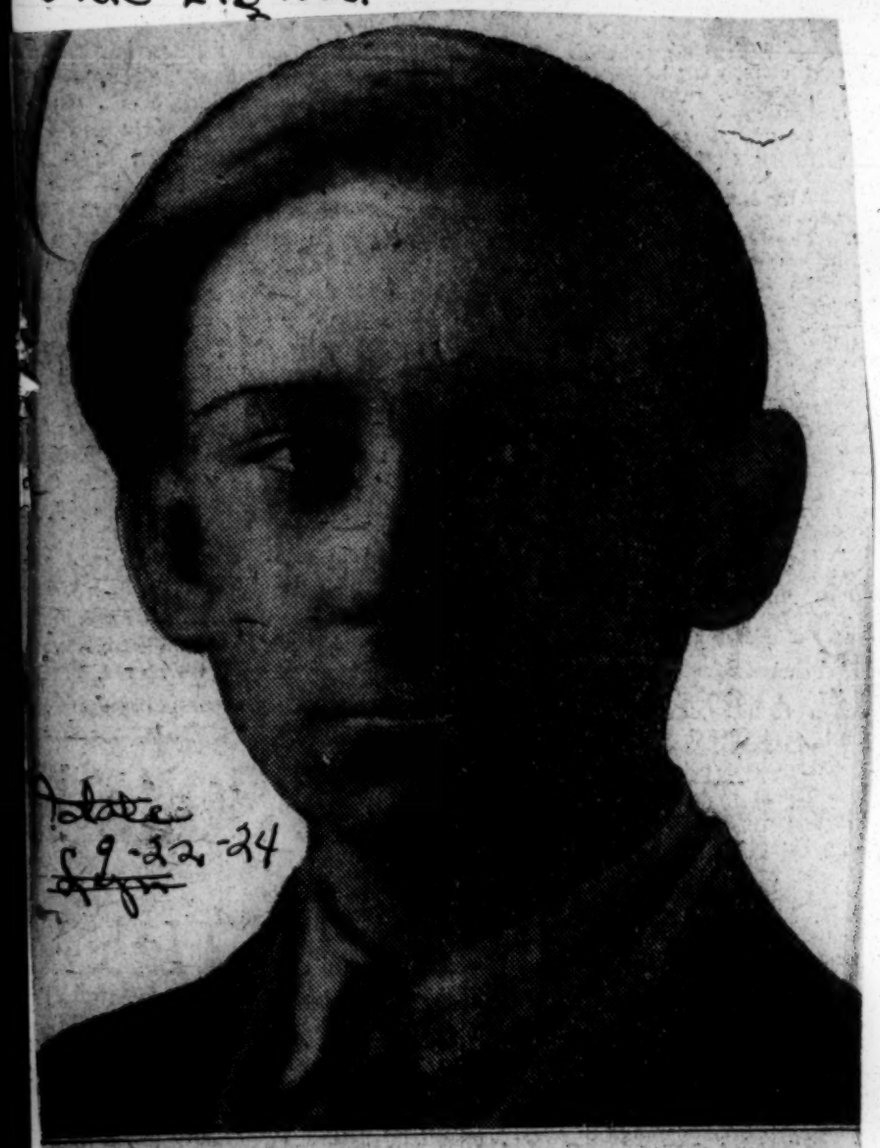
The negro's employer, Dargan McWhite, is said to have secured the man's release on bond this morning and he was taken at his home tonight by the officers.

Sheriff Burch said there were no outward and visible signs of trouble, but the smouldering underfires prompted him to bring the negro to the Florence jail for safe keeping. This he did.

Lynchings - 1924
Side Lights.

South Carolina.

1835



Date
9-22-24

ASBURY WESSINGER. —Photo by Blanch